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GAZETTEER

—AND—

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

—OF—

4
LAMOILLE AND ORLEANS COUNTIES, VT.,

—FOR—

1883-84.

Pt. I

Compiled and Published by

HAMILTON CHILD,

AUTHOR OF WAYNE, ONTARIO, SENECA, CAYUGA, TOMPKINS, ONONDAGA, MADISON,
CORTLAND, CHEMUNG, SCHUYLER, STEUBEN, ORLEANS, HERKIMER, CHENANGO,
NIAGARA, ONEIDA, MONROE, GENESEE, SARATOGA, MONTGOMERY AND FULTON,
ALBANY AND SCHENECTADY, RENSSELAER, WASHINGTON, WYOMING, LEWIS,
COLUMBIA, SULLIVAN, SCHOHARIE, OTSEGO, ULSTER, CHAUTAUQUA, ST.
LAWRENCE, BROOME AND TIOGA, CATTARAUGUS, ALLEGANY, AND
OTHER COUNTY DIRECTORIES IN NEW YORK STATE, AND ERIE
AND CRAWFORD COUNTIES, THE BRADFORD OIL DISTRICT IN
PENNSYLVANIA, BENNINGTON, RUTLAND, ADDISON, CHIT-
TENDEN, FRANKLIN AND GRAND ISLE
COUNTIES IN VERMONT.

PERMANENT OFFICE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

"He that hath much to do, will do something wrong, and of that wrong must suffer the consequences; and if it were possible that he should always act rightly, yet when such numbers are to judge of his conduct, the bad will censure and obstruct him by malevolence, and the good sometimes by mistake."—SAMUEL JOHNSON.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.:

PRINTED AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE,

July, 1883.

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Almanac or Calendar for 20 Years.

D	C	BA	G	F	E	DC	B	A	G
1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883
FE	D	C	B	AG	F	E	D	CB	A
1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893

1	8	15	22	29	Sun.	Sat.	Frid'y.	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.
2	9	16	23	30	Mon.	Sun.	Sat.	Frid'y.	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.
3	10	17	24	31	Tues.	Mon.	Sun.	Sat.	Frid'y.	Thurs.	Wed.
4	11	18	25	..	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	Sun.	Sat.	Frid'y.	Thurs.
5	12	19	26	..	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	Sun.	Sat.	Frid'y.
6	13	20	27	..	Frid'y.	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	Sun.	Sat.
7	14	21	28	..	Sat.	Frid'y.	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	Sun.
Jan. and Oct.					A	B	C	D	E	F	G
May.					B	C	D	E	F	G	A
August.					C	D	E	F	G	A	B
Feb., March, Nov.					D	E	F	G	A	B	C
June.					E	F	G	A	B	C	D
Sept. and Dec.					F	G	A	B	C	D	E
April and July.					G	A	B	C	D	E	F

EXPLANATION.—Find the Year and observe the Letter above it ; then look for the Month, and in a line with it find the Letter of the Year ; above the Letter find the Day and the figures on the left, in the same line, are the days of the same name in the month.

Leap Years have two letters ; the first is used till the end of February, the second during the remainder of the year.

diligence and care in this difficult and complicated feature of book-making. Of such as feel aggrieved in consequence of errors or omissions, we beg pardon, and ask the indulgence of the reader in noting such as have been observed in the subsequent reading of the proofs and which are found corrected in the *Errata*, following this *Introduction*.

It was designed by the various societies in the counties, and in others to the inability of any one to do so, we have been obliged to publish special notices of a few.

We would suggest that our patrons observe and become familiar with the

In presenting to the public the "Gazetteer and Business Directory of Lamoille and Orleans Counties," we desire to return our sincere thanks to *all* who have kindly aided in obtaining the information it contains and thus rendered it possible to present it in the brief space of time in which it is essential such works should be completed. Especially are our thanks due to the editors and managers of the local papers for the uniform kindness they have evinced in calling public attention to our efforts and for essential aid in furnishing material for the work. We have also found valuable aid in the writings of the various authors in Miss Hemenway's "Historical Magazine;" "Thompson's Vermont;" "Deming's Vermont Officers;" Hoskin's "History of Vermont;" Hall's "Early History of Vermont;" the "Documentary History of New York;" Lanman's "Dictionary of Congress;" Palmer's "History of Lake Champlain;" "Pioneer History of the Champlain Valley;" in the reports of the Adjutant-General and State School Superintendent; F. W. Beers & Co.'s "Atlas of Lamoille and Orleans counties;" and also the geological reports of Hitchcock and Hagar. Our thanks are also due to the clergy throughout the counties, and to O. J. Austin and George H. Blake, of Barton; H. E. Fullington and Rev. Edward Wheelock, of Cambridge; Elijah Cleveland, of Coventry; Mrs. L. Kingsbery, of Derby; William G. Bassett, of Eden; C. P. Owen, of Glover; H. M. McFarland, L. D. Small, W. H. H. Kenfield, and Col. E. B. Sawyer, of Hyde Park; J. E. Jameson and H. B. Cushman, of Irasburgh; H. D. Chamberlin, of Jay; Miss Fisk, Hon. G. W. Hendee, Philip K. Gleed, and C. S. Noyes, of Morrisville; D. M. Camp, of Newport; Mrs. George Wilkins, of Stowe; and to many others throughout the counties who have rendered valuable aid.

That errors have occurred in so great a number of names is probable, and that names have been omitted which should have been inserted is quite certain. We can only say that we have exercised more than ordinary

INTRODUCTION.

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That errors have occurred in so great a number of names is probable, and that names have been omitted which should have been inserted is quite certain. We can only say that we have exercised more than ordinary

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It was designed to give a brief account of all the church and other societies in the counties, but owing in some cases to the negligence of those who were able to give the necessary information, and in others to the inability of any one to do so, we have been obliged to omit special notices of a few.

We would suggest that our patrons observe and become familiar with the explanations at the commencement of the Directory. The names it embraces, and the information connected therewith, were obtained by actual canvass, and are as correct and reliable as the judgment of those from whom they were solicited renders practicable. Each agent is furnished with a map of the town he is expected to canvass, and he is required to pass over every road and call at every farm-house and place of business in the town, in order to obtain the facts from the individuals concerned wherever possible.

The margins have been left broad to enable any one to note changes opposite the names.

The *Advertisers* represent some of the leading firms and business men of these and other counties, and we most cheerfully commend them to the patronage of those under whose observation these pages may come.

We take this occasion to express the hope that the information found in this book will not prove devoid of interest and value, though we are fully conscious that the brief history of the counties the scope of the work enables us to give is by no means an exhaustive one, and can only hope that it may prove a nucleus and incentive to future historians, who will be the better able to do full justice to the subject.

While thanking our patrons and friends generally for the cordiality with which our efforts have been seconded, we leave the work to secure that favor which earnest endeavor ever wins from a discriminating public, hoping they will bear in mind, should errors be noted, that "he who expects a perfect work to see, expects what ne'er was, is, nor yet shall be."

HAMILTON CHILD.

ERRATA.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

DIRECTORY—LAMOILLE COUNTY.

Belvidere—CHAPPELL EUGENE L., instead of Eugene S., as printed on page 290.

THOMAS LUTHER E., is a patron of this work.

Cambridge—AMERICAN HOUSE, (Cambridge) T. S. Whipple, prop., livery connected, Main st. cor South.

CHADWICK HOUSE, (Jeffersonville) A. J. Lavigne, prop., livery connected.

READ SILAS H., patronizes this work.

Smilie Levi V., instead of Smiley, as printed on page 303.

Eden—Eden House, (Eden) r 21 cor 9, Jacob Harrington, prop.

RIVERS HENRY, is a patron of this work.

Hyde Park—ANDREWS CHRISTOPHER A. A., is a patron of this work.

BULLARD EDGAR, is a patron of this work.

CLEVELAND CHARLES A., instead of Cleveland Charles J., as printed on page 320.

JONES ALONZO, is a patron of this work.

JONES CARLOS N., instead of Jones Charles N., as printed on page 323.

Story George L., (Hyde Park) M. E. clergyman, removed from Waterville since our canvass.

Johnson—Anderson Calvin B., has removed to Lowell since our canvass.

WATERS LUTHER R., is a patron of this work.

Morristown—Burk Hiram R., instead of as printed on page 346.

DOTY GEORGE W., is a patron of this work.

*GREEN B. W. & CO., not Greene B. W. & Co., advertise on page 294.

OBER ASA K., patronizes this work.

Robinson & Green, on page 358, are dental surgeons.

TAYLOR ALBERT H., has retired from the firm of Green & Taylor, and B. W. Green & Co. are successors.

Terrill Moses, was born in 1799, not 1879, as printed, and died April 14, 1883.

Waterville—*KELLEY & SON, dealers in belt lace, leather, and sheepskin leggins, advertise on page 294.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

Brownington—JENKINS SAMUEL R., is a patron of this work.

Charleston—Clark William E., instead of Chark William E.

GREGORY GEORGE W., is a patron of this work.

WILSON ANDREW, is a patron of this work.

Coventry—CLEVELAND ELIJAH, is a patron of this work.

Wright Erastus, (Coventry) r 22, wool grower 100 sheep, and farmer 145.

Wright Homer, (Coventry) r 22, farmer.

Craftsbury—HARRIMAN HAMILTON Z., leases of David Harriman, not Harrington.

Patterson I. Thomas, has been elected sheriff of Orleans county since our canvass.

Derby—*ALLBEE ANDREW J., instead of Albee, as printed on page 463.

International Company, (Derby) L. C. Grandy, manager, lumber manufacturers, office Memphremagog House, Newport.

Glover—PATTERSON GABRIEL, is a patron of this work.

Greensboro—SIMPSON JAMES S., is a patron of this work.

Holland—Marsh Harry R., instead of Harsh Harry R., as printed on page 506.

Irasburgh—PAGE AUSTIN N., instead of Fage Austin N., as printed on page 516.

Lee S. Henry, (Irasburgh) r 15, sugar orchard 300 trees, dairy 14 cows, and farmer 140, was printed out of place on page 517.

Lowell—BROWN JAMES, is a paton of this work.

COX LEWIS O., is a patron of this work.

Newport—Folsom Elisha Rev., pastor M. E. church, h Pleasant.

International Company, L. C. Grandy, manager, lumber manufs., office in Memphremagog House.

SHAW BENONI E., instead of Renoni E., as printed on page 545.

THRASHER JOSEPHINE O., instead of Joseph O., as printed on page 546.

Chandler, French & Co., (see Barton Landing) r 26, steam saw-mill.

MORSE WILLIE C., is located on r 12.

SISCO VOLNEY C., is a patron of this work.

Troy—RANDALL GEORGE N., instead of George F., as printed on page 571.

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CONGRESSMEN.

United States Senator.

George F. Edmunds, (term expires 1887).....	Burlington
---	------------

Representative in Congress.

William W. Grout	Barton
------------------------	--------

COUNTY OFFICERS—LAMOILLE COUNTY.

Chief Judge.

Hon. Homer E. Royce	P. O. ADDRESS St. Albans
---------------------------	-----------------------------

Judge County Court.

H. Henry Powers.....	Morristown
----------------------	------------

Assistant Judges County Court.

Horace Waite	Eden
Reuben A. Savage.....	Stowe

Judge of Probate.

Russell S. Page.....	Hyde Park
----------------------	-----------

County Clerk.

W. H. H. Kenfield.....	Hyde Park
------------------------	-----------

State's Attorney.

Philip K. Gleed.....	Morrisville
----------------------	-------------

Sheriff.

Herbert C. Lanpher.....	Hyde Park
-------------------------	-----------

High Bailiff.

Charles C. Dodge.....	Morristown
-----------------------	------------

State Senator.

Byron A. Page.....	Cambridge
--------------------	-----------

Justices of the Peace.

Belvidere.—Norman M. Cheney, James Thomas, R. J. Brown, William W. Slater. and A. P. Brown.

Cambridge.—L. A. Blaisdell, Levi L. Smith, E. R. Brush, R. M. Blaisdell, Henry Smilie, Sanford W. Heath, and William Melendy.

Eden.—William Scott, William Ober, Davis Atwell, Edwin C. White, and Henry H. Newton.

Elmore.—A. M. Kelley, Norman Camp, F. S. Merritt, W. W. Delano, and B. F. Morse.

Hyde Park.—A. Parker Smalley, Andrew J. Campbell, Leonard F. Allen, James C. Crocker, George E. Mudgett, Adna V. Wiswell, and George W. Denio.

Johnson.—Frank Oakes, Isaac Patch, Zachariah Whiting, Horace Goodwin, George Phillips, David Holdridge, D. S. Holdridge D. S. Waterman.
 Morristown.—Orlo Cady, R. S. Gallup, Frank Kenfield, O. W. Chaffee, B. L. Rand, S. N. Palmer, Horace Grout, C. S. Noyes, and H. P. Munson.
 Stowe.—Reuben A. Savage, James E. Miles, John W. Smith, George W. Watts, Flavius J. Mower, George S. Wade, and Paphro D. Pike.
 Waterville.—Z. W. A. Leach, Benjamin R. Houghton, Moses McFarland, E. Locke, and John A. Kelley.
 Wolcott.—W. O. Stratton, Al N. Boynton, A. B. Pike, F. J. Burnell, M. D. Scott, F. N. Harris, and C. C. Fisher.

Representatives.

	Postoffice
Belvidere, Lewis Whittemore	Belvidere
Cambridge, Alonzo Kinsley	Jeffersonville
Eden, Francis F. White	Eden Mills
Elmore, George A. Morse	East Elmore
Hyde Park, C. F. Randall	Hyde Park
Johnson, J. A. Andrews	Johnson
Morristown, Charles R. Page	Morrisville
Stowe, not represented	
Waterville, James V. Stevens	Waterville
Wolcott, Oscar Eaton	Wolcott

Town Clerks.

Belvidere, Charles B. Weston; *Cambridge*, W. H. Grinwold; *Eden*, E. C. White; *Elmore*, Norman Camp; *Hyde Park*, Henry M. Noyes; *Johnson*, Thomas J. Boynton; *Morristown*, Asahel M. Burke; *Stowe*, Albert C. Raymond; *Waterville*, Edwin H. Shattuck; *Wolcott*, M. J. Leach.

COURTS IN LAMOILLE COUNTY.

At Court House, Hyde Park.

Supreme Court.

Third Tuesday in August.

County Court.

Fourth Tuesday in April and December.

COUNTY OFFICERS—ORLEANS COUNTY.**Chief Judge.**

	P. O. Address
Hon. Homer E. Royce	St. Albans

Assistant Judges, County Court.

Amasa P. Dutton	Craftsbury
Nathaniel C. Hoyt	Westfield

Judge of Probate.

O. H. Austin	Barton Landing
--------------------	----------------

County Clerk.

Henry B. Cushman	Irasburgh
------------------------	-----------

State's Attorney.

Charles A. Prouty	Newport
-------------------------	---------

Sheriff.

I. Thomas Patterson	Craftsbury
---------------------------	------------

High Bailiff.

Joseph C. Orne	Westmore
----------------------	----------

State Senators.

Walter D. Crane	Newport
Wilbur F. Templeton	Glover

Justices of the Peace.

Albany.—T. B. Johnson, B. N. Moore, William Williams, William Chamberlin, John F. Tenney, and N. M. Darling.
 Barton.—J. L. Woodman, A. D. Matthews, B. Mossman, Job Guild, E. Barnard, Wallace I. Robinson, D. C. French, John Forest, Jr., A. O. Blake, and J. P. Baldwin.
 Brownington.—Robert Alexander, Joseph H. Evans, Charles Wheeler, I. C. Smith, and S. S. Tinkham.
 Charleston.—M. M. Melvin, S. C. Streeter, William E. Clark, J. C. Oliver, E. W. Parlin, I. L. Dolloff, and B. D. Clark.
 Coventry.—Warner Mitchell, Joseph S. Kidder, Frank C. Williams, and Erastus Wright.

Graftsbury.—Adam White, Henry Douglass, R. M. Lyon, C. G. Doty, Noble H. Kinney, Stephen A. Smith, and William P. Kaiser.

Derby.—Horace D. Holmes, Calvin Wilcox, Elwin J. Tinker, P. S. Robinson, I. A. Adams, J. M. Grow, Jr., and Charles N. Nye.

Glover.—M. L. Gilmore, A. P. Bean, E. O. Randall, E. H. Nye, C. P. Owen, I. J. Tayer, and F. F. Bean.

Greensboro.—J. M. Lindsay, A. P. Folsom, Alexander McLaren, Sumner P. Pinney, Henry S. Tolman William W. Goss, and I. N. Soule.

Holland.—Leander C. Heath, Henry B. Bates, Lemuel R. Tabor, A. A. Hall, and J. C. Robinson.

Irasburgh.—S. H. Howard, E. P. Church, John L. Dodge, Harlow Foss, Elijah W. Powell, Henry B. Cushman and Albert W. Post.

Jay.—H. D. Chamberlin, Z. O. Sargent, Benjamin F. Paine, Alexander Young, and E. H. Wright.

Lowell.—Edward Stephenson, Leigh R. Wellman, Andrew J. Dodge, Irvin Stevenson, Charles C. Tillotson, Simmonds F. Phelps, and Horace O. Hines.

Morgan.—M. Whitehill, B. Bartlett, C. S. Albee, I. C. Taylor, and Paron Huntton.

Newport.—Moses G. Sargent, Converse C. Goodrich, Marshall B. Hall, Charles L. Erwin, N. S. Rogers, George R. Lane, Willie Richmond, Harrison A. Wright, Thomas B. Alexander, and James Y. Green.

Troy.—Orison Miller, E. F. Young, Hiram A. Johnson, William R. Elkins, A. J. Williams, Charles C. Kennedy, and Charles M. Bailey.

Westfield.—E. H. Miller, Timothy Deblois, O. F. Sisco, Silas Hill, and James N. Clark.

Westmore.—J. C. Orne, Calvin Gibson, J. C. Page, Charles F. Fogg, and Joseph Watchie.

Representatives.

	POSTOFFICE ADDRESS
Albany, John C. Burk,	Albany
Barton, George W. Bridgman,	Barton
Brownington, Isaac C. Smith,	Brownington
Charleston, Tracy B. Pratt,	West Charleston
Coventry, Henry F. Black,	East Coventry
Craftsbury, Ephraim S. Gage,	Craftsbury
Derby, Augustus F. Adams,	Derby
Glover, C. P. Bean,	Glover
Greensboro, James Young,	Greensboro
Holland, Eugene E. Pinney,	Holland
Irasburgh, L. H. Thompson,	Irasburgh
Jay, Gilbert C. Lucier,	Jay
Lowell, Franklin H. Skinner,	Lowell
Morgan, Benjamin F. Moore,	Morgan
Newport, Charles L. Erwin,	Newport Center
Troy, Charles P. Stevens,	Troy
Westfield, W. W. Wakefield,	Westfield
Westmore, Augustus W. Lyon,	Westmore

Town Clerks.

Albany, Martin B. Chafey; Barton, James Bushnell; Brownington, Charles Wheeler; Charleston, Elisha W. Parlin; Coventry, Frank C. Williams; Craftsbury, Henry N. Stevens; Derby, William S. Robbins; Glover, Chapin Leonard; Greensboro, W. Wallace Goss; Holland, Sidney R. Fletcher; Irasburgh, W. D. Tyler; Jay, H. D. Chamberlin; Lowell, Don B. Curtis; Morgan, George Bartlett; Newport, Henry S. Root; Troy, John S. Young; Westfield, James Hill; Westmore, J. C. Orne.

COURTS IN ORLEANS COUNTY.

At Court House, Irasburgh.

Supreme Court.

Fourth Tuesday in May.

County Court.

First Wednesday after the first Tuesday in September, and first Tuesday in February

THE RATES OF POSTAGE.

Postal cards one cent each, to all parts of the United States and Canada.

FIRST-CLASS MATTER—TWO CENTS PER HALF OUNCE OR FRACTION THEREOF.

Letters and all other mailable matter of other classes subject to letter postage by reason of a violation of the postal laws, three cents per half ounce to all parts of the United State and Canada, until October 1, 1883, when two cents will be charged.

REGISTRATION, DROP LETTERS, ETC.

On registered domestic letters and third and fourth-class matter an additional fee of 10 cents is required.

Local or "drop" letters, that is for the city or town where deposited, two cents, if delivered by carriers, and one cent if there is no carrier system, per half-ounce.

Manuscript for publication in books, (except when accompanied by proof-sheets,) newspapers and magazines chargeable as letters.

FREE.

Newspapers, to each actual subscriber in the county where published, free of charge.

SECOND-CLASS MATTER—TWO CENTS PER POUND.

Newspapers and periodicals, transient excepted, to be prepaid at the office of publication at two cents per pound, or fraction thereof.

THIRD-CLASS MATTER—ONE CENT FOR TWO OUNCES.

(Must not be sealed.)

Mail-matter of the third-class embraces books (printed and blank), transient newspapers and periodicals, circulars and other matter wholly in print, proof-sheets and corrected proof-sheets, manuscript copy accompanying the same, hand-bills, posters, chromo-lithographs, engravings, envelopes with printing thereon, heliotypes, lithographs, photographic and stereoscopic views with the title written thereon, printed blanks, printed cards, and, in general, all impressions or copies obtained upon paper, parchment, or card-board, by means of printing, lithographing, or any other mechanical process, except the copying press; and postage shall be paid thereon at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fractional part thereof.

FOURTH-CLASS MATTER—ONE CENT FOR EACH OUNCE.

Mailable matter of the fourth-class embraces blank cards, card-board and other flexible material, flexible patterns, letter envelopes, and letter-paper without printing thereon, merchandise, models, ornamented paper, sample cards, samples of ores, metals, minerals, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, drawings, plans, designs, original paintings in oil or water colors, and any other matter not included in the first, second, or third-class, and which is not in its form or nature liable to destroy, deface or otherwise damage the contents of the mail-bag, or harm the person of any one engaged in the postal service. Postage rate thereon, one cent for each ounce or fractional part thereof.

Packages of mail-matter must not exceed four pounds each in weight, except in cases of single volumes of books.

Undelivered letters and postal cards can be re-sent to a new address without additional charge.

Senders may write their names on transient newspapers, books, or any package in either class, preceded by the word "from."

Stamps cut from the stamped envelopes are rejected by the postoffice.

Stamped envelopes and wrappers, postal cards, and stamps of different denominations for sale at the postoffices.

Samped envelopes accidentally spoiled redeemed at any postoffice.

POSTOFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.

Lamoille County.

POSTOFFICE.	TOWN.	POSTMASTER
Belvidere,	Belvidere,	John B. McQuin.
Belvidere Corners	Belvidere,	Joseph B. Wescom.
Cady's Falls,	Morristown,	Vernon W. Waterman.
Cambridge,	Cambridge,	Byron B. Holmes.
East Cambridge,	Cambridge,	Gilbert Gonyeau.
East Elmore,	Elmore,	William Silloway.
Eden,	Eden,	Martin Shattuck.
Eden Mills,	Eden,	Sabin Scott.
Elmore,	Elmore,	Norman Camp.
Hyde Park.	Hyde Park,	L. Halsey Lewis.
Jeffersonville,	Cambridge,	Joel M. Wilcox.
Johnson,	Johnson,	Barnum L. Austin.
Morristown,	Morristown,	Eben Douglass.
Morrisville,	Morrisville,	James C. Robinson.
North Cambridge,	Cambridge,	Daniel C. Walker.
North Hyde Park.	Hyde Park,	Sylvanus W. Hinds.
North Wolcott.	Wolcott,	Dwight M. Holron.
Pleasant Valley,	Cambridge,	Zenas D. Buker.
Stowe,	Stowe,	Nathaniel Robinson.
Waterville,	Waterville,	Edwin H. Shattuck.
Wolcott,	Wolcott,	Willis M. Parker.

Orleans County.

POSTOFFICE.	TOWN.	POSTMASTER
Albany,	Albany,	Martin B. Chafey.
Albany Center.	Albany,	Edmund G. Carter.
Barton,	Barton,	Erskine E. Rawson.
Barton Landing,	Barton,	Amaziah C. Skinner.
Beebe Plain,	Derby,	John Tinker.
Branch,	Craftsbury,	George Merrill.
Browningtown.	Brownington,	Charles A. Parker.
Browningtown Center,	Brownington,	Amie Wheeler.
Coventry,	Coventry,	Benj. F. Towler.
Craftsbury.	Craftsbury,	James D. Leavitt.
Derby,	Derby,	Benj. Hinman.
Derby Line,	Derby,	Jerome T. Flint.
East Albany,	Albany,	Byran N. Moore.
East Charleston,	Charleston,	John S. Sweeney.

East Coventry,
East Craftsbury,
East Greensboro,
Evansville,
Glover,
Greensboro,
Greensboro Bend,
Holland,
Irasburgh,
Jay,
Lowell,
Morgan,
Morgan Center,
Newport,
Newport Center,
North Craftsbury,
North Derby,
North Greensboro,
North Troy,
South Aabany,
South Barton,
Troy,
West Charleston,
West Derby,
Westfield,
West Glover,
West Holland,
Westmore,

Coventry,
Craftsbury,
East Greensboro,
Brownington,
Glover,
Greensboro,
Greensboro,
Holland,
Irasburgh,
Jay,
Lowell,
Morgan,
Morgan,
Morgan,
Newport,
Newport,
Craftsbury
Derby,
Greensboro,
Troy,
Albany,
Barton,
Troy,
Charleston,
Derby,
Westfield,
Glover,
Holland,
Westmore

Isaac Parker.
James W. Simpson.
Alonzo D. Rollins.
Harriet N. Fay.
Chapin Leonard.
George M. Cuthberston.
Robert B. Smith.
Elisha D. Moon.
George H. Newland.
Henry D. Chamberlin.
Ernest W. Curtis.
Martha A. Moore.
Darwin A. Currier
H. S. Lawrence.
George L. Sleeper.
Augustus Paddock.
Richard P. Goodell.
Albert Chesley.
Orin N. Elkins.
Mrs Lois P. Rowell.
Grovner I. Drown.
Hiram Stewart.
J. B. Holton.
Franklin M. Gardner.
N. C. Hoyt.
Ellis O. Randall.
James Lewis.
J. C. Orne.

Rates of Commission Charged for Money Orders.

On orders not exceeding \$10.00, eight cents; over \$10.00 and not exceeding \$15.00, ten cents; over \$15.00 and not exceeding \$30.00, fifteen cents; over \$30.00 and not exceeding \$50.00, twenty cents; over \$50.00 and not exceeding \$100.00, twenty-five cents; over \$100.00 and not exceeding \$500.00, thirty cents; over \$500.00 and not exceeding \$1000.00, thirty-five cents; over \$1000.00 and not exceeding \$5000.00, forty cents; over \$5000.00, and not exceeding \$10000.00 45 cents. No single order issued for a greater sum than \$100.00.

MAIL ROUTES.

No Stages run on Sunday.

- 2211 BARTON BY WEST GLOVER AND EAST ALBANY TO SOUTH ALBANY. 11 miles and back, tri-weekly. Leaves Barton Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8 p. m., arriving at South Albany by 11 a. m. South Albany on same days at 2 p. m., arriving at Barton by 5 a. m. Joseph Elliot of Barton, mail carrier; two horses; fare, Barton to West Glover 25 cents; East or South Albany, 50 cents. Express and telegraph via. Barton.
- 2208 BARTON LANDING BY EVANSVILLE TO WESTMORE, 9 miles and back, tri-weekly. leaves Barton Landing, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 p. m. or on arrival of mail train, arriving at Westmore by 9:30 p. m., leaves Westmore same day at 4:30 a. m. arriving at Barton Landing by 7 a. m. Express and telegraph via. Barton Landing.
- 2207 BROWNINGTON TO RAILROAD STATION 2½ miles and back daily except Sundays. Leaves Brownington in time to connect with mail trains.
- 2206 COVENTRY TO EAST COVENTRY, 3 miles and back twice daily. Leaves Coventry at 6:45 a. m. and 5:15 p. m. and returning, arrives at 8:30 a. m., and 8:30 p. m. Charles Chamberlain, mail carrier, two horses, fare 25 cents. Express via. East Coventry, tel. via. Newport.
- 2222 EAST CAMBRIDGE TO JOHNSON, 1½ miles and back tri-weekly. Leaves East Cambridge at 10:30 a. m., arriving on return at 1:30 p. m., Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays. Ex. and tel. via. Johnson. No passengers.
- 2181 EAST ELMORE TO WOLCOTT, 6 miles and back, tri-weekly. Leaves East Elmore Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 3 p. m., arriving in Wolcott by 4:30 p. m. or in time to connect with Train. Leave Wolcott same days at 7:30 p. m. or on arrival of train. Ex. and tel. via. Wolcott.
- 2210 GLOVER TO BARTON, 3½ miles and back, twice daily. Leave Glover daily at 7 a. m. and 5 p. m., arriving at Barton by 7:45 a. m. and 5:45 p. m. Leave Barton at 8:54 a. m. and 6:45 p. m., arrive at Glover by 9 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. George S. Whitney, mail carrier for the past six years; two-horse coach. Fare 25 cents. Express and telegraph via. Barton.
- 2215 GREENSBORO BEND BY EAST GREENSBORO TO NORTH GREENSBORO, 6 miles and back, daily to East Greensboro, tri-weekly the residue. Leave Greensboro Bend at 6:30 p. m., arrive at East Greensboro by 7 p. m. Leave East Greensboro at 7 a. m., arrive at Greensboro Bend by 7:30 a. m. Leave East Greensboro Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a. m., arrive at North Greensboro by 11 a. m., stop 10 minutes and return. H. S. Daniels, mail carrier. One horse; fare 35 cents through; 25c. to East Greensboro. Express and telegraph via. Greensboro Bend.
- 2220 HYDE PARK BY NORTH HYDE PARK, EDEN, EDEN MILLS, LOWELL, WESTFIELD AND TROY TO NORTH TROY, 34 miles and back daily. Leave Hyde Park at 8 a. m., arrive at North Troy by 4 p. m. Leave North Troy at 7:30 a. m., arrive at Hyde Park by 4 p. m. J. L. Towle & Co., proprietors, two horse conveyance, fare through \$2.00. Express and telegraph via Hyde Park or North Troy.
- JAY TO NORTH TROY (special) no regular train. E. M. Chase, mail carrier. Fare each way 50c. Express and telegraph via. North Troy.
- 2203 ISLAND POND, ESSEX CO., BY EAST CHARLESTON, WEST CHARLESTON AND DERBY TO DERBY

- LINE, 22 miles and back daily. Leave Island Pond, at 6:30 a. m., arriving at Derby Line by 12 m. Leave Derby Line at 1 p. m., arrive at Island Pond by 6 p. m. Alexander Long, mail carrier, two horse stage. Express and telegraph, via. of Derby Line, Newport or Island Pond.
- 2204 ISLAND POND, ESSEX CO., BY MORGAN CENTER, MORGAN, HOLLAND AND WEST HOLLAND TO DERBY LINE, 20 miles and back tri-weekly. Leave Island Pond Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6:30 a. m., arrive at Derby Line by 11:30 a. m. Leave Derby Line same day at 2 p. m., arrive at Island Pond by 7 p. m. George Herring mail carrier, two horse conveyance. Express and telegraph via. Derby Line or Island Pond.
- 2250 MONTGOMERY CENTER FRANKLIN CO., BY BELVIDERE CORNERS TO EDEN, 14 miles and back once a week. Leave Montgomery Center Wednesday at 7 a. m., arrive at Eden by 10:30 a. m. Leave Eden Sunday at 11 a. m., arrive at Montgomery Center by 2:30 p. m. Express and telegraph via. East Berkshire or Hyde Park.
- 2177 MONTPELIER BY WORCESTER AND ELMORE TO MORRISVILLE, 25½ miles and back daily. Leave Montpelier in a. m., arriving at Morrisville 5 p. m. Leave Morrisville at 8:15 a. m., for Montpelier. John A. Phelps, mail carrier, two horse conveyance. Fare, Morrisville to Elmore 25c.; to Montpelier, \$1.25. Express and telegraph via. Morrisville.
- 2205 NEWPORT BY WEST DERBY TO DERBY, 4 miles and back, daily. Leave Newport at 7 p. m., arriving at Derby by 8 p. m. Leave Derby at 6 a. m., arrive at Newport by 7 a. m. Horace Waterman, mail carrier. Stage fare 25 cents through. Express and telegraph via. Newport or Derby Line.
- BARTON LANDING, IRASBURGH AND ALBANY stage and mail route, David Prain, proprietor; whole route 11 miles. Stage morning and evening from Irasburgh to Barton Landing and return, connecting with mail trains on Passumpsic R. R. and every evening to Albany. Stage fare from Barton Landing to Irasburgh 50 cents; from Barton Landing to Albany \$1.00. Express and telegraph via. Barton Landing.
- WOLCOTT BY NORTH WOLCOTT AND BRANCH TO NORTH CRAFTSBURY and back, tri-weekly. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Lewis Strong of Wolcott, mail carrier. Leaves Wolcott in a. m. and return p. m., fare through 75 cents. Express via. Wolcott, telegraph via. Wolcott or Greensboro Bend.
- 2214 NORTH CRAFTSBURY BY CRAFTSBURY, EAST CRAFTSBURY AND GREENSBORO TO GREENSBORO BEND, 11½ miles and back daily. Leave North Craftsbury at 7 a. m., arriving at Greensboro Bend by 10 a. m. Leave Greensboro Bend at 4 p. m., arriving at North Craftsbury by 7 p. m. Amos Hopkins, mail carrier, 2 horse carriage, fare from North Craftsbury to East Craftsbury, 25c.; Greensboro, 75c., and to Greensboro Bend, \$1.00. Express and telegraph via. Greensboro Bend.
- 2223 PLEASANT VALLEY TO CAMBRIDGE 4 miles and back tri-weekly. Leave Pleasant Valley Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 p. m., arrive at Cambridge by 6 p. m. Leave Cambridge same days at 6:15 p. m., arrive at Pleasant Valley by 7:15 p. m. D. R. Buker, mail carrier. One horse. Fare 25 cents. Express and telegraph via. Cambridge.
- MORRISVILLE BY STOWE AND WATERBURY CENTRE TO WATERBURY daily and return. Leave Morrisville at 5 a. m., arrive at Stowe for breakfast, and reach Waterbury about 9 a. m., or in time to connect with trains North and South on C. V. Railroad. Leave Waterbury on arrival of mail train from the South about 4 p. m., arrive at Stowe 6:30 p. m., and Morrisville at 8:30 p. m. During July, August and September, a stage also leaves Waterbury at 9:30 a. m., reaches Stowe 11:30 a. m., and Morrisville in time for the White Mt. train. Returning arrive at Waterbury 3:30 p. m., in time for mail train going north. E. C. Bailey & Son, props. Express and telegraph via. Morrisville or Waterbury.
- BARTON LANDING BY BROWNINGTON TO BROWNINGTON CENTER and back daily. Leave Brownington Center 4:30 p. m., arrive at Barton Landing by 5:35 p. m., returning arrive at Brownington Center by 8:15 p. m. Charles Wheeler, contractor. One horse. Fare through 35 cents. Express and telegraph via. Barton Landing.

SOCIETIES.

Masonic Fraternity.

- ALBANY.—Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 21, F. & A. M., chartered October 13, 1800. Communication. Wednesdays of the weeks the moon fulls. Thomas J. Wallace, W. M.; J. C. Campbell Sr. W.; George T. Coolidge, Jr. W.
- BARTON.—Orleans Lodge, No. 55, F. & A. M., chartered January 11, 1861. Communications at Masonic Hall on Fridays of the weeks the moon fulls. J. P. Baldwin, W. M.; E. F. Dutton, Sr. W.; N. M. Scott, Jr. W.
- Keystone Chapter, No. 16, meets on Mondays of the weeks the moon fulls alternate between Barton and Island Pond. D. McDougall, H. P.; C. M. Dyer, K.; J. C. Rawson, Scribe.
- CAMBRIDGE.—Warner Lodge, No. 50, F. & A. M., chartered January 12, 1860. Meets at Masonic Hall on Fridays of the weeks the moon fulls. F. S. Edwards, G. M.
- GREENSBORO.—Caspian Lake Lodge, No. 87, F. & A. M., chartered June 11, 1868. Communications Wednesdays of the weeks preceding the full of the moon. W. B. Sawyer, W. M.
- JOHNSON.—Waterman Lodge, No. 83, F. & A. M., chartered June 8, 1868. Communications Thursdays of the weeks the moon fulls, at Buck's Hall. R. C. Christie, W. M.; I. L. Pearl, Sr. W.; George Dillingham, Jr. W.
- MORRISVILLE.—Green Mountain Lodge, No. 8, F. & A. M., chartered June, 1869. Meets at Masonic Hall on Wednesdays of the weeks the moon fulls.
- Tucker Chapter, No. 15, R. A. M., meets at Masonic Hall, Fridays of the weeks the moon fulls.
- NEWPORT.—Memphremagog Lodge, No. 65, chartered January 12, 1865. Meets Mondays of the weeks the moon fulls and two weeks later, C. G. Kelsea, W. M.
- Cleveland Chapter, No. 120, R. A. M., regular convocations second Friday of each month. R. J. Wright, M. E.; H. P.

Orleans Council, No. 19, R. & S. M., regular convocations second Friday in May, August, November and February. E. B. True, M.

STOWE.—Mystic Lodge, No. 56, chartered January 11, 1861. Meets Tuesdays of the weeks the moon fulls.

TROY.—Masonic Union Lodge, No. 16, F. & A. M., chartered October 9, 1821. Meets Thursdays of the weeks the moon fulls. William W. Wakefield, W. M.

WOLCOTT.—Mineral Lodge, No. 93, F. & A. M., chartered June 12, 1870. Meets Tuesdays of the weeks the moon fulls. M. S. Burnell, W. M.

Crystal Chapter, No. 9, Order of the Eastern Star, meets Wednesdays of the weeks the moon fulls.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

CAMBRIDGE.—Phoenix Lodge, No. 145, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening at Masonic Hall.

DERBY.—Clyde Lodge, No. 7, I. O. of O. F., C. F. Davis, W. C. F. Meets every Friday evening.

Frontier Encampment, No. 12, I. O. of O. F., A. W. Lawrence, Sec'y. Meets 2d and 4th Friday evening of each month.

Temperance Societies.

DERBY.—Oriental Lodge, No. 36, I. O. of G. T., Joseph Tinker, secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

JOHNSON.—Lamoille Lodge, No. 30, I. O. of G. T., David Holdridge, W. C. Meets every Saturday evening.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union; meets first Tuesday of each month; Mrs. I. L. Pearl, president; Mrs. Helen Weillman, secretary.

WOLCOTT.—Temperance Reform Club; I. C. Sanborn, president; H. W. Camp, secretary.

Grand Army of the Republic Posts.

CAMBRIDGE.—Grand Army of the Republic Post, No. 10, has forty members, with W. H. Parker, commander; meets first Monday in each month.

CRAFTSBURY.—Flint Post, No. 16., E. S. Simonds, commander; meets fourth Tuesday in each month.

GLOVER.—Mason Post, No. 16, E. H. Nye, commander; meets Thursday of the week the moon fulls.

GREENSBORO.—A. E. Burnside Post, No. 6, H. B. Brown, commander; meets Saturday of the week the moon fulls.

JOHNSON.—Old Brigade Post, No. 47, D. G. Holmes, commander; meets first Saturday in each month.

MORRISTOWN.—J. M. Warner Post, No. 4, Gorge W. Doty, commander; meet second Friday of each month.

NEWPORT.—Baxter Post, No. 51, F. C. Bates, commander; meets first Wednesday in each month. T. B. Skinner Post, No. 26, O. J. Adams, commander; meets first Monday in each month.

STOWE.—H. H. Smith Post, No. 19, Chandler Watts, 2d, commander; meets Wednesday of the week the moon fulls.

WOLCOTT.—Foster Post, No. 55, M. J. Leach, commander; meet first Wednesday in each month.

Bands.

CRAFTSBURY.—Craftsbury Cornet Band, fourteen pieces, James Whitney, leader; postoffice address, North Craftsbury.

IRASBURGH.—Irasburgh Cornet Band, nineteen pieces, George A. Beede, leader; meets tri-weekly at school-house hall.

MORRISTOWN.—Elmore's Orchestra Band, four pieces, George H. Elmore, leader.

Paul Brother's Orchestra and Brass Band, six pieces, W. I. Paul, leader.

Morristown Brass Band, thirteen pieces, W. I. Paul, leader.

STOWE.—Stowe Brass Band, thirteen pieces, Charles Ambright, leader.

TROY.—North Troy Cornet Band, sixteen pieces, Dr. G. H. Fuller, leader.

Fire Companies.

BARTON.—Washington Engine Co. No. 1, Barton Landing, has thirty members, E. L. Chandler, foreman.

Active Engine Co. No. 2, Barton Village, has twenty-five members, John W. Murkland, foreman.

MORRISVILLE.—Engine Co. No. 1, has twenty members, W. M. Clark, foreman.

Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, has thirty members, H. Safford, foreman.

Miscellaneous Societies.

GREENSBORO.—Greensboro Library Association, J. B. Cook, president; W. W. Goss, secretary; J. O. Cutler, librarian.

JOHNSON.—The National Liberal League. B. S. Willey, president; Shepard Hemingway, vice-president; Lucien Scott, secretary.

HYDE PARK.—The Lamoille County Medical Society meets quarterly at Hyde Park. At their annual meeting, January 3, 1883, E. J. Hall, of Morrisville, was chosen president; Marcus Ide, of Stowe, vice-president; W. Y. Bliss, of Hyde Park, secretary; and C. C. Rublee, of Morrisville, treasurer.

CENSUS TABLE.

Population of the several towns in Lamoille and Orleans counties of each Census since 1791, inclusive, showing the loss and gain in each town.

LAMOILLE COUNTY.										
	1791	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
Belvidere.....	.....	.....	217	198	185	207	256	366	369	400
Cambridge.....	359	733	990	1,176	1,613	1,790	1,849	1,784	1,651	1,750
Eden.....	.....	29	224	201	461	702	668	919	958	934
Elmore.....	12	45	157	157	442	476	504	602	637	682
Hyde Park.....	43	110	261	373	823	1,080	1,107	1,409	1,624	1,715
Johnson.....	93	255	494	778	1,079	1,410	1,381	1,526	1,558	1,495
Morristown.....	10	144	550	726	1,315	1,502	1,441	1,751	1,897	2,039
Stowe.....	.....	316	650	957	1,570	1,371	1,771	2,046	2,049	1,896
Waterville.....	15	51	193	273	488	610	733	747	573	547
Wolcott.....	32	47	124	123	492	824	909	1,161	1,132	1,166
Total.....	564	1,730	3,860	4,962	8,468	9,972	10,139	12,311	12,448	12,684
ORLEANS COUNTY										
Albany.....	.....	12	101	252	683	920	1,052	1,224	1,151	1,138
Barton.....	.....	128	447	372	726	892	987	1,590	1,911	2,364
Brownington.....	.....	65	236	265	412	486	613	761	901	854
Charleston.....	.....	.....	56	90	564	731	1,008	1,166	1,278	1,204
Coventry.....	.....	7	178	282	729	796	867	914	914	911
Craftsbury.....	18	229	566	605	982	1,151	1,223	1,413	1,330	1,381
Derby.....	.....	178	714	925	1,469	1,681	1,750	1,906	2,039	1,967
Glover.....	.....	36	387	549	902	1,119	1,137	1,244	1,178	1,055
Greensboro.....	19	280	566	625	784	883	1,008	1,065	1,027	1,061
Holland.....	.....	.....	128	100	422	605	669	748	881	913
Innsburgh.....	.....	15	292	432	860	971	1,034	1,131	1,085	1,064
Jay.....	.....	.....	.....	52	196	368	371	474	533	696
Lowell*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	431	637	813	942	1,057
Morgan.....	.....	.....	135	116	231	422	486	548	614	711
Newport.....	.....	50	28	52	284	591	748	1,191	2,050	2,426
Salem, annexed to Derby†.....	.....	16	58	80	230	299	455	594	693	581
Troy.....	.....	.....	281	227	608	856	1,008	1,248	1,355	1,522
Westfield.....	.....	16	149	225	353	370	502	618	721	698
Westmore.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	122	152	324	412	480
Total.....	37	1,132	4,322	5,259	10,167	13,424	15,677	18,966	21,035	22,103

*Could find no statistics of the town previous to 1840. †Salem annexed to Derby March 1, 1881. Pop. of Derby 2,548.

*Could find no statistics of the town previous to 1840. †Salem annexed to Derby March 1, 1881. Pop. of Derby 2,518.

GAZETTEER

—OF—

LAMOILLE COUNTY, VT.

THOUGH it is not the purpose of this work to enter minutely into the history of the territory of which it treats, it still becomes necessary to invite the gentle reader among the cobwebs of time, and to retrace with him some of the half-hidden paths that lead back adown the misty vale of centuries, to the days when the grand old Green Mountains towered above an unexplored wilderness, to the time when the majestic forests of the present proud State of Vermont echoed only the voices of nature, when its beauty-teeming lakes and charming streams reflected from their bosoms only the bark canoe of the wily savage. Enroute we purpose to enquire into the causes that brought the great commonwealth into existence, and to briefly notice its progress from the first settlement of its territory by civilized people, to the time of its admission as a member of the Federal Union. Two of its fourteen grand divisions we purpose to more particularly notice, viz.: Lamoille and Orleans counties. Here we shall endeavor to trace in outline the lives of a few of their hardy pioneers, enquire into their early proceedings, trace the erection of each one of the townships therein, and to hand down to future generations the name and occupation of each of their present residents.

It has been aptly said, that "that country is the happiest which furnishes fewest materials for history;" yet, if rightly considered, the duty of the historian will be found not limited to the narration of the dramatic events of war, but equally applicable to the arts of peace, and that the true heroes of mankind are those who have manfully encountered and overcome the difficulties which might have hindered them from arriving at honorable ends by honest means. Viewed in this light, the pioneer who has subdued the wilderness of nature, and surrounded his home with the luxuries of a well directed husbandry, is socially far above the victorious warrior, and his toils, privations,

and successes are more worthy of record. Still, to those who dwell with interest on the recital of scenes of blood, this district is classic. Tradition relates that in ancient times it was the scene of long and bloody wars between its savage possessors, who fought for the supremacy of its soil, and doubtless many a stealthy march and midnight massacre, had they but had their historian, would now thrill the blood of the reader. But we have to leave this period of the buried past, through which the stream of time has coursed its way, without leaving more to mark its path than the scattered relics and obscure traces, which tell nothing, but that something was, and is not, to approach the period of authentic history; and even here we find many links wanting in the chain of events, which might have enabled us to trace the progress of the discovery, and the settlement and the changes of dominion, which our country has undergone.

There are good reasons for believing that the first civilized people who visited New England were a colony of Norwegians, or Northmen, who emigrated thither, according to the original Icelandic accounts of their voyages of discovery, as follows:—

“In the spring of A. D., 986, Eric the Red, so named from the fact of his having red hair, emigrated from Iceland to Greenland, and formed a settlement there. In 994, Bjarne, the son of Heriulf Bardson, one of the settlers who accompanied Eric, returned to Norway, and gave an account of discoveries he had made to the south of Greenland. On his return to Greenland, Leif, the son of Eric, bought Bjarne's ship, and, with a crew of thirty-five men, embarked on a voyage of discovery, A. D., 1000. After sailing sometime to the southwest, they fell in with a country covered with slaty rock, and destitute of good qualities, and which, therefore, they called *Helluland* (Slateland). They then continued southerly until they found a low, flat coast, with white sand cliffs, and immediately back, covered with wood, whence they called the country *Markland* (Woodland). From here they sailed south and west, until they arrived at a promontory, which stretched to the east and north, and sailing round it turned to the west, and sailing to the westward, passed between an island and the main land, and entering a bay, through which flowed a river, they concluded to winter there. Having landed, they built a house to winter in, and called the place *Leifsbuthir* (Leif's booths). Soon after this they discovered an abundance of vines, whence they named the country *Vinland*, or Wineland, which corresponds with the present country at the head of Narragansett Bay, in Rhode Island.”

Other discoverers and navigators followed this expedition, attempts at colonization were made, and the country was explored, in some localities, quite a distance back from the coast, but dissensions among themselves, and wars with the savages, at length put an end to these rude attempts at civilization, and except a few records, such as the above, and a “rune stone” found here and there throughout the territory, marking a point of discovery, or perhaps the grave of some unhappy Northman, the history of these explorations are wrapt in oblivion. Even the colonies that had been established in Greenland were at length abandoned, and the site upon which they flourished, became, for many years, forgotten. Finally, however, the fifteenth century was

ushered in, marking an era of great changes in Europe. It put an end to the darkness of the middle ages; it witnessed the revival of learning and science, and the birth of many useful arts, among which not the least was printing. The invention of the mariner's compass in the preceding century having enabled sailors to go out of sight of land with impunity, a thirst for exploring unknown seas was awakened. Long voyages were undertaken, and important discoveries made.

It was during this age of mental activity and growing knowledge, that Christopher Columbus undertook the most memorable enterprise that human genius ever planned, or human skill and courage ever performed. On the third of August, 1492, a little before sunrise, he set sail from Spain for the discovery of the western world. A little before midnight, on the thirteenth of October, he descried a light on the island of San Salvador. From this moment properly dates the complete history of America. From this time forward its progress bears date from a definite period, and is not shrouded in darkness, nor the mists of tradition.

Two years after the discoveries of Columbus became known in England, Henry VII. engaged John Cabot, a Venetian merchant, to sail in quest of discoveries in the west, and this navigator, in 1497, reached the coast of Labrador, which he named *Prima-vista*, thus making, probably, the first visit of Europeans to this coast since the days of the Norsemen. This voyage was succeeded by others under Sebastian Cabot, son of John, in 1498; and by Gasper Cortereal, from Portugal, to whom the discovery of the St. Lawrence some authorities claim is due. This adventurer returned to Lisbon in the month of October of that year, laden with timber and *slaves*, seized from among the natives of the coasts he had visited. On a second voyage he perished at sea. In 1504, the French first attempted a voyage to the New World; and in that year some Basque and Breton fishermen began to ply their calling on the banks of Newfoundland, and along its adjacent coasts. From these the island of Cape Breton derived its name. In 1525, Stefano Gomez sailed from Spain, and is supposed to have entered the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and to have traded upon its shores. A Castilian tradition relates that finding neither gold nor silver upon the coasts, nor anything which conveyed to these sordid adventurers an idea of mines of wealth of any kind, they frequently exclaimed "*aca-nada*," signifying "here is nothing," and that the natives caught up the sound which was repeated by them when other Europeans arrived, and thus gave origin to the designation of *Canada*.

In 1534, Francis I., king of France, listening to the urgent advice of Philip Chabot, admiral of France, who portrayed to him in glowing colors the riches and growing power of Spain, derived from her Trans-Atlantic colonies, despatched Jacques Cartier, an able navigator of St. Malo, who sailed April 20, 1534, with two ships of only sixty tons each, and a hundred and twenty men, reaching Newfoundland in May. After coasting along for some time, without knowing that it was an island, he at length passed the straits of Belleisle,

and traversed the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Having spent part of the summer on these coasts, he sailed on the 25th of July, highly pleased with the hospitable reception he had received from the natives, with whom he traded for furs and provisions. His report induced the French king to attempt a colony in the newly discovered regions; and in May, 1535, Cartier again sailed with three small ships, with a numerous company of adventurers, and arrived on the coasts of Newfoundland much scattered and weakened by a disastrous storm of July 26th. Here they took in wood and water, and proceeded to explore the gulf, but were overtaken, August 1st, by a storm which obliged them to seek a port, difficult of access, but with a safe anchorage, near the mouth of the "Great river." They left this harbor on the 7th, and on the 10th came to a gulf filled with numerous islands. Cartier gave to this gulf the name of *St. Lawrence*, having discovered it on that saint's festival day. Proceeding on his voyage, he explored both shores of the St. Lawrence. Pleased with the friendly disposition of the natives and the comfortable prospects for a winter's sojourn, Cartier moored his vessels where a little river flowed into a "goodly and pleasant sound," which stream he named the St. Croix, near the Indian village of Stadacona, the site of the present city of Quebec. Subsequently, October 2d, he ascended the river to a populous Indian village called Hochelaga, upon the site of which the city of Montreal now stands. Here Donnacona, an Algonquin chief, conducted Cartier to the summit of a mountain situated about two miles from the village, and to which he gave the name of Mount Royal, or Montreal, and showed him, "in that bright October sun," the country for many miles south and east, and told him of great rivers and inland seas, and of smaller rivers and lakes penetrating a beautiful territory belonging to the warlike Iroquois. This beautiful country, which the chief called Iroquoisia, included the present State of Vermont. Thus, to Jacques Cartier, a French navigator and explorer, is due the honor of having been the first European to gaze upon the Green Mountains of Vermont.

In May, Cartier returned to France, taking with him the Indian chief, Donnacona, and two other prominent natives of the village, as prisoners; and they, who had treated him with such uniform kindness, died in a strange land, exiles from their homes and friends.

During each succeeding year, for some time after, expeditions were sent out to the newly discovered river, but misfortune attended them all, and no efficient attempt at colonizing the country was made until 1608, when DeMonts, a Calvinist, who had obtained from the King the freedom of religious faith for himself and followers in America, but under the engagement that the Catholic worship should be established among the natives, after several perilous voyages, and much opposition, despatched Champlain and Pontgrave, two experienced adventurers, to establish the fur trade and begin a settlement. Samuel Champlain reached Quebec, where Cartier had spent the winter nearly three-quarters of a century before, on the 3d of July. On the 18th of

the following April, 1609, in company with two other Frenchmen, and a number of the natives, he started up the St. Lawrence, and, after a time, turned southward up a tributary, and soon entered the lake which perpetuates his name.

Thus entered the first European upon the territory now included within the limits of Vermont, unless, perhaps, we accept the testimony of the curious document found a few years since, on the banks of the Missisquoi river in Swanton, as follows: In December, 1853, as Messrs. Orlando Green and P. R. Ripley were engaged in excavating sand on the left bank of the Missisquoi, near the village of Swanton, they discovered a lead tube about five inches long, and an inch and a half in diameter, embedded in the earth. Enclosed within this tube was found a manuscript, of which the following is an exact copy:—

“Nov. 29 A D 1564.

“This is the solme day I must now die this is the 90th day since we lef the Ship all have Parishd and on the Banks of this River I die to farewelle may future Posteritye know our end.

JOHNE GRAYE.”

This document had every appearance of being genuine, and nothing has occurred since to point in an opposite direction. It certainly does not seem improbable that a party of sailors should wander away from their ship, or for some cause be left behind, and that they should then become lost and finally die in the forest; and it is also very natural that a sailor should leave some record to tell of his fate. But be that as it may, there is, of course, no positive evidence that the manuscript is genuine.

The early explorations and discoveries we have mentioned, led to much litigation and controversy on the part of the several European countries under whose auspices they had been conducted. The English, on the ground of the discoveries by the Cabots, claimed the territory from Labrador to Florida, to which they gave the name Virginia; but their explorations were confined principally to the coast between Maine and Abermarle Sound. The French confined their explorations principally to the country bordering on the St. Lawrence and its tributaries, which they named New France, while the Dutch, by virtue of the discoveries of Henry Hudson, afterwards laid claim to the country between Cape Cod and the Delaware river, which they called New Netherlands.

Attempts at colonization were made by England during the reign of Elizabeth, but they proved abortive, and it was not until the Tudor dynasty had passed away, and several years of the reign of James I., the first of the Stuarts, had elapsed, before the Anglo-Saxon gained any permanent foothold. Stimulated by the spirit of rivalry with France, England pushed her explorations and discoveries, while France, from her first colony on the St. Lawrence, had explored the vast region from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and established among the savages missions and trading posts, first in Canada, then in the West, and finally in New York and Vermont.

But the rivalries and jealousies that had made France and England so long enemies in the Old World, were transplanted to the New Continent. The French made allies of the savages and waged war against the English, and years of bloodshed followed. The first of these hostilities, which are now known as the Old French Wars, began with William's accession to the throne of England, in 1690, and was terminated in the peace of Ryswic, in 1697. Queen Anne's war, so called, came next, commencing in 1702, and, terminating in the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. The third controversy was declared by George II., in 1744, and continued until the preliminaries of peace were signed at Aux-la-Chapelle, in 1748. The last conflict was formally declared by Great Britain, in 1756, and terminated by the capture of Montreal, in September, 1760, when the whole of New France was surrendered to Great Britain.

During the progress of these wars, the territory of Vermont was often crossed by portions of both armies, and a few settlements sprang up. The first of these was in 1665, on Isle LaMotte, where a fort was erected by Captain De LaMotte, under command of M. De Tracy, governor of New France. In 1690, Captain De Narm, with a party from Albany, N. Y., established an outpost in the present town of Addison, at Chimney Point, where he erected a small stone fort. The first permanent settlement, however, was made at Brattleboro, in 1724, when Fort Dummer was built. For six or seven years the garrison of this fort were the only white inhabitants. In 1730, the French built a fort at Chimney Point, and a considerable population settled in the vicinity. In 1739, a few persons settled in Westminster, and about the same time a small French settlement was begun at Alburgh, on what is now called Windmill Point, but was soon abandoned. The colony at Westminster increased but slowly, and in 1754, the whole population, alarmed by the Indian attack upon Charleston, N. H., deserted their homes. Forts were erected, and small settlements were commenced in several other places, but fear of the Indians prevented any large emigration till after the last French war, when, the Province of Canada being then ceded to Great Britain, the fear of hostile incursions subsided, and the population rapidly increased.

During this period of rapine, the early settlers of Vermont, few though they were, were constantly exposed to the depredations of the savages, for the frontiers of both New England and Canada were one continued scene of massacre and devastation. The most memorable of these massacres was the sacking of Deerfield, Mass., in 1704. A party of about 300 of the enemy under De Rauville, set out from Canada, against this ill-fated place, in the dead of winter. They proceeded up lake Champlain, to the mouth of the Winooski river, and following up that stream, they passed over to the Connecticut river. Proceeding down the river on the ice, they arrived in the vicinity of Deerfield on the 29th of February. Here they concealed themselves till the latter part of the night, when, perceiving that the watch had

left the streets, and that all was quiet, they rushed forward to the attack. The snow was so high as to enable them to leap over the fortifications without difficulty, and they immediately separated into several parties so as to make their attack upon every house at the same time. The place was completely surprised, the inhabitants having no suspicion of the approach of the enemy till they entered their houses. Yet surprised and unprepared as they were, the people of Deerfield made a vigorous defense; but were at length overcome by the enemy. Forty-seven of the inhabitants were slain, the rest captured, and the village plundered and set on fire.

The old bell captured at this time and carried by the savages to the vicinity of Burlington, there buried in the sand, and at last carried into Canada, is an historical fact known to almost all school children. To show something of the character of the savages at that time, and partly on account of its weird fascination, we print the following interesting legend, found some years since in an old English publication:—

“Father Nicolas having assembled a considerable number of Indians who had been converted to the Catholic faith, had established them in the village which now bears the name of the Saut St. Louis, upon the river St. Lawrence. The situation of this village is one of the most magnificent which the banks of that noble river presents, and is among the most picturesque the country affords. The church stands upon a point of land which juts into the river, and its bell sends its echoes over the waters with a clearness which forms a striking contrast with the iron bells which were formerly so common in Canada, while the tin-covered spire of the church, glittering in the sunlight, with the dense and gloomy forest which surrounds it, gives a character of romance to this little church, and the legend of its celebrated bell.

“Father Nicolas having, with the aid of the Indians, erected a church and a belfry, in one of his sermons explained to his humble auditors, that a bell was necessary to a belfry, as a priest to a church, and exhorted them to lay aside a portion of the furs that they had collected in hunting, until enough was accumulated to purchase a bell, which could only be procured by sending to France. The Indians exhibited an inconceivable ardor in performing this religious duty, and the packet of furs was promptly made out, and forwarded to Havre where an ecclesiastical personage was delegated to make the purchase. The bell was accordingly ordered, and in due time forwarded on board the *Grande Monarque*, which was on the point of sailing for Quebec. But after her departure, it so happened that one of the wars which the French and English then so often waged sprung up, and in consequence the *Grande Monarque* never attained her destined port, but was taken by a New England privateer, brought into the port of Salem, where she was condemned as a lawful prize, and sold for the benefit of her captors. The bell was purchased by the village of Deerfield, upon the Connecticut river, for a church then about being erected by the congregation of the celebrated Rev. John Williams.

"When Father Nicolas received news of the misfortune, he assembled his Indians, related to them the miserable condition of the bell, retained in purgatory in the hands of heretics, and concluded by saying that it would be a most praiseworthy enterprise to go and recover it. This appeal had, as it were, a kind of inspiration, and fell upon its hearers with all the force of the eloquence of Peter the Hermit, in preaching the crusades. The Indians deplored together the misfortune of their bell, which had not hitherto received the rite of baptism; they had not the slightest idea of a bell, but it was enough for them that Father Nicolas, who preached and said mass for them, in their church, said that it had some indispensable use in the services of the church. Their eagerness for the chase was in a moment suspended, and they assembled together in groups, and seated on the banks of the river, conversed on the unhappy captivity of their bell, and each brought forward his plan which he deemed most likely to succeed in effecting its recovery. Some of their number, who had heard a bell, said that it could be heard beyond the murmur of the rapid, and that its voice was more harmonious than that of the sweetest songster of the grove, heard in the quiet stillness of evening, when all nature was hushed in repose. All were melancholy and inspired with a holy enthusiasm; many fasted, and others performed severe penances to obtain the deliverance of the bell, or the palliation of its sufferings.

"At length the day of its deliverance approached. The Marquis de Vaudreuil, governor of Canada, resolved to send an expedition against the British colonies of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. The command of this expedition was given to Major Hertel de Rouville, and one of the priests of the Jesuit college, at Quebec, was sent to procure the services of Father Nicolas to accompany the expedition. The Indians were immediately assembled in the church; the messenger was presented to the congregation, and Father Nicolas, in a solemn discourse, pointed to him as worthy of their veneration, from his being the bearer of glad tidings, who was about departing for his return to Quebec, to join the war. At the end of the discourse, the whole audience raised with one voice the cry of war, and demanded to be led to the place where their bell was detained by the heretics. The savages immediately began to paint themselves in the most hideous colors, and were animated with a wild enthusiasm to join the expedition.

"It was in the dead of winter when the Indians departed to join the army of M. de Rouville, at Fort Chambly. Father Nicolas marched at their head, with a large banner surmounted by a cross, and as they departed from their village, their wives and little ones, in imitation of women of the crusades, who animated the warriors of Godfrey of Bauillon, they sang a sacred hymn which their venerated priest had selected for the occasion. They arrived at Fort Chambly after a march of great hardship, at the moment that the French soldiers were preparing to start on their march up Lake Champlain. The Indians followed in their rear, with that perseverance peculiar to their char-

acter. In this order the Indians remained, following in silence, until they reached Lake Champlain, where all the army had been ordered to rendezvous. The lake was then frozen, and less covered by snow than the shores, and was taken as a more convenient route for the army. With their thoughts wrapped in the single contemplation of the unhappy captivity of their bell, the Indians remained taciturn during this pensive march, exhibiting no symptoms of fatigue or of fear; no regret for their families or homes, and they regarded with equal indifference on the one hand the interminable line of forest, sometimes black from dense evergreen, and in others white from loads of snow; and on the other, the black lines of rocks and deserts of snow and ice, which bordered their path. The French soldiers, who suffered dreadfully from fatigue and cold, regarded with admiration the agility and cheerfulness with which the Indians seemed to glide over the yielding surface of the snow on their snow shoes. The quiet endurance of the proselytes of Father Nicolas, thus forming a striking contrast with the irritability and impatience of the French soldiers.

"When they arrived at the point where now stands the city of Burlington, the order was given for a general halt, to make more efficient arrangements for penetrating through the forests to Massachusetts. In leaving this point M. de Rouville gave to Father Nicolas the command of his Indian warriors, and took the lead of his own himself, with compass in hand, to make the most direct course for Deerfield. Nothing which the troops had thus far suffered, could compare with what they now endured on this march through a wild country, in the midst of deep snow, and with no supplies beyond what they could carry. The French soldiers became impatient, and wasted their breath in curses and complaints at the hardships they suffered, but the Indians, animated by a zeal which sustained them above the senses of hardships, remained steadfast in the midst of fatigue, which increased with the severity of their sufferings. Their custom of traveling in the forest had qualified them for these hardships, which elicited the curses and execrations of their not less brave, but more irritable companions. Some time before the expedition arrived at its destination, the priest Nicolas fell sick from over exertion. His feet were worn by the labor of traveling, and his face torn by the branches which he neglected to watch in his eagerness to follow the troops. He felt that he was engaged in a holy expedition, and recalling to mind the martyrdom of the saints, and the persecutions which they endured, he looked forward to the glory reserved for his reward for the sufferings which he might encounter in recovering the bell.

"On the evening of February 29, 1704, the expedition arrived within two miles of Deerfield, without being discovered. De Rouville here ordered his men to rest and refresh themselves a short time, and he here issued his orders for attacking the town. The surface of the snow was frozen, and crushed under their feet, but De Rowville, with a remarkable sagacity, adopted a stratagem to deceive the inhabitants and the garrison. He gave orders that

in advancing to the assault, his troops should make frequent pauses, and then rush forward with rapidity ; thus imitating the noise made in the forest by the irregular blowing of the wind among branches laden with ice. The alarm was at length given, however, and a severe combat ensued, which resulted in the capture of the town, and the slaughter or dispersion of the inhabitants of the garrison.

" This attack occurred in the night, and at daybreak the Indians who had been exhausted by the labors of the night, presented themselves before Father Nicolas in a body, and begged to be led to the bell, that they might by their homage prove their veneration for it. Their priest was greatly affected by this earnest request, and De Rouville and others of the French laughed immoderately at it, but the priest wished not to discourage them in their wishes, and he obtained of the French chief permission to send one of his soldiers to ring it in the hearing of the Indians. The sound of the bell in the stillness of a cold morning, and in the midst of the calmness of the forest, echoed clear and far, and fell upon the ears of the simple Indians, like the voice of an oracle. They trembled, and were filled with fear and wonder. The bell was taken from the belfrey, and attached to a pole in such a manner that four men could carry it, and in this way it was borne off with their plunder in triumph, the Indians glorying in the deliverance of this miraculous wonder. But they shortly perceived it was too heavy a burden for the rugged route they pursued, and the yielding nature of the snows over which they traveled. Accordingly, upon arriving at the point on the lake where they had left it, they buried their treasure, with many benedictions of Father Nicolas, until the period should arrive when they could transport it with more convenience.

" As soon as the ice had disappeared, and the bland air of spring had returned, giving foliage to the trees, and the fragrance and beauty of flowers to the forests, father Nicolas again assembled at the church his Indian converts, to select a certain number of the tribe, who, with the assistance of a yoke of oxen, should go and bring in the dearly prized bell. During this interval, all the women and children of the Indian villages, having been informed of the wonderful qualities of the bell, awaited its arrival with eagerness and impatience, and regarded its advent as one of those events which but rarely mark the progress of ages. As the time approached when the curious object should arrive, they were assembled on the bank of the river, and discoursing upon the subject, when far off in the stillness of the twilight, there was heard from the depths of the forest a sound which, from being feeble and scarcely audible, became every moment louder. Every one listened, when presently the cry arose, ' it is the bell ! it is the bell ! ' and in a moment after, the oxen were seen emerging from the wood, surrounded by a group of Indians, and bearing the precious burden on a pole between them. They had hung upon the beam and around the bell, clusters of wild flowers and leaves, and the oxen were adorned with garlands of flowers. Thus marching in triumph, Father Nicolas entered his village, more proud of his success, and received with more

heartfelt joy, than a Roman general returning in triumph from the conquest of nations. From this triumphal march in the midst of the quiet of the evening, which was broken only by the murmur of the rapid, softened by the distance arose the shouts of rejoicing, as the cortege entered the village, and the idol bell was deposited in the church. Every one gratified his eager curiosity by examining the strange and musical metal, and the crusade had been crowned with unqualified success.

"In due time the bell was raised to its place in the belfrey, and has ever since, at the accustomed hours, sent its clear tones over the broad bosom of the St. Lawrence, to announce the hour of prayer and lapse of time, and although its tones are shrill and feeble beside its modern companions, they possess a music, and call up an association which will long give an interest to the church of the Saut St. Louis, at the Indian village of Caughnawaga."

During these wars, also, grants of land lying within the present limits of the State had been made by the Dutch, at Albany, by the French, and by the colonies of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New York, and each claimed jurisdiction over them. All of these claims, except that of New York, however, were relinquished without much controversy, of which more will be spoken on another page. But at the cessation of hostilities the lands were sought so eagerly by adventurers, speculators, and settlers, that in a single year subsequent to 1760, Gov. Wentworth, of New Hampshire, granted in the name of King George III., not less than sixty townships of six miles square, and two years later the number of such grants amounted to 138. The territory now began to be known by the name of the "New Hampshire Grants," and the number of actual settlers soon became quite large. The affairs of these settlers were managed by committees in the several towns, who met in general convention, when occasion required, to provide for their common defense and welfare. The decrees of these conventions were regarded as law, and violations of them were punished with extreme severity. While the Revolutionary war was in progress, the land title controversy was suspended, and all efforts were directed toward the common enemy. But soon after the war broke out it became apparent that the settlers of the Grants needed some better organization than was possible by means of committees and conventions. Accordingly, in 1776, a convention was held at Dorset, and an address was prepared, declaring the unwillingness of settlers to be regarded as subjects of New York. This was not favorably received by Congress, whereupon the more resolute of the people determined to assume the powers of an independent State, and risk the consequences. Another convention was held at Dorset, in June, and met again by adjournment in September, when such measures were taken, that at a convention held in Westminster it was decided, on the 16th of January, 1777, that the following declaration should be adopted:—

"This convention, whose members are duly chosen by the free voice of their constituents, in the several towns, on the New Hampshire Grants, in

public meeting assembled, in our names, and in behalf of our constituents, do hereby proclaim and publicly declare, that the district of territory comprehending and usually known by the name and description of the New Hampshire Grants, of right ought to be, and is hereby declared forever hereafter to be considered, as a free and independent jurisdiction or State, by the name and forever hereafter to be called, known and distinguished by the name of New Connecticut, alias Vermont: and that the inhabitants that at present are or may hereafter become resident, by procreation or emigration, within said territory, shall be entitled to the same privileges, immunities, and enfranchisements, as are allowed; and on such condition, and in the same manner, as the present inhabitants, in future, shall or may enjoy; which are, and forever shall be considered to be such privileges and immunities to the free citizens and denizens, as are, or, at any time hereafter, may be allowed, to any such inhabitants, or any of the free and independent States of America: and that such privileges and immunities shall be regulated in a bill of rights and by a form of government, to be established at the next adjourned session of this convention."

This independence Vermont pursued, asking no favors, enjoying no benefits of the Union, and sharing none of her burdens, until March 4, 1791, when she was admitted as one of the Federal States, with the full rights and immunities belonging thereto. Thus the State exists to-day—so may it always exist.

The territory whose history we have thus attempted to briefly outline, is situated in the northwestern corner of New England, and lies between $42^{\circ} 44'$, and 45° of north latitude, and between $3^{\circ} 35'$, and $5^{\circ} 29'$ east longitude, reckoning from Washington, the most eastern extremity being in the town of Canaan, and the most western in the town of Addison. Its length, from north to south, is $157\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the average width from east to west, $57\frac{1}{2}$ miles, thus giving an area of $9,056\frac{1}{4}$ square miles, or 5,795,960 acres.

The constitution of the State was adopted July 2, 1777, and has remained without very material alterations, the chief being the substitution of a senate of thirty members, apportioned to the several counties according to population, and chosen by a plurality of the freemen of the several counties, in lieu of a council of twelve members chosen by a plurality of the votes of the State at large; and in 1870, a change from annual to biennial State elections and meetings of the legislature. The frame of government now provides for: 1st. The executive, the chief officers of which are governor, lieutenant-governor, and treasurer, all of whom are elected biennially, by the freemen of the State. 2d. A senate of thirty members, elected as before mentioned. 3d. A house of representatives, consisting of one member from each organized town, elected by the freemen thereof. 4th. A judiciary, the officers of which are all elective, the judges of the supreme court, (who are also chancellors,) by the senate and the house of representatives, in joint assembly; the assistant judges of county courts, (a judge of the supreme court presides in each county court,) judges of the probate courts, sheriffs, State's attorneys, and high bailiffs, by the freemen of the respective counties; and justices of the peace by the freemen of the several towns. The State election is

held in September, biennially, and a majority of all the votes cast is required to elect every officer, except senators and other county officers, including in the latter justice of the peace elected by the several towns; but in March, the freemen of each town meet for the transaction of the public business of the town and the election of all town officers. Every term of town officers is limited to one year, or until others are elected, and all town elections are therefore annual. The governor's power of appointment is very limited, embracing, ordinarily, his secretary and military staff only; but he has power to fill any office created by law, where the appointment is not fixed by the constitution or a statute, a case which has rarely occurred; and also to fill any vacancy occurring by death or otherwise, until the office can be filled in the manner required by constitution or laws. By recent statutes, the governor may nominate, subject to approval by the senate, various officers. The heads of the various State bureaus, (except the treasurer,) and generals of divisions and brigades, are elected by the senate and house in joint assembly,—the former officers biennially, and generals when vacancies occur. The general assembly meets in the even years, on the first Wednesday in October.

The first officers in 1778, were as follows: Thomas Chittenden, governor; Joseph Marsh, lieutenant-governor; Ira Allen, treasurer; T. Chandler, secretary of State; Nathan Clark, speaker; and Benjamin Baldwin, clerk.

Lamoille county, as now constituted, once formed a part of the original counties of Albany, Charlotte, Bennington, Rutland, Addison, Chittenden, Franklin, Orleans, and Washington. The old Dutch county of Albany, with Albany, N. Y., as its capitol, extended north to the Province line. During the controversy between New York and the New Hampshire grantees, numerous writs of ejectment, executions, and other legal processes were issued out of, and made returnable to the courts at Albany, and were served, or at least were attempted to be served, by the sheriffs of that place. On March 12, 1772, New York, in order "that offenders may be brought to justice, and creditors may recover their just dues," proceeded to set off from Albany, and erect a new county, called Charlotte, on the western side of the mountains. Skeensboro, now Whitehall, N. Y., was made the shire town, and Philip Skeene appointed chief judge of the court of common pleas. After the organization of the State, however, on February 11, 1779, Vermont was divided into two counties, the Green Mountains forming the dividing line, the portion on the east being called Cumberland, and that on the west Bennington county. Each county was divided into two shires, that on the east into Westminster and Newbury, and Bennington and Rutland, on the west. This division remained till the extra session of the legislature, in February, 1781, when the county of Rutland was incorporated from Bennington, and Windsor and Orange counties were incorporated from Cumberland, and the name of Cumberland altered to Windham. Rutland county in turn extended through to the northern line of the State, for a period of four years, eight months, and five days, during which time courts were held at Tin-

mouth. The State then, on October 18, 1785, dismembered the old county, incorporating from it a new one, called Addison, and made the towns of Addison and Colchester half shires. Chittenden county was then in turn set off from Addison, October 22, 1787, and November 5, 1792, Franklin and Orleans counties were incorporated. In 1834, Nathan Smilie, Isaac Griswold, Nathaniel Read, John Fassett, R. Read, Joseph Waterman, Thomas Waterman, Joshua Sawyer, W. P. Sawyer, Almon Tinker, Joseph Sears, Thomas Taylor, P. G. Camp, and others, petitioned the legislature for a new county, and the bill passed the house, but was laid over in the council. The next year, however, it passed both branches of the legislature, and Lamoille county was incorporated October 26, 1835. It then embraced twelve towns: Eden, Hyde Park, Morristown, and Wolcott, from Orleans county; Belvidere, Cambridge, Johnson, Sterling, and Waterville, from Franklin county; Elmore and Stowe, from Washington county; and Mansfield, from Chittenden county. In 1848, Mansfield was annexed to Stowe, and in 1855, Sterling was divided between Johnson, Morristown, and Stowe, leaving the county with but ten towns.

Lamoille county, next to Grand Isle the smallest in the State, lies north of the central part of the same, between latitude $44^{\circ} 24'$, and $44^{\circ} 46'$, and longitude $4^{\circ} 7'$, and $4^{\circ} 34'$, bounded north by Franklin and Orleans counties, east by portions of Orange, Caledonia, and Washington counties, south by Washington county, and west by Franklin and Chittenden counties. Its extent from north to south is about 27 miles, and nearly the same from east to west, thus giving it an area of about 420 square miles, or 268,800 acres, which contains a population of 12,684.

In surface it is varied by all the charms of nature, from towering cloud-capped mountains to the sylvan dales and silvery lakelets that adorn its nestling valleys. Turn which way you will, the lover of the beautiful in nature cannot fail to meet with that which will both charm and captive the senses. Upon the north and west rise Mansfield, Sterling, and White-face mountains in their splendor. Upon the south and east are Hog-back and Elmore mountains, while between them extend broad intervalles of excellent farming land.

Mount Mansfield, consisting of three distinct peaks, lies in the southern part of Cambridge, extending also into the towns of Underhill and Stowe. Its summit, 4,389 feet above tide water, is the highest point of land in the State. The name Mansfield is derived from the contour resemblance of the mountain to the face of a human being, the three peaks being designated as the Chin, the Nose, and the Lips. The Chin furnishes one of the grandest and most extensive views in New England. Standing upon its summit in a clear day, the observer looks down upon the country extending from the base of the mountain to Lake Champlain as he would upon a map, and beholds in the outspread panorama an agreeable diversity of hills and villages, forests and cultivated fields, villages and streams of water. Further along in the

picture may be seen Lake Champlain, which at intervals is observed, far to the north and south, peering out in the blue distance like inlaid masses of highly polished silver, to give light and beauty to the scene. The valley of the lake may be traced its entire length, beyond which arise the majestic and picturesque Adirondacks, which give a romantic beauty to the background of the picture, and terminate the vision in that direction by their numerous pointed summits. Turning to the east, the wavy line of the horizon is broken by the sharp outlines of the White Mountains, which rise up in the dim distance sixty miles off, and form a marked feature in the landscape, while the intervening space is filled with innumerable summits of hills and mountains, with deep extended valleys, showing the location and courses of the Connecticut, Winooski and Lamoille, and their numerous tributaries. To the north can be seen the wide-spread valley of the St. Lawrence, and by the aid of a glass in a clear day steamers may be seen gliding upon its waters. The well-known figure of Montreal mountain, from which Cartier first looked upon the mountains of Vermont, rises in the hazy distance.

Sterling Mountain is about four miles northeast from the chin, in the township of Morristown. Its altitude is a little less than 4,000 feet, and were it not for the proximity of Mansfield, would doubtless be regarded as one of the favorite resorts for "sight-seeing;" for the same enchanting glories are visible from this peak that meet the eye on Mansfield. Between these two mountains a deep gorge intervenes, known as Smuggler's Notch, through which, in the early settlement, a bridle road was kept open, and tradition says contraband goods were secreted in and found their way through it; but latterly no one disturbs its solitude, except those seeking an exhibition of nature in her wildest and most romantic haunts.

The country is well watered by numerous ponds and rivers. The Lamoille river forms the principal water-course. It enters in the southeastern part of Wolcott, and receives two streams from Eden—Wild branch and Green river; thence it flows through Morristown, and receives three other streams from the south; and the Gihon, from Eden, empties into the Lamoille, in Johnson, and at Cambridge, Waterville branch on the north, and Brewster river and Seymour branch on the south. It leaves the county in Cambridge, entering Franklin county. In Johnson and Hyde Park are some large intervals, and the stream moves slowly; in Morristown and Wolcott the meadows are small and the stream is swifter. In Johnson there are two falls in the river. Cady's and Safford falls in Morristown are fine water-powers, and there are many small branches that afford good mill-privileges. Waterbury river and its branches water Stowe, and there leaves the county. Ponds are very numerous. Among the most interesting are Bear Head and Lake of the Clouds, on Mt. Mansfield; Sterling, one mile in length by half a mile in width; Elmore, which lies in Elmore, one mile or more in length—on one side a neat village, and on the other a craggy mountain; in Belvidere, at the base of Belvidere mountain, a pond a mile and a half in length, and one small

pond in the western part of Waterville. In Hyde Park there are twelve ponds, and in Eden there are twenty, large and small.

GEOLOGICAL.

Nearly the whole county overlies a bed of rocks of the *talcose schist* formation. In the western part this bed is cut by a range of *gneiss* which has an average width of about five miles and extends the whole length of the county. In the eastern part there extends a parallel vein of *clay slate*, bearing a mean width of about one mile. Soapstone is found in Waterville, Johnson, and near Sterling pond. In Wolcott there is an inexhaustible whetstone ledge. Wolcott and Elmore have a large copper-bed which will be, some day, a great place for mining. Ochre is found in Hyde Park and Cambridge, and near Sterling pond. Lead is also said to have been discovered by the Indians in Belvidere. Veins of gold and silver have also been discovered, but not in quantities sufficient to warrant remunerative working.

STAPLE PRODUCTIONS.

Most of the county is an uncommonly fine farming territory, with a soil varying from clay and gravel to the finest alluvial deposits, and well adapted to grazing purposes and the manufacture of butter and cheese. Considerable attention is also given to raising fine bred horses and cattle. As the soil, etc., will be found more particularly mentioned in connection with the several town sketches, we will, at this point, only give some idea of the extent of the products by the following statistics, taken from the census reports of 1870. During that year there were 106,638 acres of improved land in the county, while the farms were valued at \$5,675,180.00 and produced 18,257 bushels of wheat, 2,740 bushels of rye, 61,836 bushels of Indian corn, 168,103 bushels of oats, 2,777 bushels of barley, 20,224 bushels of buckwheat, and 333,185 bushels of potatoes. There were also 2,703 horses, 8,886 milch cows, 1,375 working oxen, 9,377 sheep, and 2,480 hogs. From the milk of the cows was manufactured 984,378 pounds of butter, and 39,199 pounds of cheese, while the sheep yielded 50,022 pounds of wool.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

An Agricultural Society was organized at an early date, and has been continued in various forms since, though it has nearly dwindled out several times. In 1872, it was reorganized as the Lamoyille Valley Fair Ground Company, with R. R. Waite, of Stowe, president; Alger Jones, of Wolcott, treasurer; and A. A. Niles, of Morrisville, clerk. The fair ground is situated in Morristown, and is one of the best located and finest arranged in the State. The present officers of the society are as follows: Hon. George W. Hendee, of Morrisville, president; W. S. Pond, of Eden, vice-president; H. D. W. Doty, of Hyde Park, treasurer; and A. A. Niles, of Morrisville, clerk.

MANUFACTURES.

The first manufacturing in the county was purely domestic. It was in the early days when the beautiful spring weather always found the men busy at the "break and swingle-board," and within doors the busy hum of hetcheling, carding, and spinning, was constantly heard. The early settlers were obliged to raise their flax and manufacture their own wearing apparel, for it must be remembered it then required sixty-four bushels of barley to buy one yard of broadcloth, and one bushel of wheat to purchase a yard of calico. The first general business and article of commerce was potash or salts of lye, which was manufactured in every town. Following this, as grain became more abundant, was the manufacture of distilled liquors. This business was carried on quite extensively, there being at one time ten distilleries in the town of Cambridge alone. The great mart for this article was at Montreal. Next came the hemp trade. A large manufactory for dressing the hemp for market was erected in Waterville; but this soon died out and the factory was converted into a woolen-mill. The manufacture of starch has also been conducted quite extensively, and is carried on to a considerable degree at the present time. All through this period, however, as is common in all timbered districts, the manufacture of lumber has received great attention. The principal manufacturing interests of to-day are lumber, in its various branches, starch, woolen goods, butter, cheese, etc., all of which will be found noted in connection with the sketches of the several towns wherein they are conducted. According to the United States census report of 1870, the county had 106 manufacturing establishments, operated by four steam engines and eighty-one water-wheels, giving employment to 251 persons. There were \$229,775.00 invested in manufacturing interests, while the manufactured products were valued at \$403,825.00.

COURTS AND COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The act of the legislature incorporating the county provided that when some town should erect a suitable court-house and jail, the county should be deemed organized. This of course gave rise to much competition, as each town would naturally wish to secure to itself the advantages and dignity appertaining to the county seat. The lower portion of the county considered it the most advantageous to have Johnson made the shire town, while the northern portion wished to have it vested in Morristown. Finally the mooted question was left for a committee to settle, and Joshua Sawyer, a member of the bar, who exerted a great influence in public matters, secured the county seat for Hyde Park, and the buildings were erected there. The town bore the expense of erecting the buildings, and the court-house was built, and the county courts held there in December, 1836, where the supreme court now meets on the third Tuesday in August, and the county court on the fourth Tuesday in April, and first Tuesday in December. The building is a wood

structure, containing a convenient court-room, jury room, etc., and the county clerk's office, and office of the probate judge. In 1875, an addition of twenty-five feet was made to the length of the building.

The first county officers were as follows: Judges, Jonathan Bridges, Morristown; Joseph Waterman, Johnson; State's attorney, O. W. Butler, Stowe; judge of probate, Daniel Dodge, Johnson; sheriff, Almerin Tinker, Morristown; bailiff, Luther H. Brown, Eden; clerk, Philo G. Camp, Hyde Park. The other chief county officers, since its organization, have been as follows:—

CHIEF JUDGES.

Stephen Royce.....	1836-50
Milo L. Bennett.....	1850-51
Asahel Peck*.....	1851-57
Asa O. Aldis†.....	1857-65
John Pierpoint‡.....	May term, 1862
William C. Wilson.....	1865-70
Timothy P. Redfield§.....	1870-74
Jonathan Ross¶.....	Dec. term, 1874
H. Henry Powers.....	1875

ASSISTANT JUDGES.

Jonathan Bridge.....	1836-38
Joseph Waterman.....	1836-38
Isaac Pennock.....	1838-40
Gardner Gates.....	1838-40
David P. Noyes.....	1840-42
Nathan H. Thomas.....	1840-42
John Warner.....	1842-44
Calvin Burnett.....	1842-44
Nathaniel Jones.....	1844-46
Moses Fisk.....	1844-46
Vernon W. Waterman.....	1846-48
Alpheus Morse.....	1846-48
John West.....	1848-49
John C. Bryant.....	1848-49
Henry Stowell.....	1849-51
John Meigs.....	1849-51
James M. Hotchkiss.....	1851-53
Giles A. Barber.....	1851-53
Nathan Foster.....	1853-55
Samuel Pennock.....	1853-55
Alger Jones.....	1855-57

* Presided a part of the May Term, 1863, and May term, 1867.

† Excepting May term, 1862, and May term, 1863.

‡ Presided a part of May term, 1863.

§ Presided a part of Dec. term, 1875.

¶ Presided a part of April term, 1881.

LAMOILLE COUNTY.

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Eli Hinds.....	1855-57
John C. Page.....	1857-59
Eli N. Bennett.....	1857-59
Samuel M. Pennock.....	1859-61
Norman Atwood.....	1859-61
Jerome B. Slayton.....	1861-63
William C. Atwell.....	1861-62
Samuel Plumley.....	1862-64
Thaddeus Hubbell.....	1863-65
Lyman B. Sherwin.....	1864-66
Lyman W. Holmes.....	1865-67
Russell S. Page.....	1866-68
Charles S. Parker.....	1867-69
Farwell Wetherby.....	1868-70
Thomas Potter.....	1869-72
Prince A. Stevens.....	1870-72
Amasa Stevens.....	1872-74
James T. Parish.....	1872-74
Allen B. Smith.....	1874-76
Albert M. Woodbury.....	1874-76
James W. Stiles.....	1876-78
John H. Page.....	1876-78
Leander S. Small.....	1878-82
Edwin H. Shattuck.....	1878-80
Chester W. Ward.....	1880-81
Reuben A. Savage.....	1881
Horace Wait.....	1882

COURT AUDITORS.

David P. Noyes.....	
Vernon P. Noyes.....	
Vernon W. Waterman.....	1850-80

STATE'S ATTORNEYS.

Orion W. Butler.....	1836-38
Solomon Wires.....	1838-40
Harlow P. Smith.....	1840-42
W. H. H. Bingham.....	1842-44, 1849-51
Luke P. Poland.....	1844-46
William W. White.....	1846-48
Whitman G. Ferrin.....	1848-49
George Wilkins.....	1851-53
Thomas Gleed.....	1853-55
John A. Childs.....	1855-57
George W. Hendee.....	1857-59
Reuben C. Benton.....	1859-61
H. Henry Powers.....	1861-63
Philip K. Gleed*.....	1863-65

*Also appointed by the assistant judges of the Lamoille county court, October 1, 1869, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Charles J. Lewis.

Richard F. Parker.....	1865-67
Charles J. Lewis.....	1867-69
Marcellus A. Bingham.....	1869-72
Albert A. Niles.....	1872-74
Leonard S. Thompson.....	1874-76
Edgar W. Thorp.....	1876-78
Volney P. Macutchan.....	1878-80
Richard F. Parker.....	1880-82
Philip K. Gleed.....	1882

SHERIFFS.

Almerin Tinker.....	1836-38
Riverius Camp.....	1838-40
Martin Armstrong.....	1840-42
Nathaniel P. Keeler.....	1842-44
Horace Powers.....	1844-46
Jason Crane.....	1846-48
George W. Bailey.....	1848-49
Vernon W. Waterman.....	1849-51
Samuel M. Pennock.....	1851-53
Elisha Bentley.....	1853-54
Russell S. Page.....	1854-55
Emory Town.....	1855-57
Charles S. Parker.....	1857-59
Erastus P. Fairman.....	1859-61
Orlo Cady.....	1861-63
John B. Seaver.....	1863-65
David Randall.....	1865-67
William C. Doane.....	1867-69
George W. Doty.....	1869-72
Norman Camp.....	1872-74
Nason Chaffee.....	1874-76
Lyman B. Sherwin.....	1876-78
Jonas T. Stevens.....	1878-80
Norris C. Raymore.....	1880-82
Herbert C. Lanpher.....	1882

COUNTY CLERKS.

Philo G. Camp*.....	1836-48
Nathan Robinson.....	1848
Harlow P. Smith.....	1848-49
Edward B. Sawyer.....	1849-51, 1853-61, 1868-75
Carlos S. Noyes.....	1851-53
Leander S. Small.....	1861-68
W. H. Harrison Kenfield.....	1875

* Wm. Camp died in the autumn of 1848, and Nathan Robinson succeeded him for the remainder of his term.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNTY BAR.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	WHERE ADMITTED.	WHEN ADMITTED.
Orin W. Butler*.....	Stowe	Franklin Co....	Sept. Term, 1826
Alanson C. Burke.....	"	Washington Co.	Nov. " 1834
William H. H. Bingham....	"	"	" " 1835
George Wilkins.....	"	Lamoille	" Dec. " 1841
Leander S. Small.....	Hyde Park	"	" June " 1845
Edward B. Sawyer.....	" "	"	" " " 1849
Henry J. Stowell.....	Cambridge	"	" " " 1851
George W. Hendee.....	Morrisville	"	" May " 1855
Waldo Brigham.....	Hyde Park	"	" " " 1857
H. Henry Powers.....	Morrisville	"	" " " 1858
Philip K. Gleed.....	"	"	" Dec. " 1859
Asahel M. Burke.....	"	"	" May " 1860
Madison O. Heath.....	Johnson ..	"	" " " 1860
Richard F. Parker.....	Wolcott...	"	" Dec. " 1861
George L. Waterman.....	Hyde Park	"	" May " 1862
Carlos C. Burke.....	Morrisville	"	" Dec. " 1862
W. H. Harrison Kenfield....	Hyde Park	"	" " " 1862
Leonard S. Thompson.....	Stowe	Orleans	" Oct. " 1869
Albert A. Niles.....	Morrisville	Lamoille	" May " 1870
Volney P. Macutchan.....	Stowe	"	" Dec. " 1874
Henry C. Fisk.....	Morrisville	"	" May " 1875
Edgar W. Thorp.....	"	"	" " " 1875
Joel W. Page.....	Waterville.	"	" April " 1878
Wallace H. Parker.....	Cambridge	"	" " " 1878
Carroll F. Randall.....	Hyde Park	"	" " " 1878
Thomas Jefferson Boynton..	Johnson ..	"	" " " 1881
Henry Moses McFarland....	Hyde Park	"	" " " 1881

* Died, 1883.

Lamoille has never been prolific of crime, and the county has yet never convicted a person of a capital offense. In 1867, two men in Eden, McDowell and Finnegan, quarrelled about some land, and at last attacked each other with axes. The fight was short. McDowell received a slight wound, then buried his axe in Finnegan's side, inflicting a wound that resulted in his death in an hour. He was tried, and discharged on the ground that the deed was done in self-defense, for, it was claimed, had he not struck the fatal blow, Finnegan would.

THE POOR.

Those who from age, infirmity, or otherwise, become unable to support themselves, and are so unfortunate as to be obliged to rely upon public charity for support, are cared for, in conformity with the laws of the State, by the towns wherein they reside.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain railroad, extending from Maquam bay to St. Johnsbury, crosses this county, passing through the towns of Cambridge, Johnson, Hyde Park, Morristown, and Wolcott. It was formerly called the Lamoille Valley railroad, and was completed through to Swanton, and the first train of cars passed over it on Tuesday, July 17, 1877. Soon after this, the road was completed from the village of Swanton to the bay, about two miles. The first train passed over this portion of the road August 23, 1877. The present officers of the company are Horace Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury, president; A. B. Jewett, superintendent; W. P. Fairbanks, treasurer; and G. H. Stevens, general freight and passenger agent.

The Burlington & Lamoille railroad connects with the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain railroad at Cambridge Junction. The company was organized February 24, 1875, under the general laws of the State, with William B. Hatch, of New York, president; N. Parker, of Burlington, vice-president; E. W. Peck, of Burlington, treasurer; and D. C. Linsley, of Burlington, general manager. The construction of the road was commenced in May, 1875, and it was finished and opened for traffic July 2, 1877, extending from Burlington to Cambridge, a distance of thirty-five miles.

The Burlington & Northeastern railroad company was chartered last year, 1882, authorizing the construction of a road from Cambridge Junction to North Troy and Newport. Owing to uncertainties then existing regarding desired connections at Troy, Newport was named as a terminus, as a precautionary measure, though it will probably extend to North Troy. The locating survey for the first ten miles, from Cambridge Junction to Johnson, has already been made, (March, 1883,) and as soon as the season opens, work will be begun in earnest.

NEWSPAPERS.

During the first half of the present century, began the establishment of a newspaper in Lamoille county, an important era in the growth of any community, for it marks the sure progress of enterprise. Since that time, except two or three intervals of a short period each, the people have not been without a home paper.

The Christian Luminary, the first paper established in the county, was begun at Stowe, in September, 1830, issued by "a publishing committee," with Josiah Knight, contracting agent, and Rev. Jehiel P. Hendee, father of ex-Gov. Hendee, editor and proprietor. This was a small, semi-monthly sheet, continued about two years and a half. During the first year of its publication, Mr. Hendee set the type and carried the forms forty miles, to Danville, Vt., to have the press-work done. He then secured a small press and did the printing at home. Among those who acted as his agents in the county, were Elder J. Moffit, of Johnson; B. R. Carpenter, of Waterville,

and Galen Palmer, of Wolcott. In a copy shown the writer, No. 13, Vol. II., issued February 25, 1833, was the following novel announcement:—

“Twenty-five per cent discount will be made to those who pay in advance [one dollar per annum], and the same will be added to those who neglect to pay at the end of the volume. All letters to the editor must be *post-paid* in order to secure due attention, unless containing one or more subscriptions.”

The Vermont State Paper, published at Johnson, by C. G. Eastman, was established in 1838, and continued two years.

The Lamoille Express was then started by Mr. Eastman. This sheet passed into the hands of Wires & Co., who changed its title to the *Lamoille Banner*, and it finally expired, after a life of about thirty years.

The Scorpion, a campaign paper, was published at Johnson a short time, by Eastman & Co., in 1840.

The Lamoille Whig was commenced at Johnson, in 1840, by Joseph Poland. After about two years Mr. Poland changed the title to the *Lamoille Standard*, and one year later sold out to W. B. Hyde, who started a paper called *The Family Visitor*, and issued twenty-five numbers, when his paper came out under the name of *The Investigator*; but there were not six numbers issued when it was discontinued, and there was no other paper issued in the county until 1850.

The American Citizen was then commenced at Morrisville, by J. A. Somerby. This was continued a short time, when the name was changed to the *American Observer*, which, after a short time, died out.

The Lamoille Newsdealer was commenced at Hyde Park, Friday, November 30, 1860, by S. Howard, Jr. In August, 1864, it was purchased by Charles C. Morse, who enlarged it and continued its publication until April, 1867, when Col. E. B. Sawyer bought the property. Mr. Sawyer published the paper until May 10, 1870, when Mr. Morse again assumed control. On June 8, 1876, it passed into the hands of Lucius H. Noyes; his death, however, February 4, 1877, left the paper without a head, though it was sustained by his estate until March 21, of that year. On that date its subscription list and good-will were purchased by A. A. Earle, then of the *Vermont Citizen*, who removed the office to Morrisville.

The Vermont Citizen was started at Morrisville, April 3, 1873, by A. A. Earle. November 17, 1881, Mr. Earle sold out to H. C. Fiske and L. H. Lewis, and the paper was united with the *Lamoille News*, to form the NEWS AND CITIZEN.

The Lamoille News was commenced at Hyde Park, April 18, 1877, by O. S. Basford. On August 21, 1878, the names of Armstrong & Lewis appeared on the paper as publishers, with Mr. Basford as editor. On November 20th, Mr. Basford retired, and on August 6, 1879, Mr. Armstrong also relinquished his connection with the publication. Mr. Lewis continued in charge alone until November 17, 1881, when H. C. Fiske joined him in the purchase of the *Vermont Citizen*, and after the 23d of that month the papers were united under the title of the NEWS AND CITIZEN.

THE NEWS AND CITIZEN, whose history has thus already been told, is as bright and newsy a sheet as one would wish to meet. The editors, Messrs. Lewis & Fiske, illustrate by the paper they make each week, that they know what journalism is, and are not afraid to exert the energy necessary to bring their paper up to the standard. The Lamoille Publishing Co. also illustrate, by their workmanship, that they are fully competent and liberal enough to set forth their editors' work in an attractive form. The paper is ostensibly issued at Morrisville and Hyde Park, one of the editors residing in each village, though really the publishing office is at Morrisville, and the job printing establishment at Hyde Park.

ABORIGINAL OCCUPANCY.

The territory embraced within the present limits of Vermont, previous to any occupation by Europeans, was claimed as a hunting-ground by several tribes of Indians who were hostile to each other, consequently it was often the scene of their savage wars, and constant invasion prevented its being made their permanent home. Indeed, it was Champlain's nominal purpose to help the Canadian Indians in their war with those in the region of the lake, that first brought him upon its waters. The Iroquois, or Five Nations, was a powerful confederacy composed of several tribes of Indians, who had planted themselves in Western New York, on the shores of Lakes Ontario and Erie, and were the inveterate enemies of the Canadian Indians. Champlain started from Quebec with about one hundred of the Canadian Indians, in 1609, and proceeded up the lake to the vicinity of Crown Point, where, on the western shore, as they had expected, they met a large party of Iroquois, who defied them. But, when Champlain, at a single fire of his arquebus, killed two chiefs and mortally wounded another, and another Frenchman fired from another quarter, they fled in alarm, ending the first battle fought on Lake Champlain.

The origin of the Indian cannot be determined by history, nor will calculation ever arrive at a probable certainty. For a period of over two hundred years the subject has engrossed the attention of learned men, and yet the question, "By whom was America peopled?" remains without satisfactory answer. In 1637, Thomas Morton wrote a book to prove that the Indians were of Latin origin. John Joselyn held, in 1638, that they were of Tartar descent. Cotton Mather inclined to the opinion that they were Scythians. James Adair seems to have been fully convinced that they were descendants of the Israelites, the lost tribes; and, after thirty years' residence among them, published in 1775, an account of their manners and customs, from which he deduced his conclusions. Dr. Mitchell, after considerable investigation, concluded "that the three races, Malays, Tartars and Scandinavians, contributed to make up the great American population, who were the authors of the various works and antiquities found on the continent." DeWitt Clinton held, that "the probability is, that America was peopled from various

quarters of the old world, and that its predominant race is the Scythian or Tartarian." Calmet, a distinguished author, brings forward the writings of Hornius, son of Theodosious the Great, who affirms that "at or about the time of the commencement or the Christian era, voyages from Africa and Spain into the Atlantic ocean were both frequent and celebrated;" and holds that "there is strong probability that the Romans and Carthaginians, even 300 B. C., were well acquainted with the existence of this country," adding that there are "tokens of the presence of the Greeks, Romans, Persians, and Carthaginians, in many parts of the continent." Then Priest, in his *American Antiquities*, states that his observations had led him "to the conclusion that the two great continents, Asia and America, was peopled by similar races of men."

It is unnecessary, however, to add to this catalogue. No two authorities agree. Great faults have been charged against the Indians, and great faults they doubtless possessed when judged from the standpoint of a different civilization. Were the line strictly drawn, however, it might be shown that, as a whole, they compared favorably with nations upon whom light had fallen for sixteen hundred years. This at least appears to their credit, that among them there were none who were cross-eyed, blind, crippled, lame, hunch-backed or limping; all were well-fashioned, strong in constitution of body, well proportioned, and without blemish. Until touched and warped by wrong treatment, wherever they were met, whether in Vermont, Canada, on the Potomac, the Delaware, or the Hudson, they were liberal and generous in their intercourse with the whites. More sinned against than sinning, they left behind them evidences of great wrongs suffered, their enemies being the witnesses.

Numerous arrow-heads, spear-points, etc., found in different localities throughout the county, prove that it was at one time certainly a favorite hunting-ground, if not their permanent home. The Indians who claimed this territory, and the territory west of it to the vicinity of the Connecticut river, were a branch of the Abenaki tribe, whose chief location, in modern times, has been at St. Francis. There was always an intimate connection between them and the Indians at St. Francis, and they have been commonly spoken of, by American writers, as St. Francis Indians; and yet they had the distinguishing appellation of *Coossucks*, which is descriptive of the country where their principal lodge was. *Coos*, in the Abenaki languages signifies *the pines*, and this name was applied by the Indians to two sections of country upon the Connecticut river, one above the *Fifteen-mile* falls, about Luenburg, and the other below, about Newbury, on account of the great abundance of white pine timber in those places; and the termination, *suck*, signifies *river*, so that *Co-os-suck*, signified *the river of the pines*.

The Coossucks and St. Francis Indians, who always acted on the part of the French in the wars between the French and English colonies, were for many years the most blood-thirsty and cruel enemies that the frontier settlements of New England had to encounter. Two of these Indians, Capt. Joe

and Capt. John, were known for years among the early settlers. The former once resided on the banks of a pond in Morristown whence it received its present name, Joe's Pond. Joe was mild and inoffensive in his disposition, and used to boast that he had never pointed a gun at a man. When he became old and unable to support himself, the legislature of Vermont granted him an annual pension of \$70.00 a year. He died at Newbury, February 19, 1819, aged about eighty years, and with him fell the last of the Coossucks.

Capt. John was the opposite of Joe in disposition, being fierce and cruel. He held a captain's commission during the revolution, and, at the head of a party of Indians, was attached to the American army, which captured Burgoyne, and was also in the battle in which Braddock was defeated. He used to relate that he was knocked down by a British officer, whom he afterwards shot, and that he tried to shoot young Washington, but could not hit him. When under the excitement of strong drink, he exulted in the relation of his former deeds of barbarity, among which he told how he mutilated a woman taken at Fort Dummer, by cutting off her breasts, and would imitate her shrieks and cries of distress.

In Cambridge there is a place called Indian hill, where hatchets, arrows, and many other relics were found. In the early part of the century, a party of the St. Francis Indians tarried for a time on this hill, and hunted and fished in the neighborhood, and as late as 1840, a number of families from the St. Francis Indians came into the town and encamped and made baskets and bark dishes for a while.

WHEN FIRST SETTLED BY THE WHITES.

The first settlement in the county was made in May, 1783, when John Spafford located in Cambridge. He came on from Pierpont, N. H., and cleared two acres of land, which he planted with corn, and then proceeded to build a log house, covering it with bark. Most of his crop of corn was destroyed by an overflow of the Lamoille river, but what was left he harvested in the autumn, and returned to New Hampshire for his wife and two children.

In this small cabin, furnished with no windows, and with a bed-quilt for a door, they passed the first winter, their nearest neighbors being in Jericho, a distance of twenty miles, and the nearest road the Hazen road in Craftsbury. Mr. Spafford suffered many hardships and privations. On one occasion he took a grist on a hand-sled and went down the river on the ice to Colchester Falls, twenty-five miles, to get it ground. On his return, when a number of miles from home, being very hungry and fatigued, he struck a fire, wet up some of the meal in the top of the bag, baked it and ate his supper, and then resumed his journey. Mrs. Spafford sat up until late at night waiting for him to return, but as he did not come, she retired, and dreamed that her husband was calling for help. She awoke, but, as all was still, soon fell asleep and dreamed the same again, and awakening the second time arose,

and taking a torch went down to the river, where she found her husband nearly exhausted from fatigue, and unable to get up the bank.

The summer following Mr. Spafford's settlement, Amos Fassett, Stephen Kinsley, John Fassett, and Samuel Montague, from Bennington, and Noah Chittenden, from Arlington, came on and joined him, their farms all joining each other. In 1785, the first saw-mill was erected, which gave the settlers an opportunity for covering their houses and furnishing them with floors and doors. Mrs. Spafford died in January, 1839, aged eighty-two years, and in April, 1840, Mr. Spafford died, aged eighty-four years.

From this time forward the settlement of the county became quite rapid, as pioneers began to locate in all parts of the territory now included within its limits; but the record of these early settlements properly belongs to the towns wherein they occurred, so to those lists, in another part of the work, we refer the reader. At the taking of the first census, in 1791, Cambridge had a population of 359, Elmore 12, Hyde Park 43, Johnson 93, Morristown 10, and Wolcott 32, making a total of 549 for the whole county as it now is.

LAND TITLE CONTROVERSY.

Lamoille county had no population to take part in the scenes of strife that occurred between the people of New York and the New Hampshire grants; but as many of the early settlers came from the southern part of the State, where they had been actively engaged in the quarrel with their New York cousins, the subject deserves at least a passing notice.

The settlements made in the State previous to the year 1741, were supposed to be within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts; but during that year it was ascertained that they were north of its northern line, and within the supposed jurisdiction of New Hampshire. This idea met with no opposition until 1763, when the population of the New Hampshire Grants had become quite large. But during that year New York laid claim to the territory, by virtue of a grant made by Charles II. to the Duke of York, in 1664, which included "all the land from the west side of the Connecticut river, to the east side of Delaware Bay." Upon application of the government of New York, it was decided by George III., in council of July 20th, 1764, that the western bank of the Connecticut river should thereafter be regarded as the boundary line between that State and New Hampshire. The colonists were surprised and displeased at this decision, but peaceably submitted to it supposing that it merely effected a change of the jurisdiction to which they were subject; and the government of New Hampshire, which at first remonstrated, soon acquiesced in the decision. But on the 10th of April, 1765, Lieutenant-Governor Colden, of New York, issued a proclamation, giving a copy of the order of the King, changing the boundary of the territory, and notifying His Majesty's subjects to govern themselves accordingly." He also at once proceeded to grant the lands to others than the New Hampshire claimants, and

when the latter applied to the New York government for a confirmation of the grants they already held, such enormous patent fees were demanded as to make it impossible for them to comply.

It was well known in New York that these lands had long been granted by New Hampshire, that they were actually occupied under such grants, and that the new patents were procured in utter disregard of the rights and claims of the settlers. It was also well-known by them that the King, in commissioning Benning Wentworth governor of New Hampshire, had described his province as reaching westward "*until it met his other governments*," thus bounding it westerly by New York, and that the eastern boundary of New York was a line twenty miles easterly from the Hudson river, extending from Lake Champlain south to the western line of Massachusetts, was proven by the charter of the Duke of York, upon his accession to the throne, in 1685. But notwithstanding all this, New York insisted that not only was the jurisdiction changed thenceforward, but also that the grants made were vacated, and that the titles acquired under them were made void. The settlers were required to re-purchase their lands, which some of them did, though the great majority of them peremptorily refused. The lands of such were granted to others, who brought actions of ejectment in the New York courts, where they invariably obtained judgment against the original proprietors. It was found, however, that it was easier to obtain judgments than it was to enforce them. The officers who attempted to serve the writs of possession were forcibly resisted, and sometimes very roughly handled.

Thus the quarrel continued for full a quarter of a century. In 1769, the king prohibited the governor of New York from issuing any more grants "*until His Majesty's further pleasure should become known*." Meanwhile civil disturbances and open defiance to the New York authorities continued to such an extent, that in 1774, a law was passed by that State, ordering the surrender of offenders under penalty of death. In reply, the people of the grants returned a public letter, threatening death to any who should aid in arresting any of her citizens. About this time a plan was made for the formation of a royal province, but the Revolutionary war soon absorbed every other interest. In 1789, New York acknowledged the independence of Vermont, and endeavored to adjust all matters of dispute, having previously made grants to those who had suffered by adhering to her allegiance, while Vermont in turn paid into the treasury of New York, thirty thousand dollars.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

With Vermont, the Revolutionary contest possessed a double interest, and while she lent her aid to redress national grievances, she also maintained a spirited contest on her own account, resolving to secure her independence from New York. The territory treated of in this work, however, has none of the romantic stories and traditions of this period that grace the annals of

localities earlier settled. The people of the New Hampshire Grants, as may well be supposed, entered with an especially hearty zeal, into this contest. Their schooling had been such as to render them an exceedingly undesirable foe to meet, as a large portion of the settlers had served in the French and Indian war, and during the twelve or fifteen years that had intervened, had been almost continuously at strife with New York, and entertained a feeling of deadly hatred against King George and the British parliament. It is not strange, then, that the "Green Mountain Boys" were soon both feared and respected by their adversaries. The surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown, October 17, 1781, virtually put an end to all these troubles, and the "Green Mountain Boys" were soon again enjoying the privileges of peace.

WAR OF 1812.

The yoke of the mother country having been thrown off, the American colonies rapidly advanced in progress. Vermont expanded into a free and independent State, and was finally annexed to the Union, March 4, 1791. In the mean time, the French nation, led by Napoleon Bonaparte, had arrived at the zenith of military glory, and was giving England great cause for fear and trembling. England, in turn, seeming to forget that her American offspring had arrived at maturity, and was able to protect its own institutions, continued her acts of tyranny. Looking upon herself as mistress of the ocean, during her wars with Napoleon, she utterly disregarded the rights of the United States as a neutral nation. Her cruisers would stop and search American vessels, and seize such able-bodied seamen as were needed, on the pretext that they were British subjects. An American frigate, not in a condition to resist, having been subjected to this indignity, almost within sight of an American port, after receiving several broadsides for denying the right of such search, the President issued a proclamation ordering all British ships-of-war to quit the waters of the United States. Congress also laid an embargo on American vessels, detaining them at home, but afterwards substituted a non-intercourse act, prohibiting trade with Great Britain. All intercourse between this State and the people of Canada was prohibited, without a permit from the governor, under a penalty of \$1,000.00 fine and imprisonment at hard labor in the State penitentiary for the term of seven years.

Notwithstanding all this, England persisted in her offensive course. All hopes of obtaining concessions on the impressment question from her were at length abandoned. George III., who was still on the throne, had become insane, and the men who had managed affairs, were as short-sighted as his advisers had been forty years before, whose folly had provoked the revolution. Longer submission to their arrogant claims was deemed unworthy of a free nation, and war was therefore formally declared by the United States, June 18, 1812. The majority of the people of Vermont considered the declaration of war rash and imprudent, believing that the required issue could have

been brought about by legislation ; but notwithstanding this feeling, the general assembly of the State passed the following resolution :—

“The constituted authorities of our country having declared war between the United States and Great Britain and dependencies, it is our duty as citizens to support the measure, otherwise we should identify ourselves with the enemy, with no other difference than that of locality. We therefore pledge ourselves to each other and to our government, that with our individual exertions, our example and influence, we will support our government and country in the present contest, and rely on the great Arbiter of events for a favorable result.”

Both Lamoille and Orleans counties were well represented in this contest, and sustained with honor the reputation of their State. During the autumn of 1813, a large drove of fat oxen, containing one hundred head, was purchased, principally in New Hampshire and upon the borders of the Connecticut river, under pretense of furnishing the troops at Burlington and Plattsburgh, but, arriving at Walden, or Hardwick, turned their course towards Canada. Information was soon given to the officers of the government, and the cattle were pursued, and overtaken at or near the Canada line, seized and returned. Arriving at Johnson, in this county, near night, they were yarded for refreshment. About two o'clock the following morning, an express arrived from Craftsbury, that a collection, or mob, some seventy in number, were on their way to retake the drove. An immediate call was made for the militia to arm, to protect them, which was organized under the command of a Captain Thompson of the army, then on recruiting service here, and sentinels stationed around the yard, with strict orders that no one should pass the lines, on peril of death. About day-light the mob drew near the village, when, discovering the position of the guard, they made a halt, rather than an attack, and learning that warrants were being made for their arrest, dropped their weapons, which were principally clubs and pitchforks, and hastily made their retreat. The oxen were driven to Burlington and disposed of as they were assumed to have been purchased.

Subsequently, information was received that a large train of teams were on the road, loaded with dry goods from Montreal, in transit to Boston. Two or three officers of the customs were soon in readiness to seize the teams and goods, which cost their owners some \$13,000.00 in Montreal. The officers, with some assistance, met the teams, some short distance from the village of Johnson, and ordered them to surrender, but the party, some fourteen men, showed fight, and attempted to pass. The road at that place being narrow, one of the horses in the front team was shot down, which blocked the road, and, after a severe contest, two or three of the smuggling party being severely wounded, they surrendered their teams and goods to the officers, who conveyed them to Burlington, and delivered them to Mr. VanNess, collector. The day following the seizure, some forty suits were served on the officers and their assistants for assault and battery ; the goods were subsequently bonded by Mr. VanNess, and the suits withdrawn ; and it was reported, and

probably truly, that before the goods arrived at Boston, peace was proclaimed, which caused the goods to be sold at a less price than they were bonded.

To the county of Orleans the war proved to be very injurious; not because of any devastation actually suffered, or of any severe draft upon the inhabitants to act as soldiers. But the fear of evil was in this case almost as great an injury as the actual experience of it would have been. The county was on the extreme northern frontier, and thus exposed, not only to ordinary border warfare, but to be penetrated to the very heart by the defenseless route of Lake Memphremagog, and Black and Barton rivers. While the war was merely apprehended, the people kept up good courage, and constructed in several places stockade forts by way of defence. But no sooner had hostilities begun, than a panic seized the settlers. Stories of Indian atrocities were the staple of conversation, and there was a general belief that the tomahawk and scalping-knife would again and at once commence their work of butchery. A general flight took place. Many cultivated farms were abandoned; cattle were driven off, and such portable property as could most easily be removed was carried away. Some of those who left the country never returned, and those who did eventually come back, were impoverished and discouraged. In almost all of the towns, however, enough of the more courageous inhabitants remained to keep possession of the territory, and to maintain in a small way the institutions of civilization. Parties of United States soldiers were stationed at North Troy, and at Derby Line, and a sense of security gradually returned to the people.

In the summer of 1814, the British, having concentrated 14,000 men near the foot at Lake Champlain, undertook an invasion of the States, somewhat on the plan of Burgoyne in 1777. There had been skirmishing throughout the season; but when, in August, most of the American troops were transferred to the Niagara frontier, Gen. Prevost improved the opportunity to march upon Plattsburgh. Here Gen. Macomb, in command of the Americans, had made all the preparation in his power for a vigorous defense; but he had only 2,000 efficient men, and lacked ordnance, while his works were still incomplete. Commodore McDonough had also strained every nerve to make ready for the British fleet, which was to act in conjunction with the army. His flag ship was launched within forty days from the time the timber used in its construction was standing in the forest. Despite all his exertions, however, in the number of his vessels, guns, and men, he was inferior to the enemy.

The British army, having reached Plattsburgh, was there held in check by Macomb, who, strengthened by the brave militia of Vermont and New York, had taken a position on the south side of the Saranac river. But the fate of the battle was to be decided on the water. On the 11th of September, the British flotilla drew near to Plattsburgh, and McDonough joined the battle, after having on the deck of his vessel invoked the blessing of God upon his cause. Two hours of terrible fighting resulted in a victory for the Americans

as signal as had been that of Perry on Lake Erie. The British commander, who had boasted that with his flag-ship alone he could whip the whole Yankee fleet, was killed, and his entire squadron struck. Thus ended the battle of Plattsburgh Bay, one of the greatest naval engagements of the world. The British commissioners, at first unreasonable, lowered their tone after the battle of Plattsburgh and the subsequent battle of Baltimore, and on the 24th of December, 1814, a treaty of peace was signed at Ghent, in Belgium, ending the war. The soldiers, so far as we have been able to learn, who went from these counties to serve their country, will be found incorporated with the several town sketches, and to their pages we refer the reader for further mention of the events of those stirring times.

THE WAR OF THE UNION.

For a period of many years subsequent to the war of 1812, peace brooded over the green hills and fertile valleys of Vermont. Youths had grown to manhood and old age; the gray-haired grandsire, as he trotted the children upon his knee, rehearsed to them the stories they loved best to hear—tales of the deeds of the brave McDonough, and of "Old Ethan" at Ticonderoga. Prosperity asserted itself in the hum of busy machinery, telling of the increase of manufacturing interests, in the silver threads that were branching in all directions, proclaiming the route of the "iron horse" as it conveyed to prosperous marts the harvest's surplus. The sun arose each morn on a prosperous, happy, contented people; but, alas! as its rays gilded the Green Mountain summits on the morning of April 12, 1861, it awakened no answering smile in the hearts of the people. The first shot upon Sumpter had frightened away the angel Peace, and Grim War again asserted his rights. The hearts of the Green Mountain boys were again touched with the old fire of martial ardor; the dreams of peace were forgotten; naught was remembered but their insulted flag—the flag purchased by the blood of their fathers—to which they owed their homes and the plenty which surrounded them.

Side by side with her sister States, Vermont endured the weary marches and bore the brunt of battles, and side by side their sons sleep the long sleep—some 'neath the sun-kissed plains of the willful south, and some rocked in the bosom of the broad Atlantic, "held in the hollow of His hand." Others have been borne to rest among their kindred by sympathizing friends, who, year by year, to muffled drum-beat, wend their way to their consecrated tombs to deck their graves with beautiful spring flowers,—a national tribute to the memory of the gallant dead, 5,128 of whom Vermont sacrificed as her share towards the preservation of the Nation's unity, freed from the curse of slavery, so long a foul blot on her fair fame. Vermont promptly filled every quota, and every dollar needed was furnished with alacrity. Of her treasure, \$9,087,352.40 was expended in furnishing the 34,238 loyal sons and representatives who went out to fight the battles of their country, 5,022 of whom were dis-

charged from the service with shattered constitutions, or maimed in body, to renew the peaceful avocations of life as circumstances would permit. The following complete roster of men who went from Lamoille and Orleans counties as commissioned officers, and of those, who, enlisting in the ranks, were subsequently promoted to a commission, is compiled from the Adjutant and Inspector-General's report of 1866, and from other sources. For convenience sake the names are arranged in alphabetical order, the dates referring to commissions, the date of muster being omitted:—

TERMS OF ENLISTMENTS.

FIRST REGIMENT, Infantry, mustered into service May 2, 1861, and mustered out August 15, 1866.

SECOND REGIMENT, Infantry, mustered into service June 20, 1861. Original members, not veterans, mustered out June 29, 1864. Recruits for one year, and recruits whose term of service would expire previous to October 1, 1865, mustered out June 19, 1865. Remaining officers and men mustered out of service July 15, 1865.

THIRD REGIMENT, Infantry, mustered into service July 16, 1861. Original members, not veterans, mustered out July 27, 1864. Veterans and recruits consolidated into six companies, July 25, 1864. Recruits for one year, and recruits whose term of service would expire previous to October 1, 1865, mustered out June 19, 1865. Remainder of Regiment mustered out July 11, 1865.

FOURTH REGIMENT, Infantry, mustered into service September 21, 1861. Original members, not veterans, mustered out of service September 30, 1864. First, second and third companies of sharp-shooters transferred to Fourth Regiment, February 25, 1865. Veterans, recruits and men transferred from the sharp-shooters, consolidated into eight companies, February 25, 1865. Recruits for one year and recruits whose term of service would expire previous to October 1, 1865, mustered out of service June 19, 1865. Remainder of Regiment mustered out of service July 13, 1865.

FIFTH REGIMENT, Infantry, mustered into service September 16, 1861. Original members, not veterans, mustered out September 15, 1864. Recruits for one year, and recruits whose term of service would expire previous to October 1, 1865, mustered out June 19, 1865. Remainder of Regiment mustered out June 29, 1865.

SIXTH REGIMENT, Infantry, mustered into service October 15, 1861. Original members, not veterans, mustered out of service October 28, 1864. Veterans and recruits consolidated into six companies, October 16, 1864. Recruits for one year, and recruits whose term of service would expire previous to October 1, 1865, mustered out June 19, 1865. Remainder of Regiment mustered out June 26, 1865.

SEVENTH REGIMENT, Infantry, mustered into service February 12, 1862. Original members, not veterans, mustered out August 30, 1864. Regiment mustered out March 14, 1866.

EIGHTH REGIMENT, Infantry, mustered into service February 18, 1862. Original members, not veterans, mustered out June 22, 1864. Recruits for one year, and recruits whose term of service would expire previous to October 1, 1865, mustered out June 21, 1865. Remainder of Regiment mustered out of service June 28, 1865.

NINTH REGIMENT, Infantry, mustered into service July 9, 1862. Original members and recruits whose term of service would expire previous to October 1, 1865, mustered out of service June 13, 1865. Remaining officers and men consolidated into battalion of four companies. Battalion mustered out December 1, 1865.

TENTH REGIMENT, Infantry, mustered into service September 1, 1862. Original members and recruits whose term of service would expire previous to October 1, 1865, mustered out June 22, 1865. Remainder of Regiment mustered out June 29, 1865.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT, Infantry, (First Regiment Heavy Artillery, from December 10, 1863,) mustered into service September 1, 1862. Original members, recruits for one year, and recruits whose term of service would expire previous to October 1, 1865, mustered out of service June 24, 1865. Remaining officers and men consolidated into battalion of four companies, June 24, 1865. Battalion mustered out August 25, 1865.

TWELFTH REGIMENT, Infantry, mustered into service October 4, 1862. Mustered out July 14, 1863.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT, Infantry, mustered into service October 10, 1862. Mustered out July 21, 1863.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT, mustered into service October 22, 1862. Mustered out of service August 5, 1863.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT, Infantry, mustered into service by companies in 1864. Mustered out July 14, 1865.

FIRST REGIMENT, Cavalry, mustered into service November 19, 1861. Original members, not veterans, mustered out of service November 18, 1864. Recruits for one year, and recruits whose term of service would expire previous to October 1, 1865, mustered out June 21, 1865. Remaining officers and men consolidated into battalion of six companies. Battalion mustered out August 9, 1865.

THIRD BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY, mustered into service January 1, 1864. Mustered out June 15, 1865.

ROSTER OF FIELD, STAFF AND COMPANY OFFICERS.

Ainsworth Judah T., of Cambridge, age 26, private Co. F, 6th Regt., March 18, '62; 2d Lieut., Aug. 21, '62; resigned Feb. 24, '63.

- Austin Burr J., of Johnson, age 23, 2d Lieut., Co. E, 3d Regt., May 24, '61; 1st Lieut., April 12, '62; Capt., Jan. 15, '63; resigned May 14, '63.
- Austin Orlo H., of Brownington, age 24, 2d Lieut., Co. F, 11th Regt., Aug. 12, '62; 1st Lieut., Co. I, Nov. 22, '62; Capt., Co. A, Sept. 2, '64; mustered out of service June 24, '65.
- Averill Rufus, of Newport, age 28, 2d Lieut., Co. H, 15th Regt., Sept. 18, '62; 1st Lieut., Nov. 18, '62; resigned April 14, '63.
- Bailey Charles F., of Troy, age 40, private Co. D, 6th Regt., Sept. 25, '61; 1st Sergt., Oct. 15, '61; 2d Lieut., Jan. 11, '62; died May 1, '62, of wounds received in action at Lee's Mills, Va., April 16, '62.
- Bailey Hollis H., of Irasburgh, age 19, private Co. F, 11th Regt., Aug. 4, '62; Corp., March 8, '63; Co. Qr. M. Sergt., Jan. 4, '64; 2d Lieut., June 4, '65; mustered out of service as Co. Qr. M. Sergt., June 24, '65.
- Bartlett Amasa, of Irasburgh, age 27, Capt. Co. E, 9th Regt., June 25, '62; Maj., Dec. 21, '63; died March 16, '64, of disease.
- Bartlett Enoch H., of Coventry, age 28, 1st Lieut., Co. B, 3d Regt., May 22, '61; Capt., Sept. 22, '62; killed at Wilderness, May 5, '64.
- Bayne Thomas, of Irasburgh, age 42, Chaplain 8th Regt., Feb. 23, '65; mustered out of service June 28, '65.
- Baxter Henry C., of Derby, age 18, private Co. D, 11th Regt., Dec. 12, '63; Corp., Dec. 26, '63; Sergt., Jan. 1, '64; 2d Lieut., Co. I, March 29, '64; wounded, Oct. 19, '64; Brevet Capt., Oct. 19, '64, for gallantry in every engagement since May 16, '64; and especially at Cedar Creek, Va.; Brevet Major, April 2, '65, for gallantry in the assault on Petersburg; mustered out of service, June 24, '65.
- Bean Freeman F., of Glover, age 46, 1st Lieut., Co. I, 15th Regt., Sept. 28, '62; resigned Nov. 18, '62.
- Bedell Henry E., of Westfield, age 27, private Co. D, 11th Regt., Aug. 4, '62; Corp., Sept. 1, '62; Sergt., Aug. 11, '63; 2d Lieut., Dec. 28, '63; honorably discharged Feb. 20, '65, for wounds received in action, Sept. 13, '64.
- Benton Reuben C., of Hyde Park, age 32, Capt., Co. D, 5th Regt., Aug. 28, '61; wounded June 29, '62; Lieut.-Col., 11th Regt., Aug. 26, '62; resigned June 21, '64.
- Bisbee John, of Derby, age 25, private Co. B, 8th Regt., Nov. 22, '61; 1st Sergt., Feb. 18, '62; wounded June 14, '63; re-enlisted Jan. 5, '64; 2d Lieut., July 15, '63; 1st Lieut., Nov. 7, '63; Capt., Aug. 21, '64; mustered out of service June 28, '65.
- Bisbee Lewis H., of Derby, age 23, private Co. E, 9th Regt., June 10, '62; 1st Sergt., July 9, '62; 1st Lieut., Jan. 6, '63; Capt., March 13, '63; resigned June 3, '63.
- Bishop Charles, of Charleston, age 33, 2d Lieut., Co. D, 3d Regt., May 23, '61; resigned Oct. 28, '61.
- Bishop John H., of Brownington, age 28, 2d Lieut., Co. D, 4th Regt., Sept. 4, '61; resigned Feb. 6, '62.

- Blanchard Andrew J., of Morristown, age 33, Capt., Co. E, 3d Regt. May 24, '61; resigned Oct. 28, '61.
- Boynton Joseph J., of Stowe, age 29, Capt., Co. E, 12th Regt., Sept. 8, '62; Maj., May 5, '63; mustered out of service, July 21, '63.
- Brown Ezra H., of Waterville, age 23, private Co. A, 8th Regt., Oct. 1, '61; Corp., Feb. 18, '62; Sergt.; 1st Sergt., Dec. 14, '63; re-enlisted, Jan. 5, '64; 1st Lieut., Dec. 13, '64; mustered out of service, June 28, '65.
- Buck Erastus, of Charleston, age 31, private Co. D., 3d Regt., June 1, '61; Sergt., July 16, '61; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut., Co. E., Nov. 7, '61; 1st Lieut., Co. D., Sept. 14, '62; Capt., Nov. 1, '63; died May 22, '64, of wounds received at Wilderness, May 6, '64.
- Bugbee Carlos, of Morristown, age 21, private Co. C., 17th Regt., Sept 2, '63; Sergt., March 2, '64; 2d Lieut., July 10, '65; mustered out of service as Sergt., July 14, '65.
- Butterfield Frederick D., of Derby, age 23, 2d Lieut., Co. B, 8th Regt., Dec. 19, '61; 1st Lieut., June 15, '63; Capt., Nov. 7, '63; resigned, July 22, '64.
- Buxton Frank A., of Brownington, age 21, private Co. F., 11th Regt., Aug. 7, '62; Corp., Sept. 1, '62; Sergt., May 1, '63; 1st Sergt., Dec. 8, '63; 2d Lieut., Dec. 2, '64; discharged as 1st Sergt., Co. F., Dec. 16, '64, at Montpelier, for wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, '64.
- Caldwell Patrick H., of Johnson, age 26, private Co. I., 1st Regt. Cav., Sept. 19, '61; Co. Q. M. Sergt., Nov. 19, '61; Reg. Q. M. Sergt., Dec. 24, '62; 2d Lieut. Co. I., April 1, '63; wounded, July 6, '63; 1st Lieut., Dec. 16, '63; Q. M., Nov. 19, '64; mustered out of service, Aug. 9, '65.
- Carpenter Henry, of Belvidere, age 19, private Co. A., 8th Regt., Oct. 23, '61; Corp., Feb. 18, '62; Sergt.; 1st Sergt.; Sergt-Maj., Sept. 17, '63; re-enlisted, Jan. 5, '64; 1st Lieut., Co. F., Aug. 23, '64; Adj., Nov. 24, '64; mustered out of service, June 28, '65.
- Carpenter Josiah B., of Wolcott, age 26, private Co. C., 17th Regt., Feb. 24, '64; Corp.; wounded May 6, '64 and May 12, '64; Sergt.-Major, Oct. 17, '64; 1st Lieut., April 18, '65, mustered out of service, July 14, '65.
- Chase Enoch B., of Derby, age 29, 2d Lieut. Co. M., 1st Regt. Cav., Nov. 19, '62; resigned, April 6, '63.
- Chase George W., of Derby, age 26, 1st Lieut. Co. M., 1st Cav., Nov. 29, '62; died Aug. 23, '63, in hospital at Georgetown, D. C., of disease.
- Cheney Carlos E., of Morristown, age 22, private 1st Vt. Co. Cav., Jan 3, '65; 1st Sergt., Jan. 10, '65; 2d Lieut., March 24, '65; 1st Lieut., April 6, '65; mustered out of service, June 27, '65.
- Child Charles B., of Derby, age 35, Capt. Co. B., 8th Regt., Dec. 19, '61; resigned, Oct. 21, '63.
- Clark B. Brooks, of Charleston, age 23, private Co. K., 10th Regt., Aug. 8, '62; 1st Sergt., Sept. 1, '62; wounded, Sept. 19, '64; 2d Lieut., Aug. 9, '64; died Nov. 2, '64, of wounds received in action, Oct. 19, '64.

- Coburn John H., of Newport, age 28, 2d Lieut. Co. B., 3d Regt., May 22, '61; resigned Nov. 2, '61.
- Colton George, of Irasburgh, age 19, private Co. F., 12th Regt., Aug. 8, '62; Prin. Musician, May 18, '63; 2d Lieut., June 4, '65; mustered out of service, as Prin. Mus., June 24, '65.
- Corse Henry P., of Cambridge, age 31, private Co. L., 11th Regt., May 21, '63; Corp., Jan. 7, '64; Sergt., Oct. 25, '64; transferred to Co. C., June 24, '65; 2d Lieut., June 26, '65; died July 28, '65, of disease.
- Crane Porter, Jr., of Wolcott, age 22, private Co. H., 6th Regt., Aug. 14, '61; Sergt., Oct. 15, '61; 1st Sergt., Nov. 1, '61; 2d Lieut., Feb. 18, '62; wounded, May 4, '63; Capt., May 4, '63; mustered out of service, Oct. 28, '64.
- Cull Henry, of Belvidere, age 18, private Co. C., 17th Regt., Sept. 23, '63; Sergt., March 2, '64; wounded, April 2, '65; 1st Sergt., May 1, '65; mustered out of service as 1st Sergt., July 14, '65.
- Cull Richard T., of Belvidere, age 42, 2d Lieut. Co. E., 7th Regt., Jan. 9, '62; died July 28, '62, at Baton Rouge, La., of disease.
- Davis Andrew J., of Cambridge, age 22, 1st Lieut. Co. E., 13th Regt., Sept. 8, '62; Capt., June 4, '63; mustered out of service, July 21, '63.
- Davis M. Warner, of Coventry, age 25, private Co. D., 6th Regt., Oct. 2, '61; Sergt., Oct. 15, '61; 1st Sergt., Jan. 11, '62; wounded, April 16, '62; 2d Lieut., May 1, '62; Capt., Feb. 3, '63; mustered out of service, Oct. 28, '64.
- Decker Barney, of Derby, age 30, private Co. D., 1st Cav., Oct. 23, '61; Corp., Sergt.; re-enlisted, Dec. 30, '63; 2d Lieut., Co. C., Nov. 19, '64; mustered out of service, June 21, '65.
- Dodge Chester W., of Morristown, age 23, private Co. D, 11th Regt., July 28, '62; 1st Sergt., Sept. 1, '62; 2d Lieut., July 11, '63; 1st Lieut., Dec. 28, '63; Capt., June 4, '65; mustered out of service as 1st Lieut., June 24, '65.
- Dorman Julius S., of Barton, age 26, private Co. I, 11th Regt., June 6, '63; transferred to Co. M., July 13, '63; Corp., Oct. 7, '63; Sergt., May 17, '64; 2d Lieut., Oct. 16, '64; transferred to Co. G; 1st Lieut., June 4, '65; mustered out of service as 2d Lieut., Co. G, June 24, '65.
- Dunham William G., of Morristown, age 18, private Co. D, 11th Regt., Aug. 4, '62; Corp., Sept. 1, '62; Sergt., March 24, '63; 1st Sergt., Aug. 11, '63; 2d Lieut., Dec 28, '63; 1st Lieut., Sept. 1, '64; mustered out of service June 24, '65.
- Dwinell Carlos W., of Glover, age 23, 2d Lieut. Co. D, 6th Regt., Oct. 8, '61; 1st Lieut., Jan 11, '62; Adj't, Nov. 1, '62; Capt. Co. C, Jan. 12, '63; wounded May 5, '64; Maj., June 27, '64; died Aug. 24, '64, of wounds received in action at Charleston, Va., Aug. 21, '64.
- Eddy John P., of Glover, age 21, private 1st Vt. Co. Cav., Jan. 3, '65; Sergt. Jan. 10, '65; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut., April 6, '65; mustered out of service, June 27, '65.

- Edwards Ira V., of Morristown, age 23, private Co. L, 11th Regt., June 1, '63; wagoner, July 11, '63; Corp., Oct. 2, '63; Sergt., March 23, '64; 2d Lieut., May 13, '65; transferred to Co. C, June 24, '65, 1st Lieut., June 26, '65; mustered out of service, Aug. 25, '65.
- Fairman Erastus P., of Wolcott, age 35, private Co. C, 17th Regt., Feb. 29, '64; Asst. Surg., April 9, '64; mustered out of service, June 13, '65.
- Fletcher Daniel P., of Johnson, age 31, private Co. E, 7th Regt., Dec. 11, '61; Corp., Feb. 12, '62; re-enlisted, Feb. 16, '64; Sergt., June 4, '64; 2d Lieut., March 1, '66; mustered out of service as Sergt., March 14, '66.
- Fletcher James, of Johnson, age 20, private Co. E, 3d Regt., June 1, '61; Corp. July 16, '61; Sergt.; 1st Lieut., Jan. 8, '64; mustered out of service, July 27, '64.
- Flint Henry C., of Irasburgh, age 22, 1st Lieut. Co. I, 1st Regt. Cav., Oct. 21, '61; Capt., April 25, '62; killed in action, April 1, '63 at Broad Run, Va.
- Foster William W., of Irasburgh, age 25, private Co. I, 1st Regt. Cav., Sept. 26, '61; Corp., Nov. 19, '61; Sergt., Dec. 10, '62; re-enlisted, Dec. 28, '63; 2d Lieut., Nov. 19, '64; 1st Lieut., Feb. 9, '65; transferred to Co. E, June 21, '65, by reason of consolidation of regiment; 1st Lieut., Feb. 9, '65; mustered out of service, Aug. 9, '65.
- Fuller Frederick J., of Troy, age 30, 2d Lieut. Co. C, 8th Regt., Dec. 23, '61; dismissed the service, June 2, '63.
- Gates Clarence D., of Cambridge, age 23, Adj. 1st Regt. Cav., Oct. 4, '62; mustered out of service, Nov. 18, '64.
- Grant Eben, of Irasburgh, age 34, private Co. I, 1st Regt. Cav., Sept. 30, '61; Sergt., Nov. 19, '61; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut., Oct. 30, '62; 1st Lieut., April 1, '63; Capt., Oct. 2, '63; mustered out of service, June 21, '65.
- Grant Josiah, Jr., of Barton, age 23, Capt. 1st Vt. Co. Cav., Jan. 10, '62; Maj., Frontier Cav., March 22, '65; mustered out of service, June 27, '65.
- Grant Luman M., of Elmore, age 38, Capt. Co. A., 8th Regt., Nov. 13, '61; Maj., Dec. 24, '62; resigned June 11, '63.
- Grant William W., of Barton, age 26, Lieut.-Col. 15th Regt., Sept. 26, '62; mustered out of service, Aug. 5, '63.
- Guyer Charles B., of Wolcott, age 18, private Co. E, 3d Regt., June 1, '61; Corp.; re-enlisted, Dec. 21, '63; Sergt., Jan. 1, '64; 1st Sergt., Aug. 13, '64; 2d Lieut., May 10, '65; mustered out of service as 1st Sergt., July 11, '65.
- Guyer Guy H., of Wolcott, age 32, 1st Lieut., Co. C, 17th Regt., Feb. 24, '64; killed in action near Petersburg, Va., June 17, '64.
- Hadlock Charles P., of Derby, age 18, private Co. K., 10th Regt., July 29, '62; Corp., Sept. 1, '62; Sergt. Nov. 2, '64; 2d Lieut., June 15, '65; mustered out of service as Sergt., June 22, '65.

- Hale Oscar A., of Troy, age 24, Capt. Co. D, 8th Regt., Oct. 8, '61; Maj., Jan. 12, '63; Lieut.-Col., March 16, '63; wounded Aug. 21, '64; mustered out of service, Oct. 28, '64.
- Harrison George B., of Morristown, age 25, private Co. L, 11th Regt., July 21, '63; Corp., Dec. 27, '63; Sergt., March 11, '65; Co. Qr. M. Sergt., June 23, '65; transferred to Company C., June 24, '65; 2d Lieut., June 26, '65; mustered out of service, Aug. 25, '65.
- Hibbard Curtis A., of Troy, age 25, 2d Lieut., Co. E, 9th Regt., June 25, '62; resigned May 16, '63.
- Hodge Charles H., of Stowe, age 28, private Co. H, 9th Regt., June 20, '62; Sergt.; 2d Lieut., June 4, '63; resigned, Dec. 18, '64.
- Holbrook Samuel H., of Newport, age 19, private Co. F, 11th Regt., Aug. 11, '62; Corp., Oct. 25, '64; 1st Sergt., Dec. 30, '64; 2d Lieut., May 13, '65; mustered out of service as 1st Sergt., Co. F, June 24, '65; re-enlisted; 2d Lieut., Co. B, June 26, '65; mustered out of service Aug. 25, '65.
- Hopkins Maxmilian, of Derby, age 22, 2d Lieut., Co. A, 10th Regt., July 7, '62; resigned Jan. 15, '63.
- Howard George C., of Morristown, age 19, private Co. E, 3d Regt., June 1, '61; Sergt., July 16, '61; 2d Lieut., Co. C, Sept. 22, '62; resigned Feb. 14, '63.
- Hudson William, of Stowe, age 24, private Co. D, 11th Regt., July 18, '62; Sergt., Sept. 1, '62; 1st Sergt., Jan. 16, '64; 2d Lieut., Sept. 2, '64; wounded Oct. 19, '64; 1st Lieut., Co. B, May 23, '65; mustered out of service as 2d Lieut., Co. D, June 24, '65.
- Hyde Breed N., of Hyde Park, age 30, Lieut.-Col., 3d Regt., June 6, '61; Col., Aug. 13, '61; resigned Jan. 15, '63.
- Hyde Leo, of Hyde Park, age 19, Sergt.-Maj., 3d Regt., July 16, '61; 2d Lieut., Co. A, Dec. 5, '61; 1st Lieut., Co. C, Sept. 22, '62; Capt., Nov. 1, '63; mustered out of service July 27, '64.
- Johnston William H., of Albany, Capt., Co. I, 15th Regt., Sept. 28, '62; resigned Jan. 12, '63.
- Joslyn C. Edwin, of Brownington, age 24, private Co. D, 6th Regt., Oct. 2, '61; Sergt.; 2d Lieut., Co. G, Nov. 1, '62; 1st Lieut., Co. D, Feb. 3, '63; Capt., Co. A, May 15, '64; honorably discharged Jan. 18, '65, for wounds received in action at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, '64.
- Kelley Francis W., of Derby, age —, Surg., Jan. 25, '62; resigned Sept. 8, '62.
- Kenesson Daniel J., of Derby, age 38, 1st Lieut., Co. D, 3d Regt., May 23, '61; wounded June 3, '64; Capt., Sept. 14, '62; mustered out of service July 27, '64.
- Kenfield Frank, of Morristown, age 24, 2d Lieut., Co. E, 13th Regt., Sept. 8, '62; wounded July 3, '63; 1st Lieut., June 4, '63; mustered out of service July 21, '63; re-enlisted; Capt., Co. C, 17th Regt., Feb. 23, '64; wounded May 6, '64; honorably discharged May 15, '65.

- Kimball Fred M., of Glover, age 21, private Co. D, 6th Regt., Sept. 20, '61; Sergt., Oct. 15, '61; 1st Sergt.; wounded May 4, '63, and July 10, '63; 2d Lieut., Feb. 3, '63; honorably discharged Oct. 22, '63, for wounds.
- Kimball Isaac, of Coventry, age 34, private Co. B, 3d Regt., June 1, '61; 1st Sergt., July 16, '61; 2d Lieut., April 12, '62; resigned Oct. 16, '62.
- Kinehan James, of Barton, age 21, private Co. M, 1st Cav., Oct. 6, '62; Sergt., Dec. 31, '62; Sergt.-Maj., Aug. 30, '64; 1st Lieut., Co. E, Nov. 19, '64; transferred to Co. A, June 21, '65, by reason of consolidation of regiment; 1st Lieut., Nov. 19, '64; mustered out of service Aug. 9, '65.
- Landon Daniel, of Stowe, age 35, Capt., Co. E, 7th Regt., Jan. 9, '62; resigned Nov. 17, '62.
- Law John F., private, 2d Regt., sharp-shooters, Oct. 5, '61; Sergt., Nov. 9, '61; 2d Lieut., Sept. 17, '62; wounded July 3, '63; 1st Lieut., Sept. 14, '63; died in Burlington hospital Aug. 22, '64, of wounds received in action before Petersburg, Va., June 18, '64.
- Leach Charles H., of Waterville, age 20, private Co. E, 7th Regt., Dec. 2, '61; Sergt., Feb. 12, '62; re-enlisted Feb. 18, '64; 1st Sergt., March 21, '65; Adjt., Dec. 13, '65; mustered out of service as 1st Sergt., March 14, '66.
- Livingston Wheaton, Jr., of Albany, age 28, private Co. B, 8th Regt., Dec. 2, '61; Corp.; Sergt.; re-enlisted Jan. 5, '64; 1st Sergt., June 9, '64; wounded Sept. 19, '64; 1st Lieut., Aug. 21, '64; mustered out of service June 28, '65.
- Loveland Calvin R., of Hyde Park, age 30, 2d Lieut., Co. H, 9th Regt., June 27, '62; resigned March 5, '63.
- Lynn Curtiss W., of Derby, age 23, private Co. B, 8th Regt., Nov. 25, '61; Corp.; re-enlisted Jan. 5, '64; Sergt., March 24, '64; 1st Sergt., March 2, '65; 2d Lieut., April 6, '65; mustered out of service June 28, '65.
- Mason Marvin M., of Irasburgh, age 22, private Co. I, 1st Regt. Cav., Sept. 28, '61; Sergt., Nov. 19, '61; discharged Nov. 5, '62, for disability; enlisted in Vet. Res. Corps, June 26, '63; transferred to Co. 1, Feb. 24, '64; re-enlisted March 29, '64; 1st Sergt., Nov. 19, '64; 2d Lieut., Feb. 9, '65; 1st Lieut., June 4, '65; not mustered as 1st Lieut.; transferred to Co. F, as 2d Lieut., June 21, '65, by reason of consolidation of regiment; mustered out of service Aug. 9, '65.
- Mathews Asa D., of Brownington, age 24, private Co. F, 11th Regt., Aug. 7, '62; 1st Sergt., Oct. 21, '62; 2d Lieut., Aug. 11, '63; paroled prisoner; 1st Lieut., Jan. 21, '64; honorably discharged May 15, '65.
- McClary Ira D., of Albany, age 20, private Co. D, 6th Regt., Sept. 30, '61; Sergt., Oct. 15, '61; 1st Sergt., May 1, '62; 2d Lieut., Dec. 29, '62; honorably discharged April 11, '63, for wounds received in action.
- McFarland Moses, of Waterville, age 40, 1st Lieut., Co. A, 8th Regt., Nov. 13, '61; Capt., Dec. 24, '62; mustered out of service June 28, '65.

- Meigs John J., of Hyde Park, age 23, Assist. Surg., 11th Regt., Aug. 11, '62; Surg., Oct. 1, '64; mustered out of service July 8, '65.
- Morse Nixon, of Charleston, age 21, 1st Lieut. Co. F, 11th Regt., Aug. 12, '62; resigned, Aug. 4, '63.
- Newton Henry H., of Lowell, age 21, private Co. A, 8th Regt., October 19, '61; Corp.; Sergt.; re-enlisted, Jan. 5, '64; 2d Lieut., Dec. 13, '64; mustered out of service, June 28, '65.
- Nye Elbert H., of Glover, age 21, private Co. D, 6th Regt., Sept. 26, '61; Corp., Oct. 15, '61; Sergt., May 1, '62; 1st Sergt., March 1, '63; 2d Lieut., April 12, '63; 1st Lieut., May 15, '64; mustered out of service, Oct. 28, '64.
- Oakes John H., of Coventry, age 29, 1st Lieut. Co. H, 15th Regt., Sept. 18, '62; Capt., Nov. 8, '62; mustered out of service, Aug. 5, '63.
- Parker Richard F., of Coventry, age 29, private Co. E, 9th Regt., June 3, '62; Sergt., July 9, '62; 1st Sergt., Jan. 20, '63; 2d Lieut., Oct. 19, '64; 1st Lieut., May 20, '65; mustered out of service as 2d Lieut., June 13, '65.
- Pettingill Harry B., of Newport, age 19, private Co. D, 6th Regt., Sept. 4, '61; Corp., May 1, '62; Sergt., Dec. 15, '63; re-enlisted, Dec. 16, '63; 1st Sergt., June 10, '64; transferred to Co. H, Oct. 16, '64, by reason of consolidation of regiment; 2d Lieut., Co. C, Nov. 12, '64; 1st Lieut., April 22, '65; mustered out of service June 26, '65.
- Phelps George H., of Albany, age 22, 1st Lieut., Co. D, 6th Regt., Oct. 8, '61; died Jan. 2, '62; at Camp Griffin, Va., of typhoid fever.
- Pierce William A., of Wolcott, age 28, private Co. E, 3d Regt., June 1, '61; 1st Sergt., July 16, '61; 2d Lieut. Co. B, Dec. '5, '61; 1st Lieut., Sept. 22, '62; Capt., Jan. 15, '63; mustered out of service, July 27, '64.
- Pike Paphro D., of Stowe, age 26, private Co. D, 11th Regt., Aug. 9, '62; Corp., Aug. 11, '63; Co. Qr. M. Sergt., Dec. 26, '63; 2d Lieut., May 23, '65; mustered out of service as Qr. M. Sergt., June 24, '65.
- Quimby Elisha M., of Charleston, age 21, 1st Lieut. Co. E, 9th Regt., June 25, '62; Capt., Dec. 22, '63; resigned, May 11, '65.
- Quimby George W., of Barton, age 26, 1st Lieut. Co. D, 4th Regt., Sept. 4, '61; Capt., March 20, '62; killed in action at Fredericksburgh, Va., Dec. 13, '62.
- Randall Fernando, of Glover, age 32, private Co. H, 7th Regt., Jan. 9, '62; Sergt., Feb. 12, '62; re-enlisted, Feb. 14, '64; 1st Lieut., Sept. 13, '64; Capt., July 13, '65; mustered out of service, March 14, '66.
- Raymond Albert C., of Stowe, age 22, private Co. C, 17th Regt., Feb. 5, '64; Sergt., March 2, '64; 1st Sergt.; wounded July 26, '64; 1st Lieut. Co. C, March 11, '65; Capt., June 26, '65; mustered out of service as 1st Lieut., July 14, '65.
- Rice Julius, of Brownington, age 35, private Co. F, 11th Regt., Aug. 11, '62; Sergt., Sept. 1, '62; 1st Lieut., Nov. 2, '63; mustered out of service June 24, '65.

- Roundy Justin O., of Derby, age 26, private Co. H, 15th Regt., Sept. 18, '62; 1st Sergt., Oct. 22, '62; 2d Lieut., Jan. 9, '63; 1st Lieut., June 19, '63; mustered out of service, Aug. 5, '63.
- Rowell William R., of Troy, age 19, private 3d Battery Lt. Art., Nov. 23, '63; 1st Sergt., Jan. 1, '64; 2d Lieut., July 26, '64; 1st Lieut., Feb. 22, '65; mustered out of service, June 15, '65.
- Rutherford Joseph C., of Newport, age 44, Asst. Surg. 10th Regt., Aug. 8, '62; Surg., March 6, '65; mustered out of service July 14, '65.
- Safford Darius J., of Morristown, age 26, 1st Lieut. Co. D, 11th Regt., Aug. 12, '62; Capt. Co. L, July 11, '63; wounded Sept. 19, '64; Maj., May 23, '65; Lieut.-Col., July 10, '65; mustered out of service as Major, Aug. 25, '65.
- Sargent Jackson, of Stowe, age 20, private Co. D., 5th Regt., Aug. 17, '61; Corp.; re-enlisted, Dec. 15, '63; wounded, May 12, '64; Sergt., Oct. 17, '64; 1st Lieut., Co. K., June 24, '65; mustered out of service, June 29, '65.
- Sargent Moses G., of Newport, age 32, private Co. F., 11th Regt., Aug. 8, '62; Corp., Sept. 1, '62; Sergt., Dec. 22, '63; paroled prisoner; 2d Lieut. June 21, '64; honorably discharged, May 15, '65.
- Sawyer Edward B., of Hyde Park, age 33, Capt. Co. I., 1st Reg., Cav., Oct. 21, '61; Maj., April 25, '62; Col., Sept. 16, '62; resigned, April 28, '64.
- Sheldon Charles H., of Johnson, age 23, private Co. E., 7th Regt., Nov. 23, '61; Sergt., Feb. 12, '62; 2d Lieut. Co. I., Dec. 21, '63; mustered out of service, March 14, '66.
- Sheldon George W., of Johnson, age 25, 1st Lieut. Co. E., 7th Regt., Jan. 9, '62; Adj. Dec. 9, '62; mustered out of service, Dec. 8, '65.
- Slayton Abial, of Stowe, age 33, Capt., Co. H., 9th Regt., June 27, '62; resigned, Dec. 8, '62.
- Slayton Azro P., of Elmore, age 44, 1st Lieut., 13th Regt., Sept. 23, '62; Capt., June 4, '63; mustered out of service, July 21, '63.
- Sleeper Asa C., of Newport, age 25, private Co. E., 9th Regt., June 9, '62; Corp., July 9, '62; Sergt., Aug., 8, '62; 1st Sergt., Nov. 28, '64; 2d Lieut., May 20, '65; mustered out of service as 1st Sergt., June 13, '65.
- Smith Edwin B., of Newport, age 25, private Co. M., 11th Regt., July 29, '63; Sergt., Oct. 7, '63; wounded, June 1, '64; paroled prisoner; 2d Lieut., Jan. 21, '64; honorably discharged. May 15, '65.
- Spaulding Stephen F., of Derby, age 22, 1st Lieut., Co. B., 8th Regt., Dec. 19, '61; killed in action at Port Hudson, La., June 14, '63.
- Spencer William H., of Derby, age 32, private Co. B., 8th Regt., Nov. 30, '61; Sergt., Feb. 18, '62; wounded, June 14, '63; re-enlisted, Jan. 5, '64; 1st Sergt., March 28, '64; 2d Lieut., Feb. 20, '64; honorably discharged, March 9, '65, for wounds received in action Oct. 19, '64.

- Stearns Samuel F., of Holland, age 38, private Co. M., 1st Regt. Cav., Oct. 8, '62; Sergt., Dec. 31, '62; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut., June 4, '65; transferred to Co. F., as 1st Sergt., June 21, '65, by reason of consolidation of Regt.; mustered out of service as 1st Sergt., Aug. 9, '65.
- Steele Hiram R., of Derby, age 20, Capt. Co. K., 10th Regt., Aug. 12, '62; wounded, May 12, '64; appointed Capt., and Com. Sub., U. S. Vols. May 18, '64.
- Steinberg George W., of Eden, age 29, private Co. D., 5th Regt., Aug. 17, '61; Corp.; Sergt.; re-enlisted, Dec. 15, '63; wounded, May 5, '64, and April 2, '65; 1st Sergt., Oct. 17, '64; 2d Lieut., June 4, '65; mustered out of services as 1st Sergt., June 29, '65.
- Stevens Jonas, of Eden, age 20, private Co. I., 1st Reg., Cav., Aug. 27, '62; Corp., June 1, '64; Sergt., Nov. 19, '64; 1st Sergt., March 23, '65; 2d Lieut., June 4, '65; mustered out of service as 1st Sergt., June 21, '65.
- Stiles Oliver T., of Albany, age 22, private Co. D., 6th Reg., Sept. 26, '61; Corp. Oct., 15, '61; Sergt.; 1st Sergt.; re-enlisted, Dec. 16, '63; 2d Lieut. Co. D., May 15, '64; transferred to Co. I., Oct. 16, '64, by reason of consolidation of regiment; 1st Lieut., Oct. 29, '64; muster as 2d Lieut. revoked, Feb. 8, '65; discharged as 1st Sergt. Co. I., at Montpelier, Oct. 12, '65, for wounds received in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, '64.
- Stone Lauriston L., of Stowe, age 28, Regt. Com. Sergt., 2d Regt., June 20, '61; Q. M. Sergt., Jan. 16, '62; Q. M., April 3, '62; taken prisoner, Oct. 20, '63; paroled; mustered out of service, April 16, '65.
- Stone Stillman, of Eden, age 26, private Co. H., 9th Regt., May 29, '62; 1st Sergt., July 9, '62; 2d Lieut., March 13, '63; 1st Lieut., June 4, '63; resigned Oct. 19, '63.
- Sumner Samuel, Jr., of Troy, age 21, 2d Lieut., Co. D, 5th Regt., Aug. 28, '61; killed in action at Savage Station, Va., June 29, '62.
- Tabor Rufus K., of Derby, age 23, 2d Lieut., Co. K, 10th Regt., Aug. 12, '62; 1st Lieut., Co. A, June 6, '64; Capt., Co. C, March 22, '65; mustered out of service June 29, '65.
- Thompson John S., of Glover, age 26, private Co. B, 3d Regt., June 1, '61; Corp., July 16, '61; Sergt.; 1st Sergt.; re-enlisted Dec. 21, '63; wounded June 3, '64; 1st Lieut., Co. E, Aug. 4, '64; Capt., Feb. 25, '65; mustered out of service July 11, '65.
- Tice Leonard D., of Hyde Park, age 21, private Co. D, 5th Regt., Aug. 12, '61; 1st Sergt., Sept. 16, '61; 2d Lieut., Co. E, Oct. 6, '62; 1st Lieut., March 21, '63; Capt., Nov. 1, '63; wounded May 5, '64; mustered out of service Sept. 15, '64.
- Tucker George, of Barton, age 35, Capt., Co. D, 4th Regt., Sept. 4, '61; resigned Feb. 22, '62.
- West Augustin C., of Newport, age 29, Capt., Co. B, 3d Regt., May 22, '61; resigned Sept. 19, '62.

- Westman Orson C., of Cambridge, age 19, private Co. H, 2d Regt., May 15, '62; re-enlisted Jan. 31, '63; Sergt., Sept. 1, '64; 1st Sergt., Feb. 28, '65; 2d Lieut., June 7, '65; mustered out of service July 15, '65.
- Whittemore Robert D., of Belvidere, age 36, 1st Lieut., Co. E, May 24, '61; Capt., April 12, '62; resigned Sept. 19, '62.
- Wilson Stephen R., of Morristown, age 21, 2d Lieut., Co. L, 12th Regt., July 11, '63; died at Armory Square hospital, Washington, D. C., July 6, '64, of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, '64.
- Woodbury Charles A., of Hyde Park, age 25, private Co. I, 1st Regt. Cav., Sept. 13, '61; 1st Sergt., Nov. 19, '61; 2d Lieut., April 25, '62; 1st Lieut., Oct. 30, '62; killed in action at Broad Run, Va., April 1, '63.
- Wooster Winfield S., of Derby, age 19, private Co. D, 4th Regt., Aug. 30, '61; Sergt., Sept. 21, '61; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut., Co. K, Nov. 5, '62; killed in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, '64.
- Wright Riley E., of Coventry, age 23, Capt., Co. H, 15th Regt., Sept. 18, '62; resigned June 16, '63.

Of the 5,022 men discharged, 317 commissioned officers resigned, sixty-one commissioned officers and 3,865 enlisted men were discharged for disability, forty-four commissioned officers and 596 enlisted men for wounds received in action. Eleven enlisted men were paroled prisoners. Twenty-eight commissioned officers and one hundred enlisted men were dishonorably discharged.

Among the whole number of troops it is to be expected that some were *not true*, and the records show that 2,219 men (mostly, if not all, of whom were substitutes,) deserted.

The number of Engagements in which the several Regiments, Batteries and detached troops, (officered in part by Lamoille and Orleans county men,) bore honorable part during the war, are as follows:—

First Regiment, Infantry.....	1	Ninth Regiment, Infantry... ..	4
Second Regiment, Infantry.....	28	Tenth Regiment, Infantry.....	13
Third Regiment, Infantry.....	28	Eleventh Regiment, Infantry....	12
Fourth Regiment, Infantry.....	26	Thirteenth Regiment, Infantry...	1
Fifth Regiment, Infantry.....	25	Fourteenth Regiment, Infantry...	1
Sixth Regiment, Infantry.....	25	Seventeenth Regiment, Infantry..	13
Seventh Regiment, Infantry.....	5	Third Battery, Light Artillery....	4
Eighth Regiment, Infantry.....	7	First Regiment, Cavalry.....	73

IN CONCLUSION.

It may be well to state that the War Department accredited to this State 5,242 men; being *one thousand and four* more than are shown by the State records, and gives the State credit over the aggregate quota under all calls, of *fifteen hundred and thirteen men*. "This discrepancy may be and probably is to be accounted for," says Adjutant-General P. T. Washburn, "by enlistments in organizations of other States, to the credit of this State, which appear upon muster rolls of those organizations and were not reported to the State."

GAZETTEER OF TOWNS.

LAMOILLE COUNTY.

BELVIDERE.

BELVIDERE, a very mountainous, pentagonal shaped town, located in the northwestern corner of the county, in $44^{\circ} 47'$ north latitude, and in longitude $4^{\circ} 19'$ east from Washington,* is bounded north by Avery's Gore, and Montgomery, in Franklin county, east by Eden, south by Johnson and Waterville, and west by Waterville. It was granted to a Mr. John Kelley, of New York city, March 5, 1787, and chartered by Vermont, November 14, 1791, by the name of Belvidere. The town originally contained an area of 30,100 acres, but was shorn of its limits November 15, 1824, when a portion of its territory was taken towards forming the town of Waterville, and again, October 30, 1828, 13,440 acres were annexed to Eden, so that Belvidere now has an area of less than 20,000 acres.

In surface, the town is extremely broken and irregular, some of the mountains attaining an elevation of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet, so that for agricultural purposes it is of little value, though there are some good farms found along the streams, where the soil is principally a clay loam. To compensate for this deficiency, however, Belvidere has, aside from a variety of wild and picturesque scenery, many thousand feet of valuable timber standing in her forests. The manufacture of this timber into lumber, and into manufactured articles,—butter tubs, sap buckets, etc.,—constitutes the principal occupation of the inhabitants, and is the source of the principal exports of the town. The higher peaks and ridges of the territory are covered with immense quantities of spruce and hemlock, while the lower portions abound with maple, white and yellow birch, etc. The maple yields an excellent quality of sugar, many thousand pounds of which find their way to market annually. North Branch flows through the center of the town, from east to west, affording many excellent mill-sites, several of which are utilized. This stream forms the water-course of the town, and into it flow the waters of Rattling, Basin, Mill, and several other brooks. All of the streams are noticable for their clear, cold water, and are quite plentifully supplied with trout.

* As the whole county is in north latitude, and in east longitude from Washington, the terms *north* and *east* will hereafter be omitted.

The geological structure of the town is composed of rocks principally of the *talcose schist* and *gneiss* formations. The former underlies the western half, and the latter the eastern half of the township. The large bed of *schist* is cut in several places by beds of steatite, or soapstone, many deposits of which bid fair to develop into quarries of value. Gold in alluvium is said to have been discovered in the extreme western portion of the town, though in very small quantities. A bed of *saccharoid azoic limestone* also exists, near the line of Bakersfield. Iron and lead ores, too, have been discovered in limited quantities, yet sufficient to warrant the belief that mines of considerable value might be developed. Current tradition has it that an Indian at one time took one of the first settlers with him upon Belvidere mountain, and there cut from a ledge a chunk of very pure lead ore, which he afterwards run into bullets. There were indications from the cuts in the ledge, so it is said, that there were large quantities of lead, and that the Indian had frequently been there before to procure it. The settler thought to mark the place with his eye, and his route back, so as to return, but the wily savage crossed and re-crossed his steps so many times on their return, that the man lost all traces of the spot containing the treasure, and was never able to find the place afterwards.

In 1882, Belvidere had a population of 400, was divided into five school districts, and contained five common schools, employing nine female teachers at an aggregate salary of \$430.10. There were 109 pupils attending common school, while the entire cost of the schools for the year, ending October 31st, was \$466.10, with R. D. Whittemore school superintendent.

BELVIDERE, a small post village located in the southwestern part of the town, on North Branch, contains one church (Christian), one store, a saw and grist-mill, paint shop, etc., and about a dozen dwellings.

BELVIDERE CORNERS (p. o.) is a hamlet located at the junction of roads 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Joel C. Hodgkin's saw-mill, located on road 10, was built by Mr. Hodgkins in 1877. The mill is supplied with an excellent water-power, employs twelve men, and manufactures about 3,000,000 feet of lumber per annum. This lumber is mostly spruce, and is marketed throughout Vermont and Massachusetts.

J. C. Hodgkin's tub factory, located on road 10, was established by Harris Dennio, in 1868, operated by him about three years, then sold to Curtis Brown, and by him re-sold to Frank Lumbra & Co., and finally, in 1876, came into the possession of Mr. Hodgkins. The gentleman employs a number of hands, and manufactures about 40,000 tubs annually.

Brown & Fullington's saw-mill, and butter-tub factory, located on Kelly brook, near road 13, was built by John Hunter, and, in 1880, was purchased by L. M. Fullington, of Johnson, and is now operated under the firm title as above. The saw-mill has the capacity for cutting 8,000 to 10,000 feet of lumber per day, and in the manufacture of tubs the firm employs ten men, who turn out about 40,000 tubs per year.

Thomas W. Shattuck's grist-mill, located on road 16, was built by Oliver Potter, and operated by him for several years, then was owned by several parties in succession until 1864, when it was purchased by the present proprietor.

J. L. Squire's saw-mill, located on road 14, was built by Edmund Potter, about the year 1850, and, in the autumn of 1881, was purchased by Mr. Squires. The mill has a capacity of 4,000 feet of lumber per day, but depends upon the supply of water, which varies.

It was nearly twenty years after the granting of its charter, that the first settlement in Belvidere was commenced. The first settlers were Nathaniel Hodgkins, Moody Shattuck, Timothy Carpenter, John Fletcher, and others, in 1806, '07, and '08, who were joined by others so rapidly, that, in 1810, the town had a population of 217. The first town meeting was held March 21, 1808, pursuant to a warning issued by Sylvanus Eaton, justice of the peace, March 7, 1808. John Holmes was chosen moderator of the meeting, which was then opened in due form, and the following named gentlemen elected as the first town officers: John Brown, town clerk; William Beal, John Hodgkins, and John Adams, selectmen; Jonathan Perham, John Adams, and Lemuel Warren, listers; Nathaniel Hodgkins, first constable; David Chaffee, grand juror; Jonathan Chaffee, Nathaniel Hodgkins, and Timothy Carpenter, surveyors of highways; John Holmes and John Adams, pound keepers; John Perham, David Chaffee, and Putnam Phelps, fence viewers; John Brown, sealer of leather; Nathaniel Hodgkins, sealer of weights and measures; Abel Raymore, tythingman; and Samuel and Jonathan Perham, haywards.

At a meeting held at the house of Enoch Dodge, on the first Tuesday in September, 1808, the first ballot for electing a person to represent the State in Congress, was taken, there being fourteen votes cast, ten of which were for Ezra Butler, and four for Martin Chittenden. The names of the voters were as follows: John Holmes, John Adams, John Hodgkins, Tavish Pulsafur, Sherebiah Leach, Samuel Perham, William Beals, Enoch Dodge, David Chaffee, Joel W. Perham, Jonathan Perham, Nathaniel Hodgkins, John Brown, and Moody Shattuck, being in all probability all the legal voters there were in the town at that time.

Nathaniel Hodgkins, from New Hampshire, came to this town in 1806. Of his family of eleven children, two spent their lives in the town. Stickney, the third child, was born in 1791, and was a resident of Belvidere from 1806, until his death, in 1864. He served in the war of 1812, took a leading part in town affairs, representing his townsmen in the legislature of 1840, and his death was generally lamented. He reared a family of fourteen children, of whom Harriet, the seventh child, became the wife of Heman L. Fletcher, in 1854. Mr. Fletcher died in the service of his country during the late civil war, and his only son, Heman S., now occupies the old homestead, on road 10. Joel C., the ninth child of Stickney, also resides on road 10.

Moody Shattuck settled in the northeastern part of the town in 1807, com-

ing from Athens, Vt. He filled several of the first offices of the town, represented his townsmen in the legislature several times, and served in the battle of Plattsburgh, ranking as captain. His brother, Jeremiah, came to Waterville soon after he located here, and subsequently removed to this town, locating on road 14, where he followed the occupation of a farmer and shoemaker. Chauncey, a grandson of Moody, now resides in Waterville, on road 7, and Thomas W., the eighth child of Jeremiah, born in Belvidere, in 1812, still resides here, on road 16.

Martin Shattuck, son of Randall, the youngest son of Moody, was born in this town in 1842, and resided here until twenty-two years of age, then removed to Waterville to act as clerk in the store of E. H. Shattuck. He subsequently engaged in mercantile pursuits for himself, and, May 12, 1871, removed to Eden, where he carries on business on road 21 corner 22.

Timothy Carpenter, from the southern part of the State, came with his family to Belvidere in 1808, and located in the southern part of the town, where he died in 1814, aged forty-three years. He had a family of five children, all of whom resided in the town. Phineas, a grandson of Timothy, born here in 1815, now resides on road 6, owning one of the finest places in the town.

John Fletcher, who is one of the oldest citizens of the town, came here with his father, Artemas, on an ox-sled, from North Adams, Mass. Shortly after entering the town he located where he now resides, on road 13. He is a pensioner of the war of 1812, having served at the battle of Plattsburgh. Two of his children also reside in the town, James H., on the old homestead, and Artemas, on road 11. Elias J., the youngest son of Artemas, served in Co. H., 9th Vt. Vols., and died here in October, 1881, aged forty-six years.

David Chaffee, from Athens, Vt., came to Belvidere among the early settlers, but, after a few years' residence here, he removed to Boston, Mass. Alva, the second of his nine children, born in 1796, remained in the town, continuing a resident until his death, in 1868. He reared a family of nine children, and took an active part in town affairs. One of his sons, Alva J., who now resides on road 10, represented the town in 1864, and has filled other offices of trust. Nason, another son, represented the town of Waterville in 1870, and held the office of high sheriff in 1874-'75.

Amos K. Whittemore, from Litchfield, N. H., located in Eden in 1802, and from there removed to this town, in 1835, and subsequently took up his residence in Bakersfield, where he died, in 1871, aged eighty-nine years. He reared a family of fourteen children, two of whom, Lewis and Robert D., now reside in the town, on road 17.

Norman M. Cheeney, the second son of Joseph Cheeney, an early settler in Waterville, was born in 1820, and has resided in Belvidere about twelve years, during which time he has held most of the town trusts.

Sylvanus Brown, from Orleans county, came to this town in 1838, and

located near the central part, where he died, in 1867, aged sixty-eight years. Curtis, his third child, born in 1826, has represented the town two years, held other town offices, and is reckoned one of the most expert hunters in the State. He has killed upwards of one hundred bears during his life, three of which he shot during the winter of 1882.

Charles B. Weston was born in Franklin county, in 1805, and came to Belvidere in 1852, since which time he has been a resident of the town. He represented his townsmen in the legislature of 1874, and has held most of the other town offices.

Eugene L. Chappell, from Canada, came to Belvidere in 1857, being the third to locate in that part of the town called the Basin, since which time, with the exception of three years spent in the service of his country during the late war, has resided in the town. He married Miss Amelia St. John, in 1861, and has a family of three children.

The Christian Church of Belvidere.—The first preaching in the town was in 1810, when Elder Morris, of Hardwick, preached a sermon in the barn of Timothy Carpenter. After the war of 1812, meetings were held under the auspices of Elders Newland, of Hyde Park, and R. Dodge, of Stowe. The meetings resulted in the organization of a church of the Christian denomination, with the following list of members: Ebenezer Williams, Jerry Hodgkin, Chester Chaffee, Eliphalet Carpenter, Jesse C. Holmes, Joseph Perham, Fanny Hodgkin, and Nancy Russell. In 1851, a neat and substantial church was erected at Belvidere village, where the society now meets, presided over by Rev. R. D. Whittemore.



CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE, located in the the extreme western part of the county, in latitude $44^{\circ} 38'$, and longitude $4^{\circ} 7'$, bounded north by Fletcher, in Franklin county, and Waterville, east by Johnson, Morristown and Stowe, south by Underhill, and west by Underhill and Fletcher, was granted Nov. 7, 1780, and chartered August 13, 1781, to Samuel Robinson, John Fassett, Jr., Jonathan Fassett, and sixty-four others. The town originally contained 23,533 acres, but two miles from the western part of Sterling were annexed to its area, Oct. 30, 1828, and again, November 1, 1841, all that portion of Fletcher which lay upon the south side of the Lamoille river was annexed, making in all, 9,184 acres, so that Cambridge now has an area of 32,717 acres.

In surface, the township is rough and uneven, having several prominent elevations, and lies at the base of Mt. Mansfield, which towers above it to an altitude of 4,389 feet. Owing to this roughness of surface, it is much better suited to grazing than grain raising, and, although grain of all kinds is grown to a fair percentage in certain localities, dairy farming is the principal occupation of the inhabitants. The soil varies from a fine intervalle to clay bottoms, and is said to be much better on the uplands than on the intervalles. The timber is that indiginous to the Green Mountain towns of this locality, with large quanties of maple, from which sugar is manufactured to a larger extent, it is said, than in any other town in the State.

The Lamoille river forms the principal water-course of the territory, flowing through the center of the town from east to west, and is joined by numerous minor streams from the north and south, some of which contain valuable mill-sites. Geologically, the formation of the town consists of *talcose schist* and *gneiss*, the former underlying the western, the latter the eastern part.

Unexcelled facilities for the transportation of exports and imports are afforded by the St. J. & L. C., and the Burlington & Lamoille railroads, the former of which enters the town from the north, extends south to Cambridge Junction, and there turns to the east, extending into Johnson, having a station at the Junction. The latter road enters the town from the west, joining the St. J. & L. C. railroad at Cambridge Junction, having stations at Cambridge Borough, Cambridge Center, and the Junction.

In 1880, Cambridge had a population of 1,750, and in 1882, was divided into eighteen school districts, and contained eighteen common schools, employing three male, and twenty-nine female teachers, to whom was paid an aggregate salary of \$1,583.00 There were 339 pupils attending common

school, while the entire cost of the schools for the year, ending October 31st, was \$2,120.03, with R. L. Flagg, superintendent.

CAMBRIDGE BOROUGH (Cambridge p. o.), the oldest village in the town, located in the western part, on the Lamoille river, is a station on the B. & L. railway. It contains two churches, (Methodist, Episcopal, and Congregational,) one hotel, six stores, a saw-mill, and about forty dwellings. It is a thriving little place, and contains more wealth than most villages of its size.

The American House, a well-appointed hotel, located at the corner of Main and South streets, was built by Peleg Stearnes, in 1826. Charles B. Waite came into possession of the property in 1868, when he changed the name of the hotel from the "Eagle" to the "Boro' House," and in 1882, Thaddeus S. Whipple became the proprietor, and changed the name of the hotel to the one it now bears.

CAMBRIDGE CENTRE (Jeffersonville p. o.), located near the center of the town, has excellent railroad communications, being located near the junction of the St. J. & L. C., and the B. & L. railroads. The village has one church (Union), two first-class stores, several shops of different kinds, and about thirty dwellings. Situated in the midst of a fine grazing country, the village becomes quite a market center, and ships a large quantity of butter each season.

In 18—, George and David C. Carleton purchased of David C. Griswold a large, never-failing spring, located on his property, and constructed a cement aqueduct from it to the village, a distance of about three-quarters of a mile, for the purpose of supplying the village with water. In 1877, the aqueduct, and control of the spring, were purchased by Alonzo Kinsley, who thus supplies about fifteen families with water.

PLEASANT VALLEY (p. o.) is a hamlet located in the southern part of the town, about four miles distant from either of the business centers.

NORTH CAMBRIDGE (p. o.) is a hamlet located in the northwestern part of the town.

EAST CAMBRIDGE (p. o.) is a postoffice located in a dwelling on road 6, in the extreme eastern part of the town, for the convenience of the inhabitants of that section.

John M. Safford's saw and planing-mill, located on road 19, was built by Macoy & Co., in 1865, and operated by them until 1868, when it was purchased by Mr. Safford. In 1877, the buildings were destroyed by fire, but were immediately rebuilt. Mr. Safford now manufactures about 1,000,000 feet of lumber, 500 sets of bent felloes, and a large amount of chair stock per annum.

Byron G. Macoy's cabinet shop, located on road 19, was purchased by Mr. Macoy in 1870, and has since been conducted under his management. He manufactures about 40 coffins and a large amount of furniture each year.

Lucius A. Wheelock's saw-mill, located on road 26, was built by him in 1877. It cuts about 100,000 feet of lumber per annum.

David C. Griswold's tub-manufactory, located on road 26, was built by William Lathrop, about the year 1840, as an axe factory, and was purchased by Mr. Griswold in 1857, who converted it into a carriage shop, carrying on that business until 1882, when he commenced the manufacture of tubs, turning out about 50,000 per year.

Joel M. Wilcox's grist and planing-mill, located on road 26, was built by D. D. Safford, in 1862, and was purchased by the present proprietor in 1876. The mill has every modern convenience, and does custom work.

W. M. Scott's cabinet shop, located on Main st., at Cambridge Borough, was built by Mr. Burgess about fifty years ago. Mr. Scott manufactures from forty to eighty coffins and a large amount of furniture per year.

The Wallbridge Saw and Planing-Mill, located on Brewster river, near road 36, is one of the oldest mills in the town. In 1869, it was purchased by its present owner, Jonathan Lamplough. It has the capacity for cutting 10,000 feet of lumber per day, in addition to the planing done.

John Spafford, the first settler in the town, came here from Pierpont, N. H., in May, 1783, cleared two acres of land, which he planted with corn, and built a log house. In the autumn he harvested his corn, which was a poor crop, as most of it had been destroyed by an overflow of the Lamoille river, and returned to Pierpont in November for his family, consisting of wife and two children. During the next summer, Amos Fassett, Stephen Kinsley, John Fassett, and Samuel Montague, from Bennington, Vt., and Noah Chittenden, from Arlington, located upon farms adjoining that of Mr. Fassett. These settlers were joined by others from time to time, so that in 1791, the town had a population of 359.

The first proprietors' meeting was held at the house of Jonathan Robinson, at Bennington, Vt., July 1, 1783, pursuant to a warning published in the *Massachusetts Gazette*. At this meeting John Fassett was chosen moderator, and Joseph Safford, clerk. It was voted to lay out the first division of lots, and Amos Fassett was appointed surveyor for that purpose. After this, adjourned meetings were held on August 28, March 26, and May 13, 1784. At this latter meeting it was voted to adjourn until the 2d day of September, 1784, to meet at the house of Amos Fassett, in Cambridge, at ten o'clock, A. M. The records show that proprietors' meetings continued to be held up to April 21, 1795, when, with the record of a vote to adjourn until June 10th, following, the records cease.

On the first page of the town book of records, there appears the following notice:—

"These certify that all the leaves before this in this book were filled with accounts, and were cut out in open town meeting, by order of said meeting, on the 29th day of March, being the first town meeting ever held in Cambridge.

"Certified this 29th day of March, 1785, by me,

"JOHN FASSETT, town clerk."

This meeting was held at the house of John Fassett, pursuant to a warning issued on the 15th of the same month. On the 29th of March, 1785, then, the town of Cambridge was organized, and the proper list of town officers chosen, which were as follows: David Safford, moderator; John Fassett, town clerk; Amos Fassett, Stephen Kinsley, and David Safford, selectman; John Fassett, treasurer; Noah Chittenden, constable; Samuel Montague, grand juror; Ezekiel Brewster, tything man; David Safford, sealer of weights and measures; John Brewster, and Noah Chittenden, surveyors of highways; and Silas Billings, culler of shingles. The first justice of the peace was Amos Fassett, appointed in 1786. Daniel Kinsley was the first representative, elected in 1785.

The first birth recorded is that of Samantha, daughter of Amos and Anna Fassett, November 14, 1784. She died at the age of twenty-two years. Daniel, son of Stephen Kingsley, was the second child born, in 1784. He lived until 1864. An infant of David Safford was the third, which died in infancy. Solomon Montague was the fourth. He died but a few years since, having for a long time enjoyed the title of the "oldest resident" in the town. The first death was that of Martha, a daughter of Robert and Thankful Cochran, April 13, 1788. The first grist-mill was built on Seymour brook, and owned by a Mr. Poor. As late as 1791, they came from Morristown to Cambridge to mill, a distance of twenty miles. In 1785, the first saw-mill was built, giving the settlers a chance for the first time to have regular floors and doors for their dwellings. Frederick Parker built the second saw-mill, at the junction of Bacon, Smedley, and Boardman brooks. The first arched bridge in town was built by Enoch Carleton and Joseph P. Hawley, in 1832. In 1786, the first school was opened, in a log house, by John Safford, who had a class of twenty-four scholars. The first deed on record is under the date of April 2, 1785, Cambridge being then a part of Rutland county. In 1791, the town was set to Chittenden county, and in 1796, to Franklin county, and finally, in December, 1836, is the date of the first deed on record in the town since it was a part of Lamoille county. The date of the incorporation of these counties, of which Cambridge has been successively a part, may be found on page 29.

During the war of 1812, Cambridge did her full share in furnishing soldiers to defend our country, and were it available to us, we should like to print a full list of those who served in the war. When the late Rebellion broke out, also, the town was prompt in filling the quota required of her, the first to enlist being Eli Ellenwood. The highest bounty paid by the town was \$500.00. There were 45 enlisted men furnished, thirty-eight of whom were killed or died from wounds received, or from disease contracted while in the service.

Truman Powell, from Manchester, Vt., came to Cambridge among the early settlers, in 1787, and located upon the old Powell homestead, on road 34. The farm was given to him by his father, Martin Powell. The deed for the same was drawn up by Gideon Ormsby, justice of the peace, in 1787, and

reads as follows: "For and in consideration of the natural love and goodwill I have and bear unto my son, Truman Powell, I deed, etc." Truman was a pensioner of the Revolution, and his son, Egbert, who now resides on the homestead, was present at the battle of Plattsburgh. Truman had a family of nine children, two of whom, Egbert, and Mrs. Patty Bently, of Chicago, are living. Egbert was born in Manchester, Vt., in 1786, and came to Cambridge with his father, so that he now, at the age of ninety-six years, is the oldest resident of the town. He has had a family of eight children, six of whom are living. Truman D., his seventh child, occupies the old farm-house, built in 1812, and has two sons.

William Campbell was an early settler from Massachusetts. He located in the northern part of the town, where he resided until his death, which was occasioned by the falling of a tree. Of his family of six children, three settled in Cambridge. Jeanette, the eldest child, became the wife of John Wilson, and reared a family of seven children, of whom John M., the fifth, born in 1818, now resides here.

Ezekiel Fullington, from New Hampshire, was also an early settler in the northern part of the town, where he died in 1837. He had a family of eight children, four of whom, James, Ezekiel, Alexander, and Henry E., permanently located in the town. Ezekiel, Jr., born in 1800, was a resident of the town until his death, held several of the town offices, and reared a family of four children, two of whom, Fidelia and Addison E., settled in the town. Addison E. now resides on road 9.

Daniel Blaisdell came to Cambridge, from Ware, N. H., at an early day, and located near the Borough, though he finally located upon the old homestead, on road 2. He reared a family of eleven children, four of whom settled in the town, and died in 1865, aged ninety years. Ralph, the fourth born, and only son now living, was born in 1813, and now resides within fifteen rods of his birthplace, having never been out of the town for a period exceeding four weeks at one time during his life. Daniel Blaisdell, 2d, son of Daniel, born in 1800, always resided here, and reared a family of nine sons, only one of whom, Daniel, Jr., is now a resident of the town. Jonathan Blaisdell, a brother of Daniel, came here with Daniel, and located in the northern part of the town, where he died in 1842, aged seventy years. Of his family of seven children, two became residents of the town. Monroe, his fifth son, born in 1818, now resides on road 16. It is said he was the first to introduce pure blood Jersey cattle into the town of Fletcher.

Benjamin Macoy emigrated from Ireland, and at an early date in the history of Cambridge, located in the eastern part thereof, where he resided until his death. Three of his seven children became residents of the town. Daniel, his second son, born in 1800, resided here until 1855, when he removed to Oneida, N. Y. Two of his sons, Byron G. and Wesley D., still reside here.

Jonah Brewster, from Bennington, Vt., came to Cambridge among the early

settlers, and is said to have cleared the first land where the present Center village now is. Here, near Brewster river, which received its name in his honor, he resided until his death, in 1833. His family consisted of eight children, five of whom settled in the town. Elijah, his second son, born in 1779, died here in 1843. Two of his family of six children settled in the town, of whom Solon Y., born in 1818, now resides on road 47.

Erastus Hawley, of Hinesburgh, an early settler in the eastern part, was a harness-maker and saddler until his death. William, the third of his four children, born here in 1801, also in the same trade, died in 1844. The third of his four children, N. A., born in 1837, now resides on road 17.

Benjamin Griswold, one of the first settlers of Bristol, Vt., removed from there to Enosburgh, and thence to Cambridge. His youngest son, Benjamin, born in 1797, came to this town with his parents, and died on the old homestead, in 1878. His son, Leonard S., now occupies the old farm, on road 32.

Robert Cochran, from Bennington, an early settler in the eastern part, died in old age. He reared a family of ten children, all but one of whom located in the town. Robert, his second son, born in 1790, served in the war of 1812, resided here until 1840, then removed to the West, where he died in 1850. Samantha, one of thirteen children, born in 1808, still resides here.

Walter and Amasa Cady, from Connecticut came to Cambridge among the early settlers, and made choice of farms in the western part of the town. Walter's family consisted of one son and four daughters. Alpheus, the youngest of the children, born in 1800, married Samantha Stevens in 1830, and reared a family of four sons and one daughter. The only one of the family now residing here is Harrison F., on road 42. He was born in 1836, married Sophronia M. Parker, in 1863, and has had five children, two of whom died.

John Dickinson, from Northfield, Mass., came here in 1790, located in the southern part, where he resided until his death, in 1826. Three of his nine children are now living, and one, Samuel, in this town, on road 22. Samuel has three children, all in this town as follows: Aurella E., wife of F. S. Edwards; Loraine, wife of Charles Holmes; and Royal A., who married Ellen Hebb, in 1866, the union having been blessed with four children.

John Wires came to this town, from Leicester, Mass., about the year 1790. In 1797, he married Miss Anna Walbridge, and shortly after purchased a farm on road 32, now owned by his son, Harlow, and where he spent the remainder of his life. He was for many years known as Gen. John Wires, having served at the battle of Plattsburgh, and also held offices in the home militia. He was high sheriff of Franklin county for twenty years, and also held other positions of trust. Of fourteen children seven are now living. Harlow, the youngest, born in 1830, and who occupies the homestead, was married in 1861, to Miss Sarah A. Morgan.

Abner Brush, from Huntington, L. I., came to this town about the year 1790, and located at North Cambridge. Soon after, he removed to Cambridge Borough, where he worked at the tailors' trade until 1802, when he

built the house where his fifth son, Salmon, was born in 1804, and now resides, being one of the oldest houses in the town. From 1802 to 1805, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and from that time until 1831, in the hotel business. He died during the latter year, aged sixty-eight years. Salmon commenced the practice of medicine in 1833, married Miss Seviah Lovegrove in 1835. Two of their family of five children, Edwin R., a practicing physician, and Mary L., wife of Burton S. Ellenwood, reside in the town.

John Safford, from Bennington, Vt., came to Cambridge in 1790, and located in the western part of the town, upon the farm now owned by his grandson, Samuel M. He reared a family of ten children, eight of whom settled in the town, and died in 1857, aged ninety-two years.

John Wood, from Massachusetts, came here in 1792, and located upon the farm now owned by his grandson, Hiram. David, the second of his four children, born in 1781, resided here until his death. Hiram, the third of his eight children, born in 1814, has always resided on the old homestead.

Levi Atwood came to Cambridge, from Massachusetts, in 1794, and located in the northern part of the town, on road 7, where his son, Norman, now resides. Norman was born in 1809, and has held most of the town offices.

Ephraim Fullington, from Raymond, N. H., came to this town in 1796, and located upon the farm now owned by his sons, Bradbury and John T., where he resided until his death, in 1844, aged seventy-four years. Ten of his twelve children arrived at a mature age. Sarah Jane Fullington, the eighth child of Ephraim, born in 1811, now resides on road 22.

Joseph Gallup, born in Rhode Island, in 1774, came here in 1796, locating on road 37, where he purchased thirty acres of land. This small farm, by careful industry, he gradually increased, until at the time of his death he owned 700 acres. He reared eleven children, six are now living, two in town.

Francis Green, born in this town in 1797, followed the trade of a carpenter and joiner until forty years of age, when he purchased a farm of 300 acres on road 7, which he worked until age prevented. Julius W., his only child, born in 1847, has always resided on the old homestead. He married Emily S. Raymore in 1867, and now has a family of three children.

Rev. Samuel Holmes, a Baptist clergyman from southern Vermont, came here about 1800, and located on road 37. He reared eight children, none of whom are now living. His grandson, Orlando, resides on road 27.

Nathaniel Read, from Massachusetts, came here in 1800, and located upon the farm now owned by his grandson, Silas H. He reared a family of eleven children, six of whom are settled in the town, and died October 12, 1839.

Ira Morgan, of Pownal, Vt., born in 1773, came to Cambridge about 1800. In 1803, he married Mary Barber, by whom he had four children, and, in 1817, he married his second wife, Mary Phillips, this union being blessed with four children, two of whom now reside here. He died in 1848, aged seventy-five. William S., his fifth child, born in 1817, occupies the old homestead, and has never been absent from town six consecutive days.

William Walker, from Brookfield, Mass., located in the northern part in

1800, where he died in 1813. Lyman, the youngest of his nine children, born in 1811, resided on the old homestead, held many of the town offices, and died in 1879. He reared five children, all of whom now reside here.

Timothy Thompson came from Simsbury, Conn., in 1803, and cleared the farm now owned by his son, Daniel C. In 1805, he brought his family and continued his residence until his death, in 1837, aged fifty-five years. Seven of his children are now living, two in Cambridge. His wife, Tryphena Barber, survived his death thirty-five years, dying at the age of eighty-five.

John Austin, from Windsor, Vt., located in the western part of the town, in 1810, where he died in 1843, aged seventy years. Enoch, the eldest of his eight children, born in 1804, is still a resident of the town.

Nathan Smilie came from Massachusetts about the year 1811, and located upon the farm now owned by his son, Henry. He represented the town in the legislature, and served in other positions of trust, and died here at an advanced age. Henry, his fourth son, was born in 1826, and resides here.

William Melendy came from New Hampshire about the year 1812, and located upon a farm in that portion of the town which was subsequently annexed from Sterling. He reared ten children, five of whom settled in the town. William, the oldest, born in 1819, now resides on road 8. He represented his town in the legislature in 1878. Nathaniel, a twin of William, Sr., came into the town with his brother, and located in the eastern part, where he resided until 1835, and then removed to the northern part, where he died in 1862. Of his family of eleven children, four are now residents of the town. Alfred, one of the younger children, born in 1823, resided on road 8. Crosby Melendy, son of Nathaniel, reared a family of four children, three of whom settled in the town. John F. Melendy, born here in 1852, has resided in the town all his life, with the exception of four years.

Samuel Blaisdell, from Bennington, Vt., located in the central part of the town at an early day, where he died in 1812, aged eighty years. He reared nine sons and four daughters, nearly all of whom settled in the town. Joseph, the second son, born in 1789, came with his father, and spent the remainder of his life here, excepting the last few days, which were passed where he died, in Brookfield. Of his family of nine children, only one settled in the town. Harry, his oldest son, born in 1805, still resides here.

Willard Griswold, from Springfield, Vt., came here previous to 1820, and commenced work as a carpenter. In 1825, he built the house now occupied by his son, Alonzo C. During his long life here, he held the office of town clerk from 1839 to 1848, and served as representative two terms. Of his family of eight children, four now reside in town. Alonzo C., the youngest child, born in 1841, occupies the old homestead on road 26. Willard H., the fourth child, born in 1831, was engaged in mercantile pursuits from 1856 until 1875, and has held the office of town clerk since 1856.

Asa Adams came here from Massachusetts about 1818, and located a little southeast of Jeffersonville, where he died Sept. 12, 1861, aged eighty-two years. Elijah, his youngest son, born in 1809, now resides on road 6.

Erastus Hawley, from Connecticut, came here from Middlebury, in 1820, and located upon the farm now owned by his grandson, Almon A. Here he kept hotel for some years, in the house where three generations of the family have been born. Almon A., only son of Russell D., born in 1839, married Adelia D. Stinehour, in 1862, and has a family of five children.

Patrick Duffy, from Ireland, came to Cambridge about 1820, and located on road 49, where he resided until his death in 1865, aged sixty-four. He had a family of eight children. Margaret E., the eldest, became the wife of Edward Henley, in 1850. Mr. Henley died in 1875, leaving four children.

Hon. John Warner was born at Brookfield, Mass., in 1780. He received a common school education at that place and in Sturbridge—his only stock with which to begin the fortunes of life. In 1801, at the age of twenty-one years, he started on foot for this town, with the whole of his extra personal attire in his hand. In spite of the most rigid economy his scanty funds were insufficient to last him through the journey, so he was obliged to work a month to procure more, and when he arrived here the contents of his exchequer amounted to thirty-five cents. He hired himself out to Nathaniel Read, as a journeyman currier for two years, and at the expiration of that term of service he engaged in the business on his own account, following it for fifty years, amassing a fortune and becoming a large land-owner. During his later years he devoted his time to farming. All through his life, however, he conducted his business in the interests of the poor, helping them in every manner possible. In 1805, he married Sally Read, a daughter of his former employer, by whom he reared a family of seven children, three of whom survived him. In 1814, he went as a volunteer to the battle of Plattsburgh, taking an active part in the engagement, paying his own expenses. He also held for successive years nearly all the civil offices of the town. In 1823-'24, he represented his townsmen in the legislature, and, in 1842-'43, was elected one of the assistant judges. Possessed of strong and decided judgment, he was often called to act as administrator in the settlement of estates, universally giving satisfaction. A friend of the poor, the widow and the orphan, and a liberal supporter of education, Mr. Warner so endeared himself to the people of Cambridge that the day of his death, September 1, 1863, was one of universal mourning among them. For a long series of years he and his two sons, Chauncey and Harrison, by mutual consent used each others names in a large business with the utmost harmony. His son Chauncey, born in 1815, still resides here. He also possesses a large fortune, and by use of it shows that he has inherited his father's love for benevolent actions. Among the many generous acts he has performed was the donation, two years since, of \$25,000.00 to the citizens of St. Albans, towards establishing a home for friendless children. This benevolent enterprise has been the means of rescuing many little waifs from want, who now live to bless the Warner Home for Little Wanderers. In the spring of 1883, he also purchased the large dwelling and ample grounds of E. A. Smith, at St. Albans, for the establishment of a free hospital.



John Warner

Henry Stowell, from Connecticut, came to Cambridge about the year 1823, and located at the Borough. He was a graduate of Middlebury college, and practiced law until his death, in 1872. His son, Henry J., born in 1826, now resides here.

Elisha Bentley, born at Jericho, in 1811, came to Cambridge when seventeen years of age, and for about twelve years was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He represented the town in the legislature, in 1851 and 1856, and the county in 1861 and 1862, and has also been sheriff one year. His family consists of a wife and five children.

Edward Dyer, a native of Rhode Island, immigrated to Clarendon, Vt., in 1789, at the age of fifteen years, but for a period of more than half a century, he was a citizen of Rutland, where he was rated as a man possessed of sound judgment, energy of character, and that knowledge of human nature which would have made him a power in any walk of life. Clara D., his fifth child, became the wife of Gardner Gates, in 1831. Their family consisted of three sons, one of whom, Clarence, is engaged in mercantile pursuits at Cambridge village.

Jonas Hobart, from Hollis, N. H., came to Westford, Vt., in 1800, where he spent the remainder of his life. Charles, his fifth child, born in 1816, came to Cambridge in 1877, and took up his residence on the place owned for many years by his grandfather, Francis Faxon.

Thomas Edwards, born at Bedford, Eng., in 1790, came to Cambridge in 1837, and located in the southeastern part of the town. His family consisted of three sons and two daughters. Two of his sons now reside here, Matthew, on road 22, and Thomas, on road 24.

George W. Powell, the oldest son of Fernando Powell, was born in 1838. He resided on road 39, until twenty-five years of age, then removed to road 24, where he died, in 1880, aged forty-two years, leaving a wife and five children.

William Hebb emigrated from England, in 1838, and located in Canada, where he remained about three years, then came to this town, remaining until his death, in 1857, at the age of fifty-four years. Mark E., his youngest son, now resides on road 16.

Darius Case, from Connecticut, came to Cambridge June 10, 1839, and located in the northern part of the town, where he died, in 1868, aged sixty-six years. Addison B., the youngest of his ten children, born in 1826, is now a resident of the town, on road 13.

Harmon Morse, born in Fairfield, Franklin county, in 1815, removed to this town in 1840, and located upon the farm he now occupies. Two of his sons, Anson D. and Harmon N., are professional men, the former a professor of history and political economy, the latter of chemistry.

McKay Campbell emigrated from Scotland in 1843, and in 1876, located in Cambridge, engaging in the hotel business.

Lyman Larabee, from Berkshire, located in this town, where he remained

until his death, in 1875, aged eighty-six years, having reared a family of twelve children.

George E. Melvin, the only son of Edwin Melvin, one of the early settlers of the town, was born here in 1851. He married Miss Emma R. Blair in 1871, and since 1875, has been engaged in mercantile pursuits. He has one son, Edwin N.

Joel Putnam, the second child of Luther Putnam, an early settler in Fletcher, Franklin county, was born in 1814, and came to Cambridge in 1856, locating upon the farm he now occupies.

Samuel Wheelock, an early settler in Eden, came to Cambridge a number of years ago, and died here in 1878. Edwin, his second son, has been located in the town as a Congregational clergyman for the last twenty-seven years. Edwin was born in 1822, graduated from the University of Vermont, was a member of the legislature in 1866 and 1867, has been superintendent of schools fifteen years, and held various other positions of trust.

The Congregational Church, located at Cambridge, was organized by Rev. Ithimar Hibbard, of Bennington, February 18, 1792, with twelve members. The church building is a wood structure, built in 1805, being now the oldest church in Northern Vermont, and capable of seating about 300 persons. The society now has sixty-seven members, with Rev. Edwin Wheelock pastor, who has held the position twenty-seven years.

The Methodist Church, located at Cambridge, was organized in 1848, with thirty-nine members, by Elder Hiram Meeker. The first pastor was Rev. Salsbury S. Ford. The church building was erected in 1849, and remodeled in 1863, so that it is now a comfortable structure capable of seating 250 persons, and is valued at \$3,500.00. The society has ninety-two members, with Rev. C. S. Vail, pastor.



EDEN.

EDEN, a lumbering town located in the northern part of the county, in lat. $44^{\circ} 22'$, and long. $4^{\circ} 25'$, bounded north by Lowell, in Orleans county, and Montgomery, in Franklin county, east by Craftsbury, in Orleans county, south by Hyde Park and Johnson, and west by Belvidere, was granted November 7, 1780, and chartered August 28, 1781, the charter deed reading as follows:—

“The Governor, Council, and General Assembly of the Freemen of the State of Vermont: To all people to whom these presents shall come, Greeting: Know ye, that whereas Col. Seth Warner and his associates, our worthy friends, viz.: The Officers and Soldiers of his regiment, in the line of the Continental Army, have, by petition, requested a grant of unappropriated land within the State, in order for settling a new plantation, to be converted into a township: We have therefore thought fit, for the encouragement of their laudable designs, and as a consideration, in part, for their past meritorious services to their country; And do, by these presents, in the name and by the authority of the Freemen of the State of Vermont, give and grant the tract of land unto the said Seth Warner, Lieutenant-Col. Samuel Safford, and the several persons hereafter named, in equal rights or shares.”

Then follows the names of Warner and those who served in his regiment, seventy-two in all, and the shares each should possess, the document being signed by Thomas Chittenden, Governor of the State. Until 1828, the town had an area of only 23,040 acres, but on the 30th day of October, of that year 13,440 acres were annexed from Belvidere, so that the township now has an area of 36,480 acres, one of the largest in the State.

In surface, Eden is rough and mountainous, and made quite picturesque by numerous ponds and rivers. The principal elevations are Belvidere, Hadley, and Norris mountains. Belvidere mountain, situated in the northwestern part of the township, and partly in the town from which it takes its name, is an elevation of considerable height. Its rocky sides are well timbered, but at its summit there is a small open space affording an excellent view of the surrounding beautiful scenery, a view extending beyond the historic Champlain on the west, and to the White Mountains on the east. Tradition has it that there is a copper mine somewhere on this mountain where the Indians were wont to gather the metal. This tradition has never been verified, however, and probably has no foundation in fact. Mounts Hadley and Norris lie in the northeastern part of the town, and are elevations of no mean height. The surface of Mt. Hadley presents rocky, jagged, and, on the whole, quite picturesque aspect. There is said to be a small pond at its summit.

The soil of the township is mostly a fertile, sandy loam, which is irrigated by numerous streams, springs, and ponds. Of the latter, no less than nine are distributed throughout the town. The principal of these, North Pond, lies alongside the road leading from Eden to Lowell, and is about two miles in length by a half mile in width. Two peninsulas jutting out from the north and south ends divide the sheet into two distinct bodies, which are connected by a narrow strait, or channel. This pond was formerly much larger than it now is, owing to an artificial dam that was erected at its outlet. About the year 1803, this dam suddenly broke away, allowing the huge body of water to flood down the narrow outlet. This catastrophe, though destructive, is said to have been a grand and imposing sight. The resistless torrent swept away everything in its course, tearing from their foundations huge rocks and lofty trees. The Gihon river, with its numerous branches and tributaries forms the principal water-course, flowing a southerly direction into Hyde Park. There are several other good sized streams, however, many of which afford excellent mill privileges. Many acres of spruce, and hard wood timber are to be found in the town, though much has been cut, and many thousand feet are being cut each season. Of the many fine farms located throughout Eden, most are devoted to dairy farming; but the principal occupation of the inhabitants is lumbering, in its various branches.

In 1880, Eden had a population of 934, and in 1882, contained nine common schools, governed on the town principle, employing twelve female teachers, to whom was paid an aggregate salary of \$575.50. There were 200 pupils attending common school, while the entire cost of the schools for the year, ending October 31st, was \$662.17, with Edwin C. White, superintendent.

EDEN MILLS, a post village, located in the central part of the town, contains one church (Methodist), an hotel, two saw-mills, three clapboard and one grist-mill, two blacksmith shops and about fifteen dwellings.

EDEN (p. o.), a hamlet located near the central part of the town, consists of one store and half a dozen dwellings.

C. A. & E. C. White's starch factory, located on road 7, was built by James Brown, in 1866. In 1869, it came into the possession of the present proprietors, and, with the exception of two seasons, has since been operated by them. The firm employs about four hands, and uses from five to twenty-five thousand bushels of potatoes per annum.

H. H. & O. E. Newton's saw-mill, located on road 12½, was built by O. E. Newton and James Brown, in 1874. Mr. Brown subsequently withdrew from the firm, and Henry H. Newton assumed his interest. The mill gives employment to about fifteen hands, and turns out from five to eight hundred thousand feet of lumber annually.

C. A. & F. F. White's clapboard-mill, located on road 7, gives employment to three men, and manufactures about 300,000 feet of lumber per year.

Stearns & Moseley's saw and grist-mill and butter-tub factory, located on

road 27, was built by a Mr. Blake, in 1830. The property changed hands several times and finally was purchased by the present owners in April, 1881. They added the business of manufacturing shingles and butter-tubs, and also erected the grist-mill. The firm now employs eleven men in their saw-mill, manufacturing 500,000 feet of lumber annually. When the butter-tub factory is in operation it gives employment to fifteen men, and turns out from 50,000 to 75,000 tubs per annum.

White & Whittemore's saw and clapboard-mill, located on road 7, was built by the present owners, in 1868, the clapboard manufactory not being added until two years later, or in 1870. The firm now employs from six to nine men, and manufactures about 800,000 feet of dressed lumber and 200,000 feet of clapboards per annum.

William L. Ober's saw-mill, located on road 32, was built a number of years ago by L. H. Noyes. In 1868, it was purchased by the present proprietor, and by him entirely rebuilt and furnished with improved machinery. Mr. Ober employs from four to ten men and manufactures about 600,000 feet of lumber annually.

Jonas T. Stevens's grist and saw-mill, located on road 22, was built by M. Mason, who carried on the business for a number of years. After several changes of proprietors, the property was purchased, in 1880, by Mr. Stevens, who instituted many improvements and repairs, so that the mill now employs about twenty hands, who manufacture 1,500,000 feet of lumber per annum. Mr. Stevens also operates a planing-mill in connection with the saw-mill.

The first settlement in Eden was commenced in 1800, by Thomas H. Parker, Moses Wentworth, and Isaac Brown. The town was organized March 31, 1802, the meeting being held at the residence of Thomas H. Parker, where the following list of officers was chosen: Moses Wentworth, town clerk; Archibald Harwood, treasurer and constable; Isaac Brown, Thomas McClinathan and William Hudson, selectmen; Dada Hinds, Jedediah Hutchins and Jonas Joslyn, listers; and Eli Hinds, Jeduthan Stone and William Hudson, highway surveyors. The first justice of the peace was Thomas H. Parker, chosen in 1800, he being also chosen as the first representative, in 1802. The first physician was Dr. Eaton, father of ex-Governor Eaton, who remained here about two years. The first child born in the town was Eden, son of Isaac and Lydia Brown.

Lemuel Warren came from Massachusetts in 1800, and located upon the farm now owned by his son and grandson, where he reared a family of seven children, five of whom settled in the town. Mr. Warren died in 1824. Asa, the third son of Lemuel, born in 1800, remained on the old homestead until his death. William A., his second son, born in 1829, now occupies a portion of the homestead. Calvin D., the oldest son of Lemuel, also resides on the old farm.

Charles Whittemore, from New Hampshire, came to Eden about the year 1800, locating upon a farm near the eastern shore of North Pond, where he

resided most of the remaining years of his life, rearing a family of eight children, three of whom are now living, one, Ira, in this town. Mr. Whittemore held many of the town offices, and was much respected by his townsmen.

Eli Hinds, from Hubbardston, Mass., came to Eden in the spring of 1801, being, according to a sermon preached at the funeral of his oldest son, Eli, the first person who entered the town with a team of any kind. He had a family of four sons and three daughters. Two of the sons served in the war of 1812, and two, Freelove and Abel S., are now living, the latter, born in 1809, being one of the oldest residents of the town. Mr. Hinds held many of the town trusts, and was actively interested in church matters.

Nathan Adams came to Eden with his father, Asa, in June, 1803, from Rutland, Mass. He subsequently located on a farm in the northern part of the town, where he resided a number of years, and finally, after various changes of residence, he died upon a farm now owned by one of his grandsons, his death occurring in 1854, aged sixty years. Of his family of seven children, five are now living. Harmon S., his second son, born in 1819, has always been a resident of the town. He has reared a family of four children. Mason Adams, the youngest son of Asa, born in 1801, has been a resident of the town since 1803. Mason has had a family of four children, two of whom settled in Eden.

Abel Smith, from Hubbardston, Mass., located on a farm in the central part of the town, at an early date. He was a shoemaker by trade, but the latter part of his life he devoted entirely to farming. His death occurred in 1860, at the age of seventy-eight years. His family consisted of twelve children, all of whom located in the town, and three of whom are now living. Asa, his sixth child, born in 1809, now occupies the old homestead. John H., the second son of Asa, born in 1840, has been a resident of the town all his life.

John Brown, from Rocksboro, N. H., came to Eden in 1806, and located upon a farm in the northern part of the town, where he died in 1848, aged seventy-two years. He reared a family of twelve children, ten of whom are now living, the youngest being sixty-two, and the oldest eighty-two years of age. John was at the battle of Plattsburgh, and served the town as justice and town clerk for a period of thirty years. Charles P., the fifth child of John, born in 1807, now resides on road 28.

Massa Bassett, from Keene, N. H., came to Eden in the spring of 1808, locating near the western border of the town, where he reared a family of eight children, and was a leader among his townsmen for many years. George, his second son, born in 1810, resided here until his death, in 1879, leaving a family of five children. George was for many years actively interested in town affairs, holding many of the town offices. Two of his children now reside here. William G., born in 1838, is a large real estate owner, located on road 21. He has a wife and two children. Lucius Hiram, the youngest child, born in 1853, now resides on road 27, with a wife and three children.

William C. Atwell, from Wentworth, Mass., came to this town in 1814, making the first permanent settlement on the farm now owned by his son, James. On this farm is said to have been built the first frame barn in the town, and which is yet in use. William died in 1867, aged seventy-seven years. He was a physician by profession, and served his townsmen in this capacity, and in various town offices, faithfully and well. Of his family of nine children, two, James and Davis, now reside here. The former was born in 1831, has a family of two children, and resides on road 21. The latter, born in 1836, is a farmer, located on road 22.

Jonas Harrington came to Eden, from Connecticut, in 1817, locating upon a farm on road 10, where he died in 1847, aged sixty-two years. He served in the war of 1812, and received a severe wound while in the service. His family consisted of seven children, all of whom settled in the town. Jacob, his oldest son, born in 1812, now resides on road 21 cor 9, having reared a family of four children, three of whom reside in the town.

James Kelley, from New York, located in the eastern part of the town at an early date, where he died in 1860, aged sixty-one years. John D., the fourth son of his seven children, born in 1847, now resides on road 22.

Freeborn White, from Northbridge, Mass., came to Eden in 1830, after a short residence in Waterville. He located upon a farm on road 19, where he resided about fifteen years, then resided with his several children until his death. Charles A., the second of his eight children, born in 1812, has been a resident of the town since his parents settled here, and is now actively engaged in the manufacture of lumber and starch.

Amasa Ober and his wife came to this town in 1832, locating upon new land on road 32. Here Mr. Ober resided until his death, in 1866, at the age of fifty-five years. His wife, Margaret C., still survives him. She possesses one of those sturdy natures that seem to especially adapt a woman for the partner of a pioneer. She shared the privations incident to a new settlement, with her husband, working both in the field and in the kitchen. During the past twenty-eight years she has manufactured 1,558 yards of carpeting, in addition to her usual household duties. Benjamin Ober, cousin to Amasa, located on road 30, in 1836, upon the farm now occupied by his widow and his son, Frank B. Peter Ober, brother of Amasa, came here the same year with Benjamin, and located upon an adjoining farm, where he resided until his death.

Amasa Stevens, from Hartland, Vt., came to Eden in 1832, locating at Eden Corners, where he worked at his trade, carpenter and millwright. In 1859, he commenced the manufacture of lumber. Jonas T., his youngest son, born in 1842, has always been a resident of the town, and is now extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber.

During the late war Eden furnished seventy-five men, nineteen of whom were killed, or died from wounds or exposure, received while in the service.

Religious meetings were held at an early date in the town, by itinerant

ministers who held services in barns and private dwellings. Most of the early settlers were strong Calvinists; but Rev. Wilbur Fisk, a Methodist minister, finally came here, in 1818, and made many converts, since which time that denomination has been the strongest.

The Methodist church, located at Eden Mills, was organized by Rev. Wilbur Fisk, in 1823, with fifteen members. Rev. Schuyler Chamberlin was the first pastor. The first church building was erected in 1831, and gave place to the present edifice in 1864, a comfortable wood structure capable of seating 300 persons, and valued at \$1,500.00, though its original cost was \$2,000.00. The society now has sixteen members, with Rev. J. W. Hitchcock, pastor.

The Universalist church was organized in 1834. The society is now small.

The Congregational church was organized November 3, 1812, being the first church organized in the town. The first pastor was Rev. Joseph Farrar, who commenced his labors November 24, 1811, and was dismissed from his charge December 20, 1815. The society is now very small, with no regular pastor.

The Advent church has a small society, with Elder Albert Stone, pastor.



ELMORE.

ELMORE, located in the southeastern part of the county, in lat. $44^{\circ} 29'$, and long. $4^{\circ} 29'$, is bounded northeasterly by Wolcott, southeasterly by Woodbury, southwesterly by Worcester, and northwesterly by Morris-town, thus lying seventeen miles north from Montpelier, and thirty-three east from Burlington. The township contains an area of 23,040 acres, granted by the State to Samuel Elmore, from whom it derived its name, and sixty-four others, November 7, 1780, though the charter was not issued until August 21, 1781.

The surface of the town is somewhat uneven and broken, especially in the western part, where the territory is cut by the "Hogback" range of mountains. On the lower slopes of these, and in the vicinity of Elmore pond, in the northern part of the town, are found some of the most highly cultivated farms in the Lamoille valley, if not in the whole State. The soil is of a good quality and well watered. The several streams of the northern part fall into the Lamoille river, while those of the southern part flow into the Winooski. Elmore pond, covering an area of 500 acres, is a beautiful little sheet of water lying in the northern part of the town. Several other small ponds are formed throughout the town. The timber is mostly of the hardwood varieties.

The geological structure of the territory is composed of rocks of the *talcose schist* formation. Several minerals of value have been discovered, among which are iron and copper ores. The former was at one time quite extensively wrought, but nothing during late years has been done with it.

In 1880, Elmore had a population of 682, and in 1882, was divided into nine school districts and contained eight common schools, employing one male and fifteen female teachers, to whom was paid an aggregate salary of \$804.90. W. E. Colby was school superintendent.

ELMORE, a post village located in the northern part of the town, contains one church (Methodist), an hotel, store, and about a dozen dwellings. The village is pleasantly situated on Elmore pond, and commands a fine prospect of the surrounding country.

EAST ELMORE (p. o.) is a hamlet located in the eastern part of the town. A Methodist society was organized here in 1870, and now has about fifty members, with Rev. X. Udall, pastor. Services are held in the school-house.

Woodbury & Ward's saw-mill, located in the northern part of the town, on Pond brook, was formerly used as a starch factory, being converted into a saw-mill in 1881. It has the capacity for cutting 1,000 feet of lumber per

hour. The mill is also supplied with planing and matching machines and a shingle saw.

Gray's saw-mill, located in the northeastern part of the town, on East branch, was built in 1855, by L. H. Gale. It was purchased by the present proprietor, George Gray, in 1879, who manufactures about 800,000 feet of lumber per annum.

L. A. Gale's saw-mill, located in the eastern part of the town, on East branch, was built in 1871, by George Gray and Mr. Gale. The mill turns out about 500,000 feet of lumber per year, most of which is dressed before it is shipped.

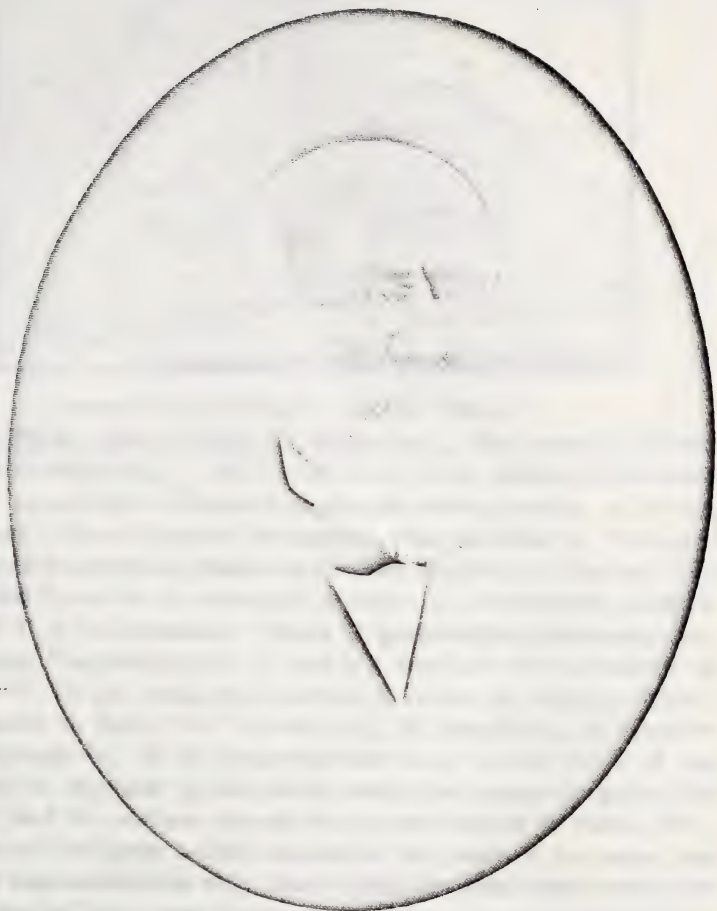
George A. Morse's saw-mill, located at East Elmore, was built about the year 1871, by James and Ira Youngs. Mr. Morse manufactures about 1,000,000 feet of lumber per annum.

F. B. Morse's shingle and clapboard-mill, located on road 30, was built in 1880-'81. The building is 40 by 60 feet, three stories in height, and well equipped for the purposes for which it is intended. Mr. Morse intends to put in a grist-mill at no distant day.

A. P. & F. L. Slayton's saw-mill, located in the southeastern part of the town, on Hardwood Platte brook, was built in 1860, being started on Thanksgiving day of that year. The mill operates a circular saw and cuts about 300,000 feet of lumber per year.

R. G. Hill's saw-mill, located near the head of North branch, is operated by both steam and water-power, and cuts about 1,500,000 feet of lumber per annum, dressed and matched ready for market.

The settlement of Elmore was commenced in July, 1790, by Martin and Jesse Elmore, James and Seth Olmstead, Aaron Keeler and others, mostly from Sharon and Norwalk, Conn. There being at the taking of the first census, in 1791, twelve persons in the town. The first town meeting was held July 23, 1792, when Joseph Leach was chosen town clerk and constable Job Gibbs, Joseph Leach, and James Olmstead, selectmen. Martin Elmore was the first representative and first justice of the peace. The latter office he held eighteen consecutive years, and was also town clerk forty-one years, from 1797 to 1838. Jonathan Bridge was a justice twenty-nine years. Henry Olmstead was the first child born in the town, May 14, 1793. Martin Elmore represented the town in the legislature for several years at first; Jonathan Bridge in 1827-'28, and in 1836; Abner Doty, in 1829, '30, '32; Martin Elmore in 1831, '33, '34, and '35; Peleg Schofield, in 1837; Samuel Bailey, in 1838; Jesse N. Perley, in 1839; George W. Bailey, in 1840 and '42; Seth Town, in 1841 and '43; Heman H. Elmore, in 1845, and '46; Joseph C. Bailey, in 1847 and '48; Crispus Shaw, in 1849 and '50; Hiram P. Doty, in 1851, and of late years by A. M. Kelley, C. S. Parker, A. P. Slayton, H. D. Cook and others, the present incumbent being George A. Morse. Martin Elmore, Jonathan Bridge, Peleg Schofield, and George W. Bailey, were members of the Constitutional Conventions. Elmore has also



Chas. J. Parker

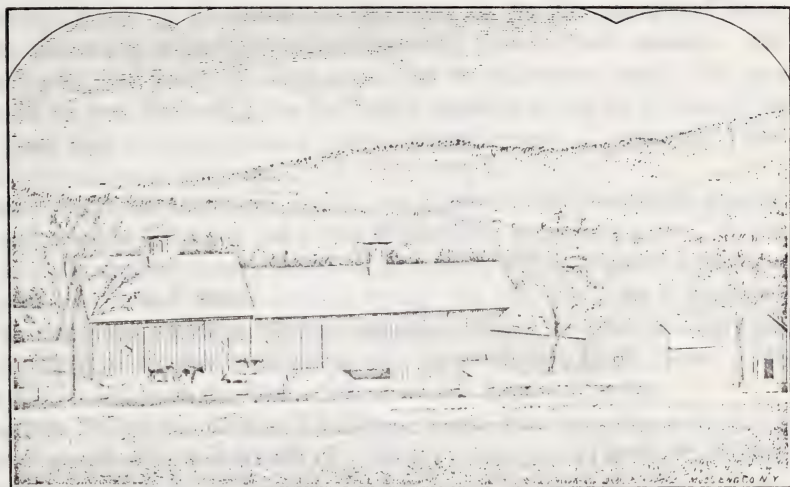
furnished several of the county officers, as follows : George W. Bailey, senator ; Jonathan Bridge and C. S. Parker, assistant judges ; George W. Bailey and C. S. Parker, sheriffs ; George W. Bailey, C. S. Parker, A. W. Averill, and Freeman Smith, bailiffs.



(RESIDENCE OF CHARLES S. PARKER, ELMORE.)

Charles S. Parker, born at Barre, Vt., November 2, 1820, moved to Elmore with his parents when young. He was educated at the common schools and academies. In early life he followed teaching in winter, working at farming in the summer. He was married October 17, 1842, to Eliza A. Town, and had a family of five children, three sons and two daughters. The sons, Carlos S. and Natt S., are in the mercantile business, in Montgomery, Franklin county, and C. S. is postmaster. Henry C. graduated at Eastman's commercial college, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and is a merchant and postmaster at Enosburgh, Vt. Of the daughters, Candace A. resides at home, a teacher ; Ellen F. resides in Barre, Vt., the wife of J. H. Batchelder, an extensive dealer in Barre granite. C. S. Parker has been twice elected sheriff of Lamoille county, in 1857 and '58, and twice one of the assistant judges of this county, 1867 and '68 ; and was elected county commissioner in March, 1867 ; has been one of the county bailiffs, also one of the justice of the peace ; was elected town representative in 1863, also in 1864 ; has held nearly every town office, and many of them several years in succession ; is at the present writing town grand juror, treasurer, and overseer of the poor. He resides on road 16, is a farmer, and was for two years president of the Lamoille county agricultural society. He keeps twenty-five cows, all Jerseys, and mostly thoroughbred, and is supposed to be the pioneer breeder of Jersey stock in Lamoille county. For the past eleven years he has shipped butter every week in the dairy seasons to H. A. Hovey & Co., of Boston, for which the highest market price has always been received. He has also been a member of the M. E. church forty-five years, and is the oldest steward ; was one of the building committee, and paid liberally for the erection of the church a few years since

at Elmore Pond. Mr. Parker has been breeding Jersey stock for the past fourteen years, having made his first purchase, a bull and heifer calf, of the late Charles Kinney, of Plainfield, Vt. The bull was said by Mr. Kenney, to have been dropped by a cow owned by the late Hon. Jacob Colamer, of Woodstock, and she was a present to him from the herd of Judge Smalley,



(STOCK BARN OF CHARLES S. PARKER, ELMORE.)

of Burlington, Vt. The heifer was from a cow owned by Mr. Kinney, for which he paid \$200, and she from imported stock. He paid \$75 for the bull, and \$50 for the heifer. He afterwards bought a heifer calf of the estate of Carlos Pierce, of Stanstead, Canada, at a cost of \$100, from stock imported by him from the Channel Island. About the same time he purchased a bull of the Alderney Club, of Claremont, N. H., a registered animal, for \$100. Since then he has used one bull from the herd of Dr. Smith, of Stowe, Vt., and much of the time used sires of his own raising. He has not been to the trouble to keep his stock registered, but has taken much pains to produce purity of blood.

Henry C. Parker, born in New Hampshire, Dec. 12, 1796, moved to Barre, Vt., with his parents, when young, and married Mary Batchelder, of Plainfield, Vt., Nov. 5, 1819. In 1830, he moved to Elmore, locating on the farm now occupied by R. G. Hill, on road 23. He had a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, that lived to attain a matured age. The daughters were Sarah F., who died in Barre, Vt., in 1863, the wife of Samuel Childs; Lucy H., who now resides in Newfield, Me., the wife of Josiah Durgin; Mary J., now residing in Elmore, the wife of J. T. Hill. The sons were Charles S.; Judson T., who resides on road 18, has held many of the town offices, represented the town in 1880, was married to Betsey Wolcott, March 14, 1866, and has one daughter, Mirtie Belle; Alpheus, residing on road 18, married Mary J. Wolcott, March 12, 1861, was one of the 3d Regt., Vt.

Vols., serving in Co. E., and received an honorable discharge; Robert Parker was a volunteer in Co. E., 12th Mass. Regt., and was the standard bearer of his company, was severely wounded at the battle of Bull Run, was once taken prisoner, and died in Boston, Mass., July 6, 1864, at the age of thirty-three years, from wounds received at the battle of the Wilderness. His body was brought home by his father and deposited in the old grave-yard where rest the remains of many of the brave boys who died for their country. Mr. Parker's wife died June 22, 1877, at the age of eighty-two years. He now lives with his son, Alpheus. He has been a member of the M. E. church for more than half a century, being now a venerable man of eighty-six years, the oldest resident of the town.

Samuel Smith, son of Joseph Smith, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and came to Vermont, from New Hampshire, at an early date. He was born in 1788, married Betsey Rood, of Hartland, Vt., and reared a family of seven children, five of whom are now living. In 1812, he came to this town and located upon a farm on Elmore mountain, where he resided until 1856, then removed to Morrisville to reside with his son-in-law, G. W. Gates. His death occurred August 30, 1866. His wife died August 13, 1867.

Jonathan Bridge was born at Lexington, Mass., May 23, 1787, and came to this town about 1810, and settled upon the farm now owned by W. W. Delano, on road 22. He married Hannah Taylor, reared a family of nine children, and died July 4, 1866.

Seth Olmstead, from Norwalk, Conn., came to Elmore in 1790, and located upon the farm now owned by his grandson, Samuel N. Olmstead, on road 25, where he built and kept the first hotel in the town, opening the same in 1813, Harry, son of Seth, born in this town, died here in 1854, aged sixty-two years. Samuel N. is the only one of his ten children now living in the town.

James Maxom, from Connecticut, came to this town about the year 1800, and located upon the farm now owned by Samuel Scott. He died in the service of his country during the war of 1812, of disease. He married Sally Woods, they being the first couple married in the town. The only one of their three children now living in the town being Mrs. Samuel Scott, who was born on the old farm October 10, 1807.

Peleg Scofield, born July 14, 1779, came to Elmore, from Hartford, Conn., about the year 1800, and located upon a farm on road 19, now the property of R. B. Goodell. Here he resided until 1844, when he removed to Morris-town, where he subsequently died. He reared a family of fourteen children, of whom only one, John G., living on road 18, now resides in the town.

Dow Grant settled in Elmore as early as 1812, locating a little south of the center of the town, upon the farm now owned by Henry Vizant. Here he resided until his death, and reared a family of four sons and three daughters.

George W. Bailey, from Berlin, Vt., came to this town February 6, 1821, and located upon the farm now occupied by P. C. Darling, on road 4. Here

he resided for a few years, then removed to the farm now owned by his son-in-law, A. M. Kelley, on road 15. Mr. Bailey held most of the town offices, was a representative two terms, was twice elected to the State senate, and was sheriff two years. He was married to Rebecca Warren, December 21, 1820, the union being blessed with a family of ten children, three of whom are now living, one in this town. His life was brought to a close August 19, 1868. His widow still survives him, aged eighty years.

David Cook, from Barre, Vt., came to Elmore about the year 1822, and located on road 12, upon the farm now occupied by Leonard Grimes, where he cut the first timber on that property. Mr. Cook married Betsey Conant, reared a family of ten children, served his townsmen in various offices, and died in 1878. His widow is now a resident of Barre, Vt., aged eighty-one years. His son, Charles, is the present 1st selectman of the town.

Abel Camp was born in Orange, Vt., April 15, 1801, and came to Elmore when twenty-one years of age, and located upon the farm he still occupies, Mr. Camp has held most of the town offices, was a representative in 1858, '59, and '60, and at the extra session held in April, 1861; was postmaster seventeen years, justice of the peace fifteen years, and town clerk twenty-six years. He has been twice married, his first wife having died July 22, 1854, leaving eight sons and one daughter. His second wife, Narciss Lovell, yet cheers his declining years.

Seth Town came to Elmore, from Barre, Vt., in 1823, and located near road 10, upon the farm now owned by Luther Ward. He resided here until about 1840, when he removed to the farm owned by C. S. Parker, on road 16. He served his townsmen in several official capacities, and died March 23, 1860. His wife, Susan Sherman, died January 14, 1870. Their only child, Eliza, is the wife of C. S. Parker.

Samuel Bryant, from Woodstock, Vt., came to this town in 1824, and settled upon the farm owned by Benjamin Davis, on road 19. Here he resided for a few years, then removed to Morristown, where he cleared up the farm now the property of Alfred Dodge. In 1845, he returned to Elmore, remained here five years, then removed to Franklin county, N. Y., where he died, in April, 1882, aged about ninety-two years. His wife died five days later, aged over ninety-three years. Of their family of six children, three are now living, one, Joseph W., in this town. He was born, March 10, 1816, married Laura M. C. Camp, daughter of Dr. Joel Camp, and has three children,—two sons and one daughter. Joseph W. has held most of the town offices, and in connection with his farming enterprises, has practiced law for forty years.

Dr. Joel G. Camp came to Elmore from Craftsbury, Vt., about the year 1825. He was a very energetic man, and soon built up a large practice, which he enjoyed until his death, in 1872. Mr. Camp was the only settled physician the town ever had, and was nearly eighty-four years of age when he died. His wife also died in 1872, aged nearly seventy-eight years.

Edwin Hill, from East Montpelier, came to this town in 1826, and located upon the farm now owned by his son, R. G. Hill, on road 23. He resided here until his death, in 1874. His widow is still living, aged eighty-two years. Two of their three children are living, R. G. and J. T.

Stephen B. Hatch, from Hartland, Vt., came to Elmore in 1826, and located in the western part of the town, where he has since resided. He married Anna Cobb, and has reared a family of thirteen children, six of whom are living.

Harvey Merritt came to this town from Montpelier about the year 1840, and located upon the farm now owned by his son, Francis L., on road 7. He married Abigail LeBarran, reared three sons and one daughter, three of whom are now living. His death occurred in June, 1876, aged seventy-four years. His wife died August 9, 1882.

Benjamin F. Morse was born in Barre, Vt., in 1828, and came to this town from Plainfield, Vt., in 1852, and located upon the farm he now occupies, on road 28. His house, erected in 1853, was the second frame house built in the eastern part of the town. Mr. Morse has been married three times, and is one of the prominent men of the town.

V. N. Bacon came to this town, from Williamstown, Vt., in 1850, and located upon "Mt. Lookout farm," on the west side of Elmore pond, in 1850, where he resided until his death, in 1874. His son, Oliver D., now resides on the farm, where, in 1878, he established Camp Bacon, a resort for campers and pic-nickers. This is a beautiful location for boating and fishing, is supplied with boats, a camp-house 15x25 feet, and all the accessories of a resort of this kind, and is well patronized each season.

During the late civil war Elmore furnished sixty-four soldiers, as follows: Stephen C. Albee, David P. Barnes, Jos. Bashaw, Henry J. Bagley, John P. Bedell, Wm. Biscomer, May 20, '64, died of wounds; Lewis Belville, deserted, Jan. 1, '63; Albert J. Biddell, prisoner June 23, '64; Clesson Cameron, Lyman L. Camp, Charles Carter, deserted Dec. 18, '62; W. B. Chandler, Rufus H. Clark, Seth L. Clark, Chas. Clement, Chas. S. Cooper, John A. Camp, Luman M. Davis, May 12, '64, killed, Spottsylvania; James P. Davis, Solon W. Davis, Learnard W. Davis, Hiram Dwyer, Jan. 17, '64, died; Edwin R. Dodge, April 16, '62, killed, Lee's Mills, Va.; Jas. Estes, June 29, '62, killed, Savage Station, Va.; Lewis H. Estes, Jos. Fisher, Sept. 4, '62, deserted; Samuel B. Fisk, Jos. Gabouree, Justus Gale, Sept. 19, '63, died; Geo. W. Garner, Oct. 9, '61, died; Russell H. Gay, Luman M. Grout, Maj. 8th Vt. Regt.; Ira F. Grout, John S. Harrington, Andrew J. Hart, Franklin Hastings, Edward Holden, Leman Holden, Solon W. Hutchins, Feb. 23, '64, died; Jos. LaFleur, killed, May 5, '64, Wilderness; Melvin A. Leighton, deserted, Dec. 18, '62; John W. Merriam, Sept. 24, '63, died; Curtis B. Moore, July 9, '62, died; Andrew J. Morse, Benj. F. Morse, Chas. W. Morse, Aug. 27, '62, died; Luther W. Morse, June 19, '63, died; David R. Muliken, Charles Noe, Ingalls K. Ober, Franklin A. Olmstead, Horatio N. Olmstead, Alpheus Parker,

Frank A. Russell, June 29, '64, missing in action; Frederick Schofield, drowned in Mississippi river, June 23, '63; Lorenzo D. Shaw, John N. Stetson, B. P. Sparrow, June 23, '64, prisoner; Wm. Swift, Geo. F. Wheat, died March 14, '63; Hiram Wheeler, Feb. 25, '63, died; Anthony White, Ezra G. Williams, June 23, '64, prisoner; U. A. Woodbury, Capt., wounded at Bull Run.

The Elmore Methodist Episcopal Church, located at Elmore village, was originally built in 1836, and rebuilt in 1874. It is a commodious wood structure, capable of seating 300 persons, and valued at \$5,000. The society now has sixty members, with Rev. Dyer Willis, pastor.



HYDE PARK.

HYDE PARK, the shire town, and geographical as well as political center of the county, lies in lat. $44^{\circ} 37'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 26'$, bounded northeasterly by Eden, southeasterly by Wolcott, southwesterly by Morristown, and northwesterly by Johnson. It has an area of 23,040 acres, its boundary lines being each about six miles in length, thus forming a square, which is set diagonally, north and south. No changes have been made in the territorial limits of the town since its original survey. It was granted by the State, November 6, 1780, and chartered August 27, 1781, to Jedediah Hyde and sixty-four associates, as follows:—

“The Governor, Council and General Assembly of the Freemen of Vermont,—to all people to whom these presents shall come, *Greeting*:—

“*Know ye*, that whereas Jedediah Hyde, Esq., and his associates, our worthy friends, have by petition, requested a grant of a tract of unappropriated lands within this State, of 6 miles square, in order for setting a new plantation, to be erected into a township. *We have therefore thought fit*, for the due encouragement of their laudable designs, and for other valuable considerations, us hereunto moving, and do by these presents in the name and by the authority of the Freemen of Vermont, give and grant the tract of land hereafter described, and bounded, unto the said Jedediah Hyde, and the several persons hereafter named his associates, viz:—

“William Dennison, William Ledyard, Elihu Marvin, John Lamb, Elisha Edgerton, Samuel Capron, Robert Hallam, Richard Deshon, Jr., Zacheus Lathrop, Frederick Tracy, Asa Waterman, William Latham, Jonathan Brewster, Charles Lamb, Hezekiah Edgerton, Ransford Rose, Richard Deshon, Samuel Lathrop, Jared Tracy, Simeon Thomas, John Dorrance, Theophilus Rogers, Daniel Rodman, Roger Enos, Jr., Elisha Marvin, William Read, William Whitney, Nicholas Fossdick, William Wattles, John McCn. Breed, William Hubbard, Elisha Bill, Lodwick Champlain, Elijah Bachus, Thomas Mumford, Solomon Story, Henry Billings, Joseph Woodbridge, Jabez Fitch, Henry Rice, Benjamin Talman, Thomas James Douglass, Ebenezer Basto, Zabaïel Rogers, Thomas Chittenden, Zebediah Varnum, Elisha Lathrop, Edward Latham, Ebenezer Witter, Peleg Hyde, Samuel Cardall, Daniel Coit, Christopher Lessingwell, Augustus Peck, Araunah Waterman, John Davis, Giles Mumford, Amasa Jones, Andrew Billings, Henry Woodbridge, Ebenezer Whitney, Erastus Rossiter, Joseph Smith, Jedediah Hyde, Jr.,—which together with the five following rights reserved to the several uses in manner following, include the whole of said township, viz: one right for the use of a Seminary or College; one right for the use of County Grammar Schools, in said State; lands to the amount of one right to be and remain for the purpose of settlement of a minister and ministers of the Gospel in said Township forever; lands to the amount of one right for the support of the social worship of God, in said Township;

and lands to the amount of one right for the support of an English School or Schools in said Township, which said two rights for the use of a Seminary or College, and for the use of County Grammar Schools, as aforesaid, and the improvements, rents, interest and profits arising therefrom, shall be under the control, order, direction and disposal of the General Assembly of said State forever; and the Proprietors of said Township, are hereby authorized and empowered to locate said two rights, justly and equitably, or quantity for quality, in such parts of said Township, as they, or their Committee shall judge will least incommode the general settlement of said Tract or Township. And the Proprietors are hereby further empowered to locate the lands aforesaid, amounting to three rights assigned for the settlement of a minister and ministers for their support and for the use and support of English Schools, in such and in so many places, as they or their Committee shall judge will best accommodate the inhabitants of said Township, when the same shall be fully settled and improved, laying the same equitably or quantity for quality, which said lands amounting to the three last rights mentioned, when located as aforesaid, shall, together with their improvements, rights, rents, profits, dues and interests, remain inalienably appropriated, to the uses and purposes, for which they are respectively assigned, and be under the charge, direction and disposal of the Selectmen of said Township, in trust to and for the use of said Township forever.

"Which tract of land, hereby given and granted as aforesaid, is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the Northeasterly corner of Morristown, then North, thirty-six degrees East, in the line of Wolcott and Minden, six miles—then North, fifty-four degrees West six miles—then South, thirty-six degrees West six miles,—to the Northeasterly corner of Morristown aforesaid,—then South, fifty-four degrees East, in the line of said Morristown six miles, to the bounds begun at and that the same be, and hereby is incorporated into a Township by the name of Hyde Park; and the inhabitants that do, or may hereafter inhabit said Township and declared to be enfranchised and entitled to all the privileges and immunities, that the inhabitants of other Townships within this State do and ought by the law and Constitution of this State, to exercise and enjoy:—

"To have and to hold, the said granted premises as above expressed, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging and appertaining to them and their respective heirs, and assigns forever, upon the following *Conditions and Reservations*, viz.: That each proprietor of the township of Hyde Park, aforesaid, his heirs or assigns shall plant and cultivate five acres of land, and build an house, at least eighteen feet square on the floor, or have one family settled on each respective right, within the term of four years next after the circumstances of the war will admit of a settlement with safety, on penalty of forfeiture of each right of land, in said Township not so improved, or settled, and the same to revert to the freemen of this State, to be by their representatives regranted to such persons as shall appear to settle and cultivate the same.

"That all Pine Timber, suitable for a navy, be reserved for the use and benefit of the freemen of the State.

"In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the State to be affixed, this 27th day of August, Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and in the fifth year of our independence.

"THOMAS CHITTENDEN.

"By his Excellency's command,

"THOMAS TOLMAN D., Sec'y."

The surface of the town is very uneven, and, in many parts, quite hilly, though there are no mountains. The lowest portion is reached near the southern line, at the Lamoille river, whence the surface gradually ascends northwardly, until many localities assume almost the character of a mountainous region. The village of North Hyde Park, located in the northwestern corner of the town, is, however, little, if any, higher than the village of Hyde Park, located at the southern line, upon a sand bluff, some seventy feet above the alluvium of the river. With the exception of a few sandy plateaus, the largest of which is in the eastern part of the town, crossed by the old Wolcott road, the soil away from the river beds is clay, and well adapted for wheat and grazing. This is generally speaking, as the usual variety of soil may be found interspersed with the clay ground-work. Trees of a deciduous nature predominate,—the pines being found upon the rough side-hills and on the sandy flats. The sugar maple is very common, the original growth of this tree having been quite generally spared. The principal river is the Lamoille, which flows across the southern part of the town, then drops south into Morristown, to enter Hyde Park again in the southwestern part of the town. The other streams of importance are Green river and Rodman brook, though there are numerous minor brooks and streams, many of which afford excellent mill-sites. The most striking feature in the surface of the township is the cluster of ponds in the northeastern part. They vary in size from one to one hundred and fifty acres, and number about twenty. Great pond is the largest. Most of them are supplied by springs beneath the surface, and are the sources of brooks which ultimately reach the Lamoille river. A few have apparently neither inlet nor outlet, and are entirely surrounded by the primeval forest.

The geological structure of the territory consists of an immense bed of *talcose schist*, cut by a narrow range of *clay slate*, the latter extending through the whole length of the western part of the town, from north to south. Gold is said to exist in small quantities in the northwestern part. A bed of *terre de seine* has been worked in the gorge of the Green river, and deposits of ochre have been discovered in the same vicinity. Copper has also been found on the banks of that river, and a mining company was once organized to develop the ore, though nothing of importance was ever done. Sulphur and iron springs are found in different localities. At North Hyde Park a mineral spring of great strength exists, emptying into the Gihon river, a branch of the Lamoille.

In 1880, Hyde Park had a population of 1,715, and in 1882, was divided into fifteen school districts and contained fourteen common schools, employing four male and eighteen female teachers, to whom was paid an aggregate salary of \$2,020.65. There were 528 pupils attending common school, while the entire cost of the schools for the year, ending October 31st, was \$2,306.89, with H. M. McFarland, superintendent.

HYDE PARK.—It was originally intended by the proprietors that the village should be located where Albert M. Whitcomb's farm now is, on road 18 cor. 6, and the village lots were actually laid out at that point. Where the village now stands, the pine plain was laid out in acre lots, in the second division, and each proprietor was entitled to one village lot, and one pine lot. The town-house was first located at Centerville, and it does not seem to have been anticipated the principal business of the town would ever be located at the southwest corner. Its growth, however, can be accounted for in the fact that its site is located upon a fine plateau, elevated above the surrounding swamps, on the main thoroughfares of travel in all directions, and commanding fine views of hill and valley scenery.

In 1807, Nathaniel P. Sawyer erected a mansion at the head of Main street, which is yet standing, the oldest dwelling in the village. The next house was built in 1808, by Aaron Keeler, and is now occupied by his descendants. Soon after, in 1809, a house was erected at the western terminus of the village. Thus the growth continued gradually, until the establishment of the county seat at this point. The erection of the jail and court-house, in 1836, gave new life and importance to the growing settlement. Previous to this, a store had been kept for many years, by Oliver Noyes and his son, Breed, on the old Noyes place. There the postoffice was kept, the business rendezvous for several years; but in 1836, the trade was at the village. According to *Thompson's Vermont*, there were in Hyde Park street, in 1840, twenty dwellings, two stores, three hotels, and several mechanic's shops. There are now about sixty dwellings, one hotel, two churches (Union and Catholic), five stores, and shops of various kinds, besides the county buildings, town hall and academy building. The hotel, the American House, the best in the county, was built by a company organized for that purpose, in 1858.

The Lamoille Central Academy was organized in 1857. School was opened in the fall of 1858, taught by H. Henry Powers, now one of the judges of the supreme court of Vermont. Among the later instructors in the school have been H. B. Chittenden, who taught the school six years, and is now principal of Swanton Academy; H. M. McFarland, who had charge of the school three years; H. S. Wilson, now principal of People's Academy, at Morrisville, and R. W. Hulburd, the present principal. The present board of trustees are Waldo Brigham, David Randall, E. B. Sawyer, George L. Waterman, and C. S. Page.

NORTH HYDE PARK, a post village located in the northwestern part of the town, boasts a very rapid growth. In 1859, there were no signs of a village on its present delightful site. The first settlers in the vicinity were David Wood, David Holton, Marvin Glasure, Daniel Bullard, and Joseph Ferry, who came there over sixty years ago. Previous to 1840, a saw-mill had been erected on the Gihon river, by Daniel Ferry, and at that time, 1840, the county road was laid out through the place, extending, as such, from Johnson, up to Orleans county, via. Eden, when the place was first called North Hyde

Park, containing five or six families. Up to 1865, there were added to the place about fifteen dwelling houses, one starch factory, one store, and hotel, one church, and a blacksmith, wheelwright, and cooper shop. The village now has a good hotel, two churches (Union and Congregational), several manufacturing, several stores, and about forty dwellings.

CENTERVILLE, a hamlet located in the central part of the town, contains one store, and about half a dozen dwellings.

HASKINSVILLE, a hamlet located near the head of Green river, has one saw-mill, and four dwellings.

The Lamoille County Bank, located at Hyde Park village, was chartered by the legislature in 1854, with an authorized capital of \$75,000.00, and commenced business the following year, May 11, in the building now occupied by Judge Small, with a paid up capital of \$50,000.00. Lucius H. Noyes was made president, and Carlos S. Noyes, cashier. Previous to this the business of the county had been transacted principally with banks at Burlington, St. Albans, Montpelier, and Waterbury. Considerable opposition to the establishment of the institution was encountered at first, owing to the fact that some of the directors of the Waterbury bank were residents of this county. This opposition was of short duration, however, and the bank was soon in a prosperous condition. July 1, 1865, the bank was reorganized as "The Lamoille County National Bank," and the capital increased to \$150,000.00, with Lucius H. Noyes, president, and Albert L. Noyes, cashier. In 1868, the present commodious bank building was erected of brick, which is supplied with a fire-proof vault, secured by a time-lock. The president dying in February, 1877, his brother, Carlos S. Noyes, of Morrisville, was elected to the vacancy, and C. S. Page made vice-president. They, with A. L. Noyes, cashier, constitute the present list of officers. The board of directors is as follows: C. S. Page, A. L. Noyes, of Hyde Park; C. L. Noyes, H. H. Powers, P. H. Gleed, of Morristown; George Wilkins, of Stowe; and Henry Smiley, of Cambridge. The annual election of officers is held on the second Tuesday in January. Of the first board of directors only George Wilkins, of Stowe, is living.

Vernon W. Jewett's wagon, carriage, and sleigh manufactory, located at Hyde Park, was established, in a small way, about 1876. In 1881, he built the commodious shop he now occupies. He employs seven hands, and during the season of 1882, he manufactured forty lumber wagons, in addition to much other work.

H. J. Lilley & Co.'s carriage manufactory, located on Church street, was established in 1860. The firm now employs several hands, and does a business of from \$8,000.00 to \$10,000.00 per year.

The Lamoille creamery, located at Hyde Park, was established in 1882, by Hinckley, Ayers & Co., of Boston, using the old starch factory building. The factory uses the milk from 400 cows, though it has the capacity of using that of 600 cows. It is the only creamery in the county, and is superintended by H. M. Noyes.

C. J. Patch's saw-mill, located in the western part of the town, on the Gihon river, was built in 1879, by Peter Cox. It has the capacity for cutting 500,000 feet of lumber and a large quantity of shingles and clapboards per annum.

Orson Hadley's cider-mill, located on road 34, built in 1875, has the capacity for manufacturing sixteen barrels of cider per day.

Foss & Robins's saw-mill, located on the Gihon river, at North Hyde Park, cuts 600,000 feet of lumber per year, in addition to a quantity of clapboards and butter-tubs. The mill is also supplied with lumber dressing machinery.

Marquis D. L. Peck's clapboard and saw-mill, located on road 13, was built in 1868. It has the capacity for sawing 5,000 feet of lumber per day.

Hiram S. Haskin's saw-mill, located on road 9, built in 1881, has the capacity for cutting 15,000 feet of lumber per day, and is supplied with planing and matching machinery. Mr. Haskins has another mill on Great pond, rebuilt in 1870, which cuts 6,000 feet of lumber per day, and which has a clapboard-mill.

C. S. Page's saw-mill, located in the northern part of the town, rebuilt in 1881, saws 1,000,000 feet of lumber annually, employing eight hands.

Warren Brothers' saw-mill, located on road 39, on Mill brook, was originally built by Samuel Wiswell, and rebuilt by Warren Brothers in 1879. It has the capacity for cutting 800 feet of lumber per hour.

Capt. Jedediah Hyde, after whom the town was named, explored the wilderness of northern Vermont, with his son, Jedediah, Jr., in 1781, or previously, as that is the date of the town charter, and surveyed the boundaries of the township. There is a tradition that the name of the town, in the first charter drawn, was *Wilkes*; but, in compliment to Capt. Hyde, who was principally instrumental in procuring the grant, a new charter was made before the copy was placed on record, and the name changed to Hyde's Park. By common consent, or general usage, the "s" was gradually dropped from the name, until "Hyde Park" became the universal manner of spelling and pronouncing it. The list of grantees was made up largely among the personal friends and acquaintances of Capt. Hyde, in Norwich, Conn., and vicinity. Many of them had distinguished themselves in the army and navy, and were generally men of intelligence and culture.

The first settler in the town was John McDaniel, of Scotch extraction, his name being a corruption of McDonald. In person, Mr. McDaniel was unusually large and commanding, being some six feet two or three inches in height,—the very ideal of a backwoods pioneer. His name will long be held in remembrance in Hyde Park. He reached the town with his family, July 4, 1787, and immediately proceeded to erect a log house. This was, in the eyes of the early settlers, a handsome structure, being made of the best spruce logs,—the bark peeled off, and the roof made partly of large shingles. The floors were of basswood planks, split and hewn. This elegant structure—

for such it then by comparison was—was located upon the farm now owned by Terrence Finnegan, about a mile west of Hyde Park village, on road 55. His house became the headquarters and the temporary home of those who came after McDaniel, he being almost a father to the growing settlement. When the Hubbells, the Joneses, the Taylors, and the Guyers, of Wolcott, came up to prospect and to effect a settlement, John McDaniel's house was their resting-place, until they could look about and commence fairly for themselves. So especially of the early settlers of Hyde Park. When Jabez Fitch arrived he was welcomed and treated with great courtesy and kindness. When their meagre stores of provisions were exhausted, as often happened to the settlers, especially during their first year, they supplied themselves at McDaniel's, who did not seem to calculate whether he should be paid, but considered only their necessities, trusting to their honesty. The old house was finally superseded by a more commodious structure, where Mr. McDaniel kept a hotel for many years. He died August 12, 1834, aged eighty-six years, and was interred in the old cemetery on the Hyde place. His only daughter became the wife of Gamaliel Taylor.

During the season of Mr. McDaniel's settlement here he was joined by William Norton and family, from New York, and they were the first families to winter in the town. They were joined the next year by Capt. Hyde, Peter Martin, Jabez Fitch, Esq., and sons, and Ephraim Garvin. These pioneers were joined within a few years, by Aaron Keeler and family, Truman Sawyer, Hon. N. P. Sawyer, and others with their families. The first settlers suffered all the privations of a life in the wilderness. The nearest grist-mill was at Cambridge, eighteen miles distant. In 1792, there was a saw and grist-mill erected in the adjoining town of Wolcott, by Hezekiah Whitney. After the town was organized, in 1791, for a period of thirty years its growth was very rapid.

Numerous proprietors' meetings were held—all of them at John McDaniel's house—up to the year 1814, the last record appearing with the date, "December 30th." Nothing of especial interest to the reader appears in these records, the proprietors' meetings seeming to have been held, as appears in their warnings, principally for "making further divisions of land," and "raising money to defray the expenses thereof." The original records were copied in a durable blank book, by Jedediah Hyde, proprietors' clerk, Nathan P. Sawyer, justice of the peace and proprietors' clerk, and by Aaron Keeler, town and proprietors' clerk. The handwriting of the latter is unusually handsome, bold and uniform.

All of the written authorities, as far as we have been able to learn, have it that the town was organized in 1791; but the first entry in book number one of the town records is dated March 31, 1794. At this meeting John McDaniel was chosen moderator; Jabez Fitch, town clerk; and John McDaniel, Peter Martin, and Aaron Keeler, selectmen. No other officers seem to have been chosen that year.

At a meeting held March 22, 1802, a tax of one cent on the dollar of the

grand list was made, "for the purpose of securing a standard of weights and measures, guide-posts, sign-posts, and books for the records of said town."

At a meeting held March 13, 1804, it was voted "that the town should be divided into three school districts," and "that the two-mile tree beyond the guide-board on the Eden road, should be the boundary line for the north district, and Mill brook the boundary line between the easterly and westerly districts."

At a meeting held March 25, 1805, it was voted "that there be a committee appointed in each district to choose land for burying the dead, and make report of their choice of ground for that purpose by the first day of June next." Thomas W. Fitch, David Clement, and Truman Sawyer were appointed as such committee for the eastern district; Jedediah Hyde, Oliver Noyes, and Darius Fitch, for the west district. The committee for the west district reported their choice of a quarter acre on lot No. 71, first division, "on that part of the lot adjoining the main road south of the school-house." The east district committee "selected on the third division, lot No. 17, and on that part now owned by Mr. Cyrus Hill, adjoining the main road," and "that one-quarter acre be sufficient," also that "Mr. Hill will convey the premises for the consideration of \$400.00, provided the town will engage to hereafter maintain the whole of the expense that shall be rendered necessary to enclose the said ground."

At a meeting held September 2, 1806, it was voted "that the selectman be, and are hereby, requested and empowered to lease to Mr. David Brown the southerly half of the first division lot of the Social Worship Right (so called), in this town for the rent of nine cents per acre, payable annually on the first day of January, in wheat, rye, or Indian corn, the first payment to be made the first day of January, A. D., 1812: said lease to run as long as grass grows and water runs; and that said Brown shall, on pain of forfeiture of his lease, clear, or cause to be cleared, and put under good improvement, five acres of said southern half of said lot, in two years from the passing of this vote."

In 1819, at a special meeting, March 31st, the town voted to "hire preaching with the Social Worship money, and that Elder Jabez Newland, David Clemens, and Robert Hastings, be employed to preach it out, said money to be divided according to the different societies in said town."

The survey of the road leading from Wolcott to Johnson, through Hyde Park, was recorded September 27, 1800. The survey of the road east of Darius Fitch's, leading from Hyde Park to Morristown, intersecting the road leading through Morristown and Stowe, was recorded September 27, 1800. The survey of the road leading from the main east and west road, to Morristown, was recorded October 1, 1800.

The first births in town were children of Capt. Hyde,—Diadama, born June 17, 1789, and Jabez Perkins, born June 12, 1791. The first death was that of David Parker, who was killed by a log rolling upon him, about 1806. He was a son of Capt. Hyde's second wife, by a former marriage. The first

minister who preached in town, was Lorenzo Dow. The first school was kept by Elizabeth Hyde, in Judge N. P. Sawyer's barn, about the year 1800.

John McDaniel, Capt. Hyde, Aaron Keeler, Truman Sawyer, and Jabez Fitch, served most frequently during the first years as moderator of the town-meetings, or on the board of selectmen. For a few years, the election of officers comprised all the business transacted at the town-meetings, and this list was short, consisting of moderator, clerk, three selectmen, and constable. The meetings were held in private houses,—the dwellings of Jabez Fitch, Darius Fitch, John Searle, and Oliver Noyes, serving as town halls,—the latter being the usual resort from 1804 until 1818, when houses were used for the purpose until 1835, when a town-house was erected, "on the north side of the road, at the four corners, on land owned by Mr. Theophilus W. Fitch." At a meeting held March 3, 1857, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the inhabitants do remove their holding of town and free-men's meetings hereafter, to Hyde Park street; that the town vote to build a suitable building, or town hall, for the same—that there be room for a high school or academy in the upper story, for which the said village of Hyde Park agrees to contribute \$500.00; and that said town borrow of the surplus fund a sufficient sum to defray the remainder of said expenses of erecting completing, and finishing said building. That the same be paid back to said surplus fund, in four annual installments, at such periods as the town may hereafter direct.

The vote on the passage of this resolution stood 107 to 100, in the affirmative. Much dissatisfaction was expressed at this action by those residing in the eastern part of the town, but the resolution was adopted.

Francis Smalley, from Norwich Vt., made the first settlement on the farm now owned by Ira Cobleigh, on road 21. He married Martha P., daughter of Capt. Hyde, the union being blessed with six children, three of whom now reside at Hyde Park village, Abel P., Diadama, widow of L. H. Noyes, and Martha M., wife of Hon. R. S. Page. Mrs. Smalley died in 1852, and Francis died June 8, 1857. Abel P., was born on the old homestead, in 1819. He married Fannie Hodgkins, of Westfield, Vt., by whom he reared a family of six children—four sons and two daughters. Mrs. Smalley died in 1854, and Abel was again married to Mary A. Kay, of Troy, Vt., the result of the union being one daughter. Mr. Smalley has been engaged in mercantile and lumbering pursuits, and has been a justice of the peace since 1876.

Erastus Fitch, son of Darius, was born here in 1811, on the old Fitch farm, now owned by his son, Vernon D. Erastus married Sarah Brigham, of Morristown, reared a family of three children, and died in 1845. His wife survived him ten years, dying in 1855. Vernon D. was born on the old farm in 1840, and married Elizabeth Sumner, of Troy, Vt. The Fitch family is one of the oldest in the town, Jabez Fitch having made the first settlement on the old Fitch homestead. The house now standing thereon, built by Darius, was raised the day after the battle of Plattsburgh, in 1814.

Josiah Jones made the first clearing on the farm now owned by his son,

Lorenzo P., on road 4. He reared a family of eight children, and died February 14, 1870.

Oliver Noyes made the first settlement on the farm now owned by his grandson, Edgar Noyes, on road 47. Oliver's son, Breed, kept the first store in the town, in the old house yet standing on the farm. Breed died December 28, 1834. Edgar was born on the homestead in 1818, married Jane Cook, and has three children.

Nathaniel P. Sawyer, from Haverhill, Mass., came to this town in 1790, and located at Hyde Park village, where he built the first frame house, which is still standing, at the east end of Main street, owned by James M. Hill.

In June, 1809, Joshua Sawyer, upon the call of his brother, N. P. Sawyer, went to Burlington and entered the office of Hon. Judge Farrand, as a student at law, in order to comply with the bar rules then in strict force in Chittenden county, at least, that the last year's study must have been in Vermont, and to make out the full time required that the student must occupy before admittance. In 1810, he came to Hyde Park and commenced practice, meeting with great success for a period of over fifty years. He was thirteen years in the State legislature, State's attorney for Orleans county, and held other responsible positions. He married Mary, daughter of Aaron Keeler, reared a family of ten children, and died March 16, 1869. His widow is still living, aged eighty-seven years, the oldest native born resident of the town. Edward B., son of Joshua, was born here April 16, 1828. He studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1849, since which time he has been in practice in the town. He served as a member of the constitutional convention, was a clerk of the county court eighteen years, editor of the *Lamoille News Dealer* three years, and has held other prominent positions. He married, for his first wife, Sarah A. Pennock, by whom he had four children, and for his second wife he married Sarah's sister, Helen M., the union being blessed with three children.

Nathan Griswold, from Springfield, Vt., located in the town of Johnson about the year 1790, when he subsequently married Lucy Morse, raising a family of fifteen children, one of whom, Almon W., now resides in New York city. Nathan died in 1844, aged seventy-five years. His grandson, Z. H. Griswold, resides in this town, on road 16.

Jacob Hadley, from Hancock, N. H., came to Hyde Park in 1796, and located on road 57, upon the farm now owned by Nathan McFarland. He remained on this place a few years, then removed to Eden, whence he subsequently returned to this town, and died here in 1842. Joseph, his son, came here with his father, when eight years of age, married Miss A. Weld, and settled on the farm now owned by his son, Orson, on road 34. He subsequently resided several years in Morristown, but died here, April 2, 1878. Orson was born in Morristown in 1822, married Jane Morrell, and has had a family of eight children, five of whom are now living.

Benjamin Calkins, from Norwich, Conn., came to this town in 1798, and

located upon the farm now owned by Barney G. Rooney, on road 46, where he resided until his death. Andrew H., son of Benjamin, born here in 1809, married Christina Whitcomb, and reared a family of six children, three of whom are now living. He died March 17, 1851. His wife survived him until August 4, 1874. Byron A., son of Andrew, born on the old farm in 1844, is now engaged in mercantile pursuits at Morrisville.

Russel S. Page, now residing in Hyde Park, was born in this town May 21, 1813. He married Martha Maloma Smalley, daughter of Francis Smalley and granddaughter of Capt. Jed Hyde, in January, 1840. Their living children are Carroll Smalley, merchant, who married Ellen F. Patch, daughter of T. H. Patch, of Johnson; Alice D., who married L. Halsey Lewis, one of the editors of the *News and Citizen*; and Belle M., who married H. C. Fisk, a lawyer of Morristown, and editor of said paper. Carroll and Lewis now reside in Hyde Park. James and Hannah Page, parents of Russel S., moved from Londonderry, N. H., to Johnson, Vt., in 1795, and two years later located upon a farm in Hyde Park, on road 31, where they continued to live about fifty years, or until they died, at a ripe old age. Russel is the youngest and only surviving child of his father's family, and his occupation since of age has been farming, dealing in cattle, and general mercantile business. He has held the office of postmaster, selectman, lister, and other town offices several terms, and has been town representative, sheriff, side judge, and judge of probate, which latter office he now holds. He has been an invalid during the last thirty-five years, caused by an injury to the spine.

Levi Edgerton, from Coventry Conn., came to Hyde Park previous to 1800, and located upon the farm now owned by his son, Alonzo, on road 57. He married Sarah G. Fitch, reared six children, and died on the old place, June 13, 1869, aged eighty-four years. His wife died in 1861. Mr. Edgerton held most of the offices in the gift of his townsmen, performing the duties appertaining thereto in an able and acceptable manner. His children are as follows: Seymour, residing in New York; Melissa, the wife of N. Waterman; Erastus, a resident of Stowe; Edward F. and Alonzo, of this town; and Sarah G., residing with Alonzo.

Benjamin Cleveland came to Hyde Park, from Woodstock, Vt., about 1801, and located upon the farm now owned by A. Cowen, on road 4. For his first wife he married Sally Bruce, by whom he had two sons, Lysander and Orange. For his second wife, he married Rebecca Slocum, by whom he had ten children.

Jacob Walker, from Brookfield, Mass., settled near the central part of Morristown previous to the year 1800, where he died, in 1844. Three of his children are now living in the county, one of whom, Mrs. Z. B. Buskey, resides with her daughter, Mrs. L. S. Rand, in this town. She attended the first school taught in the town, and is now eighty-three years of age.

Levi Wiswell came to this town, from Townsend, Vt., in 1817, and located upon the farm now owned by Volney Gilmore. He subsequently removed

to Westminster, where he died, in 1865. He has two sons living here, Orra, born in 1805, and Samuel, born in 1809.

Leander S. Small, son of George and Orpah Small, was born in Morristown, December 3, 1820. He was educated to agricultural pursuits by his parents, together with such other knowledge as could be acquired in the common schools and his own reading. At the age of twenty-one years he entered the law office of Butler & Wilkins, of Stowe, Vt., where he remained until the June term of the Lamoille county court, 1845, when he was admitted to the bar. Since that time he has practiced his profession in the county, residing in Hyde Park since 1853. He married Cornelia M., daughter of Almond and Jemima Boardman, of Morristown, with whom he has passed a happy wedded life. Mr. Small is a man possessed of excellent qualities of mind and heart, a fact that his townsmen have not been slow to appreciate, as is attested by the many positions of honor and trust they have seen fit to bestow upon him.

James Cobleigh, from Athens, Vt., came to Hyde Park in 1820, and located upon the farm now owned by Charles Holbrook, on road 19. He had a family of seven children, three of whom, Alanson, Ira, and John, now reside in the town. Alanson has been constable and collector for the past four years. James died in 1823, and his wife died in 1863.

Daniel Bullard, with his two brothers, John and Willard, came to this town, from Amherst, N. H., about 1820, and located near the north village. John and Willard remained here a few years, then returned to New Hampshire. Daniel died here in July, 1871. Of his large family of children, John, Ezekiel, Edwin, and Augusta (Mrs. Cyrus Wilcox), now reside in the town.

Charles Jewett, from Concord, Vt., came to this town about 1822, and settled upon the farm now owned by A. M. Whitcomb, on road 18. He married Betsey Lilley, by whom he had six children, two of whom are living, Eli and Mrs. M. A. Emerson. Mrs. Jewett died in 1870, and was followed by her husband in 1872. Eli resides on road 40, and has three children.

Simeon A. Spicer, born in Hebron, Conn., in 1798, came to this town in 1824, and settled upon the farm where he still resides, on road 44. Mr. Spicer married Fanny H. Waterman, and has one child, A. A. Spicer. His wife died November 16, 1846, and he chose for his second wife Harriet Standish. Mr. Spicer has been a member of the Methodist church fifty-four years, and is known as an active temperance worker.

Simeon Whitcomb, from Washington, Vt., came to Hyde Park in 1825, locating in the western part of the town. He married Betsey Young, the union being blessed with a family of eight children, five of whom, Thomas, Sylvester G., Sally, Harriet, and Louisa, now reside in the town.

Robert Campbell, from Bradford, N. H., came to this town about 1828, and settled near Centerville, upon the farm now owned by his son, Calvin, where he died, in 1865. Calvin was six years of age when his father worked here. He has been twice married, to Jane and Lucy A. Herrick, sisters, and has six children. Mr. Campbell has been engaged in mercantile pursuits

here since 1867. David, son of Robert, came here with his father at the age of eighteen years, and has been a resident of the town since. Of his family of five children, two now live in the town.

Ebenezer Barnes, from Brandon, Vt., came to this town in 1837, and located upon the farm now occupied by his son, Eben, on road 20½. Eben was ten years of age when his father came here. He married Esther W. Davis, and has one daughter. Ebenezer died in 1850, his wife in 1880.

Michael G. Bundy, from Canada, located upon the farm now owned by his son, William, on road 14, in 1840. He married Susanna Hayden, by whom he had eleven children, six of whom are now living. He died in 1866, and his wife in 1882. Four of his sons served in the late civil war.

James Lucas came to Hyde Park, from Ireland, in 1845, and located upon the farm he still occupies, on road 28, where he is one of the prosperous farmers of the town. Mr. Lucas says he is the third Irishman that settled in the town.

Seth Haskins settled in the northern part of Morristown in 1800, where he reared a large family of children, only one of whom was a son. He was named Hiram, and moved to Hyde Park, where he resided until his death.

During the late civil war Hyde Park furnished nine commissioned officers and 140 enlisted men towards suppressing the great Rebellion, twenty-nine of whom were killed in action, or died from wounds or diseases contracted while in the service.

The first public religious services held in the town were conducted by Lorenzo Dow, very early in the history of the settlement, probably about 1793. A methodist preacher, Rev. Nehemiah Sabins, preached soon after, and formed the Methodist class. Elizabeth Hyde, daughter of Capt. Jedediah Hyde, at that time ten years of age, was first to join the class. The society now has a comfortable church at North Hyde Park, and at Hyde Park village, presided over by Rev. J. E. Bowen and Rev. Joseph W. Hitchcock, respectively.

The St. Terrence Catholic Church, located at Hyde Park village, was organized in 1872, by Rev. Peter Savoy. The church building is a wood structure capable of seating 250 persons, built in 1872, at a cost of about \$2,400.00.

There is also a Christian church at North Hyde Park, and societies of other denominations in the town; but neglect on the part of members to whom we had entrusted the collection of church statistics, forces us to omit their mention in detail.



JOHNSON.

JOHNSON lies in the central part of the county, in latitude $44^{\circ} 40'$, and longitude $4^{\circ} 19'$, bounded northeasterly by Belvidere and Eden, southeasterly by Hyde Park and Morristown, southwesterly by Morristown and Cambridge, and northwesterly by Waterville and Cambridge, containing an area of little over 23,040 acres. The tale of its charter breathes somewhat of romance. As early as 1780, a Mr. Brown, an early settler in Jericho, Vt., secured a grant of the township. He caused the outlines to be run, and commenced the allotment in the eastern part of the town, and gave to it the name of Brownville, or Brownington. In the meantime the northern hive of Indians residing upon the Canadian frontier, had begun to pour in upon the wilderness territory of northern Vermont, destroying the property of, and carrying away many of the luckless settlers into wretched captivity. Mr. Brown and his family were numbered among these unhappy ones. In 1774, he had made the difficult journey to Jericho, from Massachusetts. Here he and his family, consisting of a wife, a daughter, and two sons, had made such improvements on their lands, as to be able to raise most of the necessities of life, and were looking forward to days of still greater plenty; but in the autumn of 1780, the year this town was granted to him, the family was surprised and made prisoners of by a party of Indians, who, after securing their prisoners, killed the cattle, sheep and hogs belonging to them, set fire to their house, and started with them for Montreal. The prisoners suffered much on their journey, from fatigue and hunger, their principal food being raw bear's meat. On arriving at St. Johns they were turned over to the British officers, and their captors received the bounty due them—eighteen dollars per head for their prisoners. For three years they were retained as nominal prisoners, though they were in reality slaves, being obliged to serve their exacting masters, and receiving in return nothing but insults and the poorest fare.

During the years of Mr. Brown's captivity, the charter fees for his town grant remained unpaid, and his continued absence led to the belief that he was dead. So another grant of the territory was made to Samuel William Johnson and his associates, bearing date February 27, 1782. Upon the return of Mr. Brown, a dispute arose between him and Mr. Johnson, relative to the right of the township. This difficulty was, however, compromised, by a new grant being made to Mr. Brown, of the present town of Brownington, in Orleans Co. The charter verifying Mr. Johnson's grant, however, was not obtained until January 2, 1792, issued by the governor, and bearing the name of the grantee, Johnson. Thus ended this unusual history of a town charter.

The surface of Johnson, especially in the western part, is quite uneven, though in the central and eastern portions there are many acres of fine, level farming land. The northwestern part of the town extends up upon a spur of the Green Mountains, while Round mountain lies in the western part, and Sterling mountain in the southwestern part, making a continuous chain from north to south. Between Round mountain and Sterling mountain lies the Lamoille valley, one of the most fertile and beautiful in the State. The Lamoille river enters the town in the southeastern part, and, running westerly about two miles, through a rich tract of intervale, falls over a ledge of rocks, about fifteen feet in height, into a basin below, making McConnel's Falls, so named in honor of one of the early settlers. Thence it runs northwesterly over a bed of rocks, about one hundred rods, narrowing its bounds and increasing its velocity, when it forms a whirlpool and sinks under a barrier of rocks, which extend across the river. The arch is of solid rock, about eight feet wide, and at low water is passed over by footmen with safety. Thus is re-produced in miniature the famous Natural Bridge of Virginia. The view of the river afforded at this point is extremely beautiful. For some distance above the river seems preparing for some unusual occurrence—tiny caps of snow-white foam crest each hurrying ripple, bits of drift wood and fallen leaves are whirled in circling eddies, while here and there a projecting rock attempts to impede the current, only to be angrily covered with a cloud of spray. Finally, the waters, with a sullen roar, plunge into the maelstrom and disappear. Below the "bridge," the scene is one of increased grandeur. The waters, with a last, triumphant struggle, cast off the granite fetters that have for a moment retarded their resistless course, and rising from a boiling caldron of fleecy foam, soon flow along again, a quiet, tranquil river, which, about 150 rods below, receives the waters of North Branch, and bending its course westerly, leaves the township near the southwest corner. Numerous other streams are found throughout the town, many of which afford good mill-sites, and unite with other beauties of nature in forming most attractive scenery. The timber of the township is hemlock, spruce, and trees of the hard-wood varieties. The soil is a dark or yellow loam, mixed with a light sand, is easily tilled and very productive. The alluvial flats along the Lamoille are extensive, but back from the river the lands are, in some parts, rather stony.

The geological structure of the town is composed principally of rocks of *gneiss* and *talcose schist* formation. The former are found in the western, the latter in the eastern portions of the township. Small beds of *steatite* and *saccharoid azoic limestone* have also been discovered, and some beds of clay suitable for the manufacture of brick, etc. Gold is also said to exist in alluvium in minute quantities. No other minerals of importance have been discovered.

In 1880, Johnson had a population of 1,495, and in 1882, was divided into fourteen school districts and contained eleven common schools, employing

five male and twenty-five female teachers, to whom was paid an aggregate salary of \$1,413.13. There were 370 pupils attending common school, while the entire cost of the schools for the year, ending October 31st, was \$1,606.80, with J. A. Pierce, superintendent.

The St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain railroad crosses the southern part of the town, with a station at Johnson.

JOHNSON, a post village and station on the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain railroad, is beautifully located a little south of the central part of the town, at the intersection of the Gihon with the Lamoille river. Among its several manufactories are saw-mills, woolen-mill, butter-tub and starch factory. It also contains three churches, (Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, and Baptist,) State normal school, four stores, one hotel, two harness shops, and about ninety dwellings.

The State Normal School.—As early as 1836, the legislature incorporated the Lamoille County Grammar School, though the school had been established about six years previous, under Dr. Carpenter. During the years that followed, the school experienced the usual changes of government, and struggled through the varying fortunes common to institutions of the kind, until February, 1867, when it was changed to the State Normal School, with Rev. H. D. Hodge, president; Samuel Belding, vice-president; S. S. Pike, treasurer; Dea. H. W. Robinson, secretary; and twenty trustees. While under the control of L. O. Stevens the building was repaired, and, in 1866, was thoroughly rebuilt, so that it is now more than double its original size. The normal school began its career with about fifty students, under the principalship of S. H. Pearl, who continued in that capacity until 1871. He was succeeded by C. D. Mead, who remained only a little over a year. From that time, 1872, until 1875, S. H. Perrigo filled the position, and was succeeded by William C. Crippen, who had charge of the school until 1881, when the services of Edward Conant, then principal of the normal school at Randolph, and who was also State superintendent of schools from 1874 until 1880, were secured. Mr. Conant's long experience in school work enabled him to at once put the school on a firm footing. He has thus far met with good success, and all indications point to still greater success in the future. Twenty-eight pupils were graduated during the year, ending in January, 1882.

Barnum L. Austin's cabinet shop, located at the village, was built for the purpose for which it is now used, previous to the year 1850. In 1870, it was taken by Mr. Austin, who has continued business there since.

O. & A. H. Buck have control of 2,000 acres of wood land, which they are rapidly clearing and converting the timber into lumber. They own a steam mill that has the capacity for cutting 2,000,000 feet of lumber annually, and a mill operated by water-power that will cut the same amount of lumber, and 500,000 feet of clapboards and 500,000 shingles, and they also lease a mill in Granby, Essex county, having the capacity for cutting 3,000,000 feet of lumber per annum.

O. W. Stearns & Son's butter-tub and water-tubing factory, located on the Gihon river, was built by the present proprietors, in 1874, who commenced business in a small way, employing only six workmen. In 1880, they instituted extensive repairs, and placed in operation considerable new machinery, increasing their facilities so that they now employ eighteen men. In 1881, they manufactured 90,000 spruce butter-tubs and sap-buckets, and about 4,000 rods of spruce and pine water-tubing.

William McLenathan's grist and carding-mill was built about 1842, by Nathaniel Stearns, for a rake factory and grist-mill, and came into the present proprietor's hands in 1867. Mr. McLenathan has made extensive repairs and now does a large business.

L. H. Parkhurst's saw-mill, located on road 7, was built in 1877. Mr. Parkhurst employs six men and manufactures 500,000 feet of lumber and 180,000 feet of clapboards per year.

I. L. Pearl's woolen-mill, located on the Gihon river, was established about 1845, by Andrew and Stephen Dow, who continued in business until 1855, when Daniel M. Dow purchased Andrew's interest, continuing the business under the firm name of S. & D. M. Dow for about two years, or until the death of Daniel. In 1857, the present proprietor, Isaac L. Pearl, purchased a share of the property, continuing the business as Dow & Pearl until 1865. Mr. Dow then sold his interest to Orange Buck, who remained in the firm until 1870, when Mr. Pearl assumed entire control of the concern. On April 11, 1871, the entire mills were destroyed by fire, nothing being saved. Mr. Pearl immediately began to rebuild, and soon had the present factory erected. Mr. Pearl now employs twelve workmen, and consumes about 40,000 pounds of wool per year, in the manufacture of heavy goods and yarns.

Horace H. Partlow's carriage and gun shop, located at the village, was established in 1866. The building is one of the oldest in the town.

R. B. Bradley's carriage and machine shop, located on Pearl street, was established in 1880, where Mr. Bradley does a profitable business.

The first settlement in Johnson was commenced in 1784, by Samuel Eaton, from New Hampshire. During the French war, before the reduction of Canada by the British, Mr. Eaton passed through this part of the country and down the river Lamoille to Lake Champlain, on a scouting expedition. At the commencement of the revolution he enlisted in the American army under Col. Beedle, and frequently passed through this township, while scouting between the Connecticut river and Lake Champlain, and several times encamped on the same plot which he afterwards occupied as a farm—a beautiful bow of alluvial flats on the right bank of the Lamoille, in the western part of the town. Like many other settlers he had many difficulties to encounter. In indigent circumstances and with a numerous family, he loaded his little all upon an old horse, and set out in search of that favorite spot which he had selected in his more youthful days. To accomplish this he had to travel

nearly seventy miles through the wilderness, guided only by the trees which had been marked by the scouts, and opening a path as he passed along. For some time after he arrived here, Mr. Eaton depended entirely upon hunting and fishing for the support of himself and a large family. Better days soon smiled upon him, however, and he lived to a good old age, much respected, and in his latter years received a pension from the government for Revolutionary services.

The year following Mr. Eaton's settlement, a number from the same vicinity in New Hampshire made beginnings in the town, two by the name of McConnell, one of whom, Jonathan, located near the confluence of the North Branch with the Lamoille. He soon after erected a saw and grist-mill, about which has subsequently grown the present village. Among these early settlers were the Millers, Rogers, Mills, Simons, Smiths, Greggs, etc. From 1790, to 1800, a second class of settlers arrived, mostly from New Hampshire and Massachusetts. From New Boston and Amherst, N. H., there were families of Dodges, Balches, Wilsons, Ellingwoods, Reddingtons, Primes, and others. From Belchertown and other places of Massachusetts came the Ferrys, Clarks, Wheelers, Atwells, and Johnny Wier. The latter, from Boston, was a sea-faring man, and developed into quite a character. He possessed no education and no money; but by close economy he paid for his farm, and subsequently engaged in mercantile pursuits, amassing quite a snug property. Between 1801, and 1805, another class of settlers arrived, from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and other towns in Vermont, among whom were the Griswolds, Burnhams, Morgans, Obers, Perkins, Patchs, Waterses, Nicholsons, and Watermans.

The allotment of the town was made in 1788 or '89. The lots were designed to contain 300 acres to each proprietor, besides an allowance of five per cent. for roads. The survey, however, was very incorrect, some lots containing a much larger number of acres than others adjoining them, and zigzag lines were found to run from corner to corner of lots, enlarging one by diminishing another, which caused much litigation among the early settlers, but in all cases the courts established the lines and corners where they could be proven to have been run and marked.

The town was organized, and the first town meeting held March 4, 1789, when Jonathan McConnell, was elected town clerk; Jonathan McConnell, Ensign Samuel Eaton, and Jeremiah McDaniel, selectmen; Nehemiah Barrett, constable; George Gregg, Samuel Miller, and Thomas McConnell, assessors; Jonathan McConnell, treasurer; and Ensign Jeremiah McDaniel, collector. The first justice of the peace was Jonathan McConnell, in 1790. The first representative was Noah Smith, in 1789. The first deeds but on file, though not recorded, were in June, 1790. The first deed recorded, was one from Thomas McConnell to John Sanders, October 15, 1790. The first record of votes cast for governor was in 1807, the whole number then being thirty-nine. The first child born in the town was a son of Aaron Smith,

who was named Johnson Smith, in reference to his being the first birth in the township. The mother, Mrs. Smith, when her child was but two or three months old, in view of the approaching winter and the scarcity of provisions, started with her child, accompanied by her husband to Onion river, and thence, on foot and alone, traveled to Bennington to spend the winter with her friends. The first death was that of a Mr. Fullington, who was on his way from New Hampshire to Fairfax; and while passing the Lamoille, in what is now Morristown, at an old hunters' or Indians' camping place, he discovered some English turnips well grown and very inviting, of which he partook freely upon an empty stomach, which produced a violent attack of bilious colic, of which he died the night following, at the dwelling of Thomas McConnell, and was buried in a trough dug from a bass-wood log, upon the farm now owned by Merritt C. Foot. The next death was that of a young man by the name of Smith, who had but a short time previous accompanied his brother and family into town, and was at work, or from some cause, at the mills which McConnell was building, and accidentally went over the dam or falls and was drowned. The first mail was carried through the town in 1802-'03, by John Skeeles, of Peacham, on horseback, to St. Albans and back once a week, and Arunah Waterman, Jr., was the first postmaster. The first settled minister was Elder Joel P. Hayford, a young man, who very generously surrendered his claim to the right of land granted to the first settled minister, to the selectmen of the town, to be leased by them in perpetuity, the avails of which to be applied to the support of the gospel for all coming time.

Samuel Miller, one of the early settlers, came from New Hampshire and settled upon the farm now owned by his grandson, Herman B. Miller, on road 37. Mr. Miller served in the revolutionary army. On one expedition against the Indians of Genesee county, N. Y., he nearly perished from hunger. He possessed a strong, rugged constitution, a true, upright character, and during his long life here he gained the respect of all with whom he was brought in contact. He reared a family of eleven children, and died in 1837, aged seventy-five years. Samuel R., the second son of Samuel, was born in 1774, and for many years was a resident of the town. He died in 1853. His family consisted of five children, only one of whom, Herman B., who now occupies the old homestead, settled in the town. Herman B. has six children, three of whom reside in the town.

Daniel Mills, one of the early settlers, came from New Hampshire and settled in the western part of the town. Here he resided several years, then moved further down the river, where he resided until his death, aged eighty-one years. Of his family of seven children, five settled in the town. Daniel, his third son, born in 1779, came here with him, and died in 1855, leaving a family of six children, three of whom settled here. Daniel's second son, John C., born in 1818, has always resided in the town, with the exception of two years spent in the late war. He has four children.

Solomon Balch, from New Boston, N. H., emigrated to this town among the early settlers, and located on road 18, upon the farm now occupied by Mrs. J. A. Balch. Mr. Balch held a prominent position among his townsmen, whom he served in many official positions, among which that of justice of the peace, which office he held for a period of over thirty years. Enos C., grandson of Solomon, and only son of Solomon, Jr., now resides on Railroad street. Robert, the oldest son of Solomon, born in 1804, held many of the town offices, and died in 1874.

Zachariah Whiting, from Francestown, N. H., came to the town at an early date, and located on road 12, where his son, Almon, is now living. He had a family of eight children. Zachariah, Jr., born in 1827, still resides in the town, on road 19.

Nathan Atwell, from Hollis, N. H., came into Johnson among the earliest settlers, and located on road 11, upon the farm now owned by his son, James. He resided here until his death, at the age of eighty-four years. Six of his family of thirteen children are now living. James, the twelfth child, born in 1814, resides on the old homestead. Benjamin and Asher E. are aged respectively seventy-eight and sixty-five years.

David Foster came here from New Hampshire in 1790, and settled in the southeastern part of the town, where he resided until his death, at an advanced age, having reared a family of six children. Obadiah, his second son, born in 1771, resided in the town until his death, in 1850. Seven of his eight children became residents of the town. Obadiah, Jr., was born in 1811, and died here in 1870. One of his two sons, Roswell, born in 1838, now resides here, on Railroad street.

Ralph Ellenwood, a native of Amherst, N. H., and a veteran of the revolutionary war, came to Johnson in 1792, and located upon a tract of land about a mile and a half west of the present village. At the time he came here he had a family of five children, which was subsequently increased to ten. James, the second child, born at Amherst in 1786, was a resident of the town until about ten years previous to his death, when he removed to New York. Of his family of eight children, the only one living is Maria E., a resident of this town.

Levi Clark, from Massachusetts, came to this town about 1797, and located in the eastern part, where he resided until his death, in 1852, aged eighty-one years. Two of his eight children settled in the town. Darius G., his fifth son, born in 1811, has always resided here. He has held many of the town trusts.

Elisha Dodge, from New Boston, N. H., immigrated to Johnson in 1799, and located on road 11, where he resided a number of years. He reared a family of eleven children, six of whom are now living, three in this town.

Perly Clark, from Connecticut, came to Johnson previous to 1800, and located near Perkinsville, where he resided about thirty years, then went to Brookfield, Mass., remained eighteen years, then returned to Johnson and

remained until four years previous to his death, which occurred at Brookfield, at the age of ninety-seven years. James D., grandson of Perly and son Horace I., now resides in Eden, on road 3.

Arunah Waterman, from Norwich, Conn., was one of the original proprietors of Hyde Park. He left Norwich in February, with an ox and horse team, and was seventeen days on the road, arriving in Hyde Park on the fourth of March, 1801, the day that Thomas Jefferson was inaugurated president of the United States, and designed to settle on his own lands; but shortly after his arrival he purchased the farm in Johnson upon which Jonathan McConnell located, and built mills where the village has since grown up. He took possession on the first day of April, 1801, where he continued to live until his death, August 17, 1838, in the ninetieth year of his age, having previously served as justice of the peace and member of the legislature for a number of years. Asa, the eldest child of Arunah, located on road 44, where he resided until 1852, when, at the age of eighty years, he removed to road 46, where he resided with his son, David Sanford Waterman, until his death in 1860. He had a family of ten children, only one of whom, D. Sanford, now resides in the town.

Sewell Newton, from Weathersfield, Vt., came to Johnson in 1800, and resided here until his death. Luther D., his only son, born in 1808, resided here until his death, in 1862, having reared a family of six children, only one of whom, Sewell, settled in this town.

William Heath, from Lancaster, N. H., located upon the farm now owned by his great-grandson, Madison O. Heath, about 1800. Madison located there in 1865, not knowing at that time that it was the spot where his ancestors had built their cabin so many years ago. James M., son of Lufkin Heath, and grandson of William, was born in Johnson in 1810, but spent most of his life in Cambridge. Madison O. and Marian L. were his only children, the latter being the wife of William H. Griswold, of Cambridge. Madison married Amanda M. Mott, in 1856, and has three children living, Franklin S., Wilmer H., and Mary, wife of Charles H. Loomis. Mr. Heath, an attorney-at-law by profession, was postmaster in Cambridge in 1873-'74, and has been judge of probate for Lamoille district, and register of probate in 1878. He has also served as a representative of the Methodist church on several occasions.

Ebenezer Dike emigrated to Morristown from Woodstock, Vt., in 1800, where he commenced a settlement near the center of the town. Linus, his second son, born in Woodstock, reared a family of eight children, five of whom are living. Wilson, the fourth child, resides in this town, on road 47.

Benjamin Ober came here from New Boston, N. H., in 1801, and cleared for himself a farm a little north of the center of the town, where he resided until his death, in 1861, aged eighty-three years. He had three children, all of whom settled in this town. Norman, his second son, born in 1815, now owns the old homestead, on road 10.

Joseph Andrews, Jr., born in Essex, Mass., in 1792, came here with his parents in 1807, and continued his residence here until his death, in 1862. He had a family of seven children, five of whom are living. Joseph, the sixth child, born in 1823, occupies the old homestead, on road 11. Isaac, the second child, born in 1809, has never been absent from the old farm for a period exceeding two months in his life. Edward P., the only living child of Isaac, born in 1839, also resides on the old place.

Amasa Winslow came from Massachusetts about 1804, and settled in Westfield, Orleans county, where he died, in 1821. Don A., his oldest son, born in 1824, now resides in this town, on road 47.

Josiah Morgan, from New Hampshire, came into Johnson about 1810, and located on road 19, where he remained a few years, then removed to Canada, where he died, leaving a family of five sons. In 1832, Benjamin O., the third child, came back to Johnson, and, in 1848, located upon the place he now occupies, on road 19.

Josiah Jones immigrated to Johnson from Massachusetts, about 1800, and located in the eastern part of the town, where he died, in 1844, aged sixty-six years. Five of his thirteen children settled in the town.

John Griswold, from Weathersfield Vt., settled in the northern part of this town, in 1812, where he resided until 1839, then removed to Eden, where he died, in 1852, aged eighty-five years. John, the youngest of eleven children, born in 1823, now owns a portion of the old farm, on road 23.

Samuel B. Waters came to this town in 1814, bought a farm, and resided here all his life. Of his family of five children all but one are living. Mr. Waters held many of the town offices, and also took an active interest in religious affairs, having acted as deacon of the Congregational church many years. Samuel G., his eldest son, born in 1816, now occupies the old homestead, on road 20.

Thomas Farnham, from New Boston, N. H., came here in 1816, and located on road 15, upon the farm now owned by his son William. He was a tailor by trade, and died in 1869, aged ninety-four years. Joseph, his fourth child, resided near William.

Joseph Manning, from Marblehead, Mass., came to Johnson in 1824, and located upon the farm now owned by Isaac A., his only son. Mr. Manning was a sailor in early life, but learned the carpenter and joiner trade later, and erected many of the old houses now found in the town.

John Cristy, from New Hampshire, came here in 1825, and located in the northern part of the town, where he resided until his death, in 1868, aged seventy-eight years. Robert C., the second of his six children, born in 1827, now resides here. He has held most of the town trusts.

William McLenathan came to Johnson from New Hampshire about 1827, and settled in the eastern part of the town, where he died in 1877, aged seventy years. His eldest son, William, now resides here.

Asa Andrews, from New Boston, N. H., came to Johnson in 1828, and set-

tled upon a farm near the central part of the town, where he died, in 1871, aged seventy-four years.

Charles Leland, from Baltimore, Vt., located in Lowell, Orleans county, in 1829, where he resided until 1855, when he removed to Johnson, and has since been engaged in the manufacture of starch.

Reuben Whitcomb, from Orange county, came to Johnson in 1829, and located in the eastern part of the town, where his grandsons, C. R. and Frank Whitcomb, now reside. He married Mary French and reared a family of five children, Eliza M., Raymond, Reuben, Frederick, and Louis J.

George W. Hill, of this town, commenced his business life as an apprentice in the office of the *New Hampshire Patriot*, at Concord, in 1816, remaining there until he became of age. He then went to Montpelier, and, in 1826, started *The Patriot and State Gazette*. He continued in the management of the concern until the anti-masonic days of 1836-'38, when the paper came under the control of Clark & Marston, and he removed to Lowell, Orleans county, where he entered the custom house, remaining two years, then came to this town, where he has since resided.

During the late war Johnson furnished 140 enlisted men, twenty-seven of whom were killed in action or died of wounds received or diseases contracted while in the service. Bounties were voted by the town as follows: September 6, 1862, "to pay nine men \$50.00 each." The men were raised, paid, and sent to the war. December 19, 1863, "to pay \$300.00 each to ten men." They also were hired, paid, and sent. September 19, 1864, "to pay the heirs of George E. Whitfield \$50.00, and pay E. D. Carter \$50.00;" which was accordingly done. January 19, 1865, "voted to raise a tax of 100 cents on the dollar of the grand list, to defray the expense of raising men for the war;" and "voted to leave the raising of men to fill our quota to the selectmen to manage at their discretion." Nothing was done under this latter vote, as the war closed soon after.

The Baptist church, located at Johnson village, was organized Nov. 7, 1808, with fourteen members, Rev. David Boynton being the first pastor. The first church building was erected in 1832, and gave place to the present structure in 1855. The society is in a prosperous condition, with Rev. J. A. Pierce, pastor.

The Congregational church of Johnson, located at Johnson village, was organized September 20, 1817, by Isaac Smith, Joseph Dodge, Samuel Waters, Sarah Dodge, Mary Farnham, Sally Stickney, and Mary Waters. Rev. John Scott was the first pastor. The first church building was erected in 1832, and was replaced by the present wood structure in 1851. This building cost \$3,000.00, will seat 280 persons, and is now valued, including grounds and parsonage, at \$5,500.00. The society has 100 members, is free from debt, and supports a good Sabbath school, with Rev. Azro A. Smith, pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal church, located at Johnson village, has eighty-three members, with Rev. John S. Tupper, pastor. The church building will seat 250 persons and is valued at \$2,500.00.

MORRISTOWN.

MORRISTOWN, an irregularly outlined town in the central part of the county, lies in latitude $44^{\circ} 32'$, and longitude $4^{\circ} 20'$, bounded northeasterly by Hyde Park, southeasterly by Elmore, southwesterly by Stowe, and northwesterly by Johnson and Cambridge. It was granted November 6, 1780, and chartered to Moses Morse and sixty-four associates, August 24, 1781, containing 23,040 acres, until November 14, 1855, when a portion of Sterling was annexed to its territory. Sterling was a township chartered February 25, 1782, and settlement commenced therein in 1792. The people, however, soon grew tired of a separate organization. The first division of the township was made October 30, 1828, when, by an act of the legislature, two miles from the western part of the township were set to Cambridge. This was a mountainous part of the town, and included Smuggler's Notch. November 14, 1855, the remainder of the town was divided between and annexed to Johnson, Morristown and Stowe. When the town voted to divide and annex to other towns, the vote stood forty for and ten against, so the town surrendered its organization, and all its records were left in the Morristown archives.

In surface Morristown is moderately uneven, except in the western part, the portion annexed from Sterling, where it is quite uneven. The soil is of good quality and easily cultivated, rendering the town, in point of agricultural products, second to none in the county. The timber is principally maple, beech, birch, hemlock, etc. The territory is well watered by numerous streams, the principal water-course being the Lamoille river. It enters the town near the eastern corner, passing by Morrisville and Cady's Falls, and after running four miles in the northeastern part of the town, again returns into Hyde Park. Along this river are some excellent tracts of intervalle. Several good mill-sites are found throughout the town. In the southeastern part of the town are two ponds, Mott's and Joe's. The latter is a pretty little sheet of water, and rendered of considerable importance, in an historical point of view, from the fact that upon its shores once dwelt the old Indian, Joe, after whom the pond was named. A few words in reference to the old Redman, "the last of Coossucks," may prove of interest:—

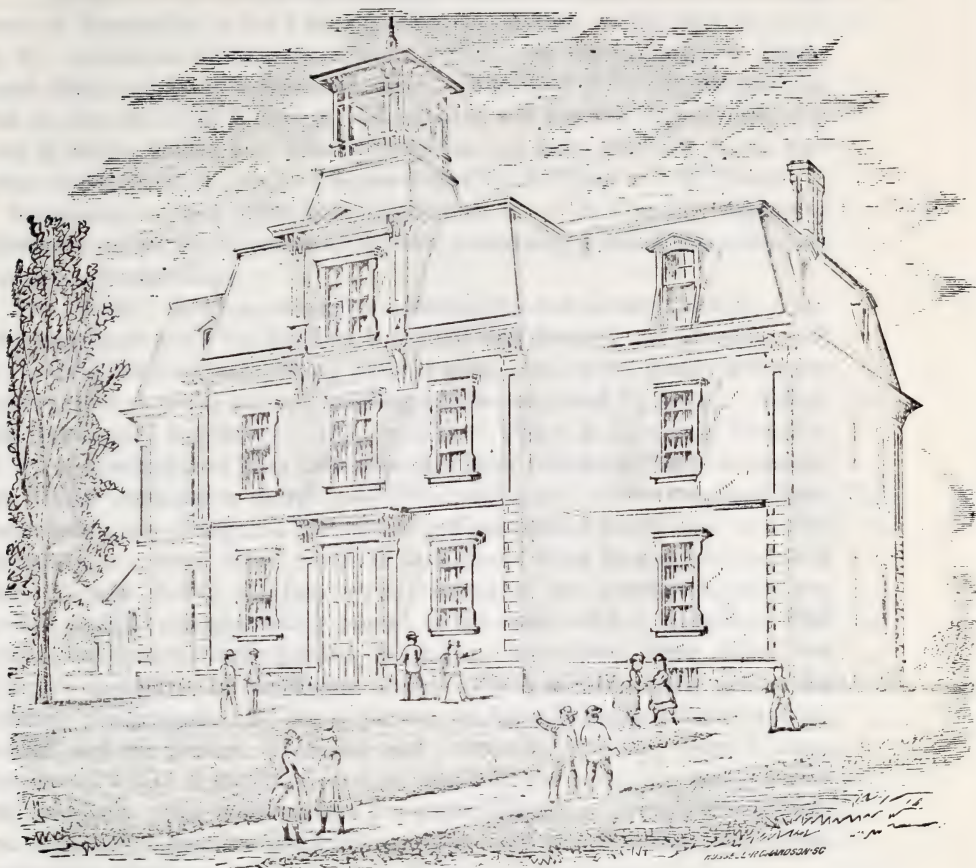
"Captain Joe was born," says *Thompson's Gazetteer*, in Nova Scotia, but upon the overthrow of the eastern Indians, he, while quite young, went to St. Francis. His wife was called Molly. Joe was mild and inoffensive in his disposition, and used to boast that he had never pointed a gun at a man.

He had a strong antipathy to the English, who had killed his friends in Nova Scotia, and during the Revolution was a warm friend to the American cause. He and Molly once visited and shook hands with Gen. Washington, at his headquarters on the Hudson river, and ate at the General's table after the officers had dined. After the war, such was his dislike to the king of England, he would never enter his domains, though strongly urged by the Indians to return to St. Francis. Having followed a moose two days, on one occasion, and finding at length that it had crossed the line into Canada, he stopped short and said, 'Good bye, Mr. Moose,' and relinquished the pursuit. He spent his time principally in hunting through all the north-western parts of the State, and many anecdotes are related respecting his encounters with the wild beasts of the forest. Joe survived Molly many years. When he became old and unable to support himself, the legislature of Vermont granted him an annual pension of seventy dollars. He died at Newbury, February 19, 1819, aged about eighty years. His gun was found loaded, and was discharged over his grave."

The geological structure of the town consists of an immense bed of *talcose schist*, cut, in the eastern part, by a long, narrow bed of *clay slate*. These formations, however, are modified by the several rocks that usually enter into this strata.

In 1880, Morristown had a population of 2,099, and in 1882 was divided into fourteen school districts and contained fourteen common schools, employing one male and thirty-six female teachers, to whom was paid an aggregate salary of \$3,477.68. There were 559 pupils attending common school, while the entire cost of the schools for the year, ending October 31st, was \$4,052.22, with I. N. LeBaron, superintendent.

MORRISVILLE, a post village located in the northern part of the town on the Lamoille river, and also a station on the St. J. & L. C. R. R., which crosses the northern part of the township, is one of the most thriving little villages in the State. The country surrounding the village abounds in exquisite scenery, rendering drives and strolls, in any direction that fancy may direct, most delightful. A few rods west of the village the picturesque Lamoille trembles on the brink of a precipice twenty feet deep and thirty broad, then dashes itself over, in a beautiful sheet of water, to the channel below. This channel the early settlers denominated the "pulpit," from the resemblance of a rock at the north end of the chasm. The foundations of this rock, however, the action of the waters gradually weakened, until finally, a few years since, it tottered and fell, so the resemblance is not as apparent as it once was. On the west side of the chasm the rocks rise perpendicularly to the height of thirty feet, and the beholder, while standing on the edge of this precipice, sees the whole body of the river plunged down at his feet into this boiling caldron, from which it escapes through a channel at the south end, and immediately spreading itself out, encircles numerous islands, whose high, jagged points are covered with a thick growth of cedar and fir, and altogether presents



(THE PEOPLE'S ACADEMY AND MORRISVILLE GRADED SCHOOL.)

a scene of grandeur and beauty seldom surpassed. The rocks at the foot of the falls present many curious specimens of the wonder-working power of water, there being large pot-holes worn in the solid rock, some of which are nearly eight feet deep and four feet in diameter. These falls not only form a sublime picture of nature, but they afford one of the best mill powers in the State. This natural facility long since was utilized, and the hum of machinery in several busy manufactories of various kinds is constantly heard. The first mill in the town was built here in 1798, by Capt. John Safford, who came here from Windsor, Mass. He also built the first frame house. In 1812, he built the first grist-mill. The postoffice was established here April 1, 1834, with Levi B. Vilas, postmaster. The village now has, aside from its manufacturing interests, four churches, (Methodist, Congregational, Universalist and Christian,) an academy and graded school, two hotels, twelve or fifteen stores of various kinds, and a thrifty population of about one thousand.

CADY'S FALLS, a handsome little post village lying about two miles north-

west of Morrisville, on the Lamoille river, is a station on the St. J. & L. C. R. R. It contains one church (Union), a grist, saw, and planing-mill, blacksmith shop, and about a dozen dwellings. The first grist-mill erected here was in 1831, by Cady & Atkins. The church was erected in 1865-'66, at a cost of about \$2,000.00. The building has not been used for church purposes during the past year, and is now owned by N. Town and N. Terrill.

MORRISTOWN FOUR CORNERS (Morristown p. o.) is a hamlet located a little north of the central part of the town, containing a church (Baptist), and ten or twelve dwellings.

The People's Academy, located at Morrisville, was incorporated in 1847. The land upon which the building is located was donated the previous year by Jedediah Safford, and willing citizens soon contributed money and labor for the erection of the original building, which cost about \$1,000.00. School was first opened September 1, 1847, with O. C. Pitkin, A. B., now of Syracuse, N. Y., as principal, and Miss Julia Bliss and Miss Elizabeth Pitkin, assistants. Mr. Pitkin remained in charge only about two years, since which time there have been many changes. The school was established under most favorable circumstances, there being pupils in attendance from several counties and from Canada during the first term. In 1866, the common school was graded, and the school building moved to the south of the academy. The school was systematically graded, the higher department being called the People's Academy and Morrisville Graded School, and the lower grades the Primary Department. In 1874, the old academy building was sold and removed, and the present handsome and substantial building erected upon the site, at a cost of about \$10,000.00, school in the meantime being held in the town-hall. The academy now has a good library, an extensive philosophical apparatus, together with all the appurtenances of a first-class educational institution, under the charge of H. S. Wilson, A. B., principal.

J. Safford & Son's saw, and grist-mill, located at Morrisville, was built in 1866. The grist-mill has four runs of stones, and has been operated by the present firm since 1853. In connection with the grist-mill they have machinery for sawing chair stock. They employ eight men, and during the year 1881, dressed 1,000,000 feet of lumber.

E. E. Foster's granite and marble works, located at Morrisville, were established in 1870. Mr. Foster employs eight men, and manufactures all kinds of work.

W. S. Cheney's starch factory, located at Morrisville, was built by T. C. Ryder, in 1872. The factory is a large building, 40x60 feet, and four stories in height. Mr. Cheney uses from 10,000 to 15,000 bushels of potatoes per year, and manufactures about seventy-five tons of starch.

The Morrisville foundry was built by E. B. Merriam, in 1872. Mr. H. H. Morgan, the present proprietor, came into possession of the property in 1874. He employs four men in the manufacture of stoves and general job work.

George H. Elmore's carriage shop, located at Morrisville, was built by the

present proprietor in 1876. Mr. Elmore employs six men in the manufacture of all kinds of wagons, carriages, and sleighs.

E. B. Reed's planing-mill and job shop, located at Cady's Falls, came into the hands of the present proprietor in 1867. The building was originally used as a woolen-mill.

Cady's Falls grist, saw, and carding-mill is owned and operated by N. L. Manning. The grist-mill operates three runs of stones, and the saw-mill has the capacity for sawing 100,000 feet of lumber per annum. The mill has also a tannery connected, and machinery for manufacturing chair stock.

William A. Thayer's butter-tub manufactory, located on road 44, was established by Mr. Thayer, in 1864.

W. W. Peck's steam saw-mill, located in the western part of the town, on road 46, was built in 1881, and commenced running January 9, 1882. Mr. Peck manufactures about 1,500,000 feet of lumber per year.

J. A. Ferguson's saw-mill, located on road 40, came into the possession of the present owner, in 1881. The mill is operated by water-power, furnished with a circular saw, and has the capacity for cutting 1,000 feet of lumber per hour.

James J. Billings's clapboard-mill, located in the southwestern part of the town, on road 72, was originally used as a saw-mill, from which it was remodeled to suit the purposes for which it is now used.

Josiah Trow's granite manufactory, located at Morrisville, was established by the present proprietor in 1878. He manufactures all kinds of granite and marble work.

H. C. Boardman's saw-mill, located on road 36½, was built by Mr. Boardman, in 1870. The mill is supplied with shingle, planing, and matching machinery, and has the capacity for cutting 1,000 feet of lumber per hour.

C. F. Whitney's saw-mill, located on road 36½, has the capacity for cutting 1,000 feet of lumber per hour, and has a chair-stock and cider-mill attached.

The Lamolle Valley pulp-mill, located at Morrisville, was established in 1881. The firm employs eight men, and manufactures five tons of pulp per day.

Clark and Daniel's butter-tub factory, located at Morrisville, employs ten hands and has the capacity for manufacturing 300 butter-tubs per day.

Settlement was commenced in Morristown during the spring of 1790, by Jacob Walker, who came from Bennington, accompanied by his brother, who shortly after returned. Mr. Walker remained here during the summer, making his home at the house of John McDaniel, in Hyde Park, to which place he returned on Saturday night, going out again on Monday, with provisions sufficient to last him through the week. In this way he labored through the summer, and in the fall he returned to Bennington. In the spring of 1791, Mr. Walker brought his family here, and continued through the summer, and in the fall again returned to Bennington. In the spring of 1792, Mr. Walker and his family came to the town, accompanied by Mr. Olds and his family.

They built a camp, in which Mr. Walker and wife, Mr. Olds and wife, and two hired men, lived two months, during which time Gov. Butler, of Waterbury, paid them a visit. At the end of two months a house had been erected, into which they all moved. In the fall, Mr. Walker removed to Fairfax, leaving Mr. Olds and family here alone. Mrs. Olds was the first woman who wintered in the town. Their nearest neighbors, on the south, were at Waterbury, fourteen miles distant, and no road. The nearest mill was at Cambridge, twenty miles distant. Settlers soon began to come in, however, so that the census reports for 1800, show the town to have had a population of 144.

The town was organized in 1796, with Comfort Olds, town clerk. As the records are missing it is impossible to state who constituted the remaining list. As near as can be ascertained, however, the first selectmen were Comfort Olds, Nathaniel Goodale, and Crispus Shaw. John Shaw was probably the first constable. The first justice was Micajah Dunham, in 1796. Elisha Boardman was the first representative, in 1804.

The meeting of the proprietors of Morristown was called at Pownal, May 19, 1784, when Nathaniel Morse served as moderator, and Joseph Hinsdale, clerk. At this meeting it was voted to lay out the first division, January 17, 1787, 105 acres to each proprietor's right. Joseph Hinsdale, of Bennington, was elected surveyor of the first and second divisions. The second division was made in 1787, and the third in 1794, the latter being made by Micajah Dunham, of Morristown. The first road was laid out June 11, 1800. The first transfer of proprietor's rights was that of two shares, for the consideration of £36, by Daniel Kinne, of Partridgeville, Mass., to Ezekiel Williams, of Weathersfield, Conn., April 1, 1781. The first frame buildings in the town were erected by Capt. John Safford and his son, Jedediah, in 1798. They consisted of a dwelling and corn barn; The latter is still in a good state of preservation, and is used as a horse barn by Dexter Place. The first funeral was held in this building, that of Mrs. Daniel Fletcher, a daughter of Capt. Safford. The first school was kept by Martha Brigham, afterwards the wife of Nathan Gates, Jr., in a barn owned by Judge Samuel Cook. The first physician to locate here was Ralph Tinker, about 1802. The first settled minister was Rev. Daniel Rockwell, a Congregationalist. The first church building was a two-story brick structure, 40x60 feet, erected in 1824, by the Congregationalist and Calvinist Baptist, by whom it was used for many years. The first birth in the town was September 14, 1792, a daughter of Jacob Walker, named Lemira. The first death was that of Lydia Fletcher, wife of Daniel Fletcher, and daughter of John Safford, July 10, 1799, aged thirty-one years.

Orias Boardman, father of the four sons, Elisha, Orias, William, and Alfred, died in Connecticut, in 1780, having previously bought a right of land in this town of one of the original proprietors, intending to make a settlement with his family. Orias, the second son, at the age of nineteen years, arrived in

town in 1793, and worked during the summer for Aaron Hunt, one of the first settlers. Orias and William arrived by way of Lake Champlain and Cambridge, with an ox team, in March, 1794, and commenced a settlement on the farm upon which they lived during the remainder of their lives, and upon which Almond Boardman now resides. In the spring of 1795, their mother, together with the eldest son, Elisha, and the youngest son, Alfred, arrived, and lived in the town the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Lydia Boardman, the mother, died April 7, 1823, in the seventy-fifth year of her age, having for a long period been a worthy member of the Congregational church. Her sons were all noted for honesty in their business transactions with their fellow-men. Elisha was the first representative of the town, being a member of the legislature in 1804, '05, '06, '07, and '08. He was also the first militia captain, and was an able justice of the peace for many years. He died February 6, 1826, aged fifty-three years. Orias died September 10, 1843, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. William died March 18, 1851, aged seventy-five years. Alfred died February 8, 1830, aged forty-eight years. Almond, who now occupies the old homestead, was born May 16, 1807, married Jemima Goodsell, and has had a family of five children, two of whom are now living,—Cornelia and Ellen. The former is the wife of Judge Small, of Hyde Park, and the latter is the wife of A. L. Noyes, cashier of the Lamoille County Bank. Almond has held many positions of trust, among which that of representative two terms.

James Matthews, one of the earliest settlers, located on road 18, upon the farm now owned by A. C. Hill. He married Clarissa Ketchum, and reared a family of eleven children, eight of whom are now living. He died March 6, 1868, aged seventy-five years. His son, Leonard, who has carried the mail between Morrisville and the Four Corners since 1875, was born here in 1826.

Cyrus Clark, another of the early settlers, located upon a farm in the western part of the town, where he resided the remainder of his life. He had a family of five children, one of whom, Roswell, married Patty Parker, and died in 1877. Three of Roswell's children are now living,—Sophia E., wife of Norman Camp, of Elmore; Caroline, wife of C. C. Keeler; and Martha M., wife of S. B. Clark.

Ebenezer Shaw was born in Middlebury, Mass., April 20, 1773. From there he removed with his father to Rochester, Mass., thence to Woodstock, Vt., and from there to Shrewsbury. At Shrewsbury he married Polly Whitney, daughter of Eliphet Whitney, August 30, 1796. The following winter he moved to Hartland, and from Hartland to Morristown, in February, 1800. While living in Woodstock Mr. Shaw learned the tanner's trade, and was the first tanner and shoemaker that lived and carried on business in Morristown. His wife, Polly, died in 1835, aged fifty-eight years, being the mother of twelve children, none of whom are now living. In 1836, Mr. Shaw was again married, to Abigail Sherwin, who died in 1859, leaving no issue. Ebenezer

died in 1866, aged ninety-three years. His son, Edwin H., was born in this town in 1818, married Pelina W. Gay in 1844, and located upon the farm where his widow and their son, Charles L., now reside. He died April 6, 1881.

Joseph Burke, from Westminster, Vt., came to Morristown in 1800, and located upon the farm now owned by A. M. Burke, on road 10. Here he reared a family of twelve children—five sons and seven daughters—and remained until his death, in 1846. But two of the children are now living, Joseph and Carlos C., the former aged eighty-nine years, and the latter seventy-three. Both live together on the old farm, neither ever having married. Sampson, the eldest son of Joseph, came here with his father, married Levisa Haskins, and reared a family of ten children, six of whom now live in the town. Two, A. M. and C. C., constitute an enterprising law firm. Sampson died October 18, 1863, and his wife died June 20, 1878.

Asa Cole came to this town in 1800, and located on road 8, upon the farm now owned by his son, Morris. He married Sally Jerold and had born to him eight children. He died in 1852, aged eighty years. His wife died in 1832. Morris, the only one of the children now living, was born December 16, 1801, and married Mary Champlin in 1828. Two children blessed this union, Albert M., who lives at home with his father, and Mary A., wife of E. E. Brigham.

Nathan Gates, Jr., born in Plainfield, N. H., in 1777, came to Morristown in 1802, and located on a farm upon which he resided until his death, April 6, 1858. Sylvester L. Gates, son of Nathan, born here in 1809, married Lydia Ferrin, and has had two children. Mr. Gates has proven himself to be a first-class farmer, and also a man of considerable literary attainments.

Ira Edwards, from Amherst, Mass., came to this town in 1807, and located upon the farm now owned by N. S. Edwards, on road 66. He had a family of seven children, two of whom, N. S. and Adelia Borden, are living. N. S. Edwards married Alvira Stevens, and has three children.

Luther Bingham located in the western part of the town in 1802. He became a prominent man, amassed a large fortune, and represented the town many years in the legislature.

Jedediah Bingham, from New Hampshire, came here in 1811, and settled on road 75, upon the farm now owned by H. B. Sturgis. He died February 28, 1870. Four of his children are now living, though he had but one son, Charles E., who resides on road 36.

Lebbens Spaulding, from New Hampshire, came to Morristown in 1810, and settled upon the farm now occupied by Frank Spaulding, on road 80, where he resided until his death, about 1868. Of his family of eight children, four are now living. Charles, in Craftsbury, Vt., J. W., Jefferson, and Isaac, in this town. Lebbens was captain of a militia company for many years, and built upon his farm the second saw-mill erected in the township.

Hon. Vernon W. Waterman was born in Johnson, Vt., July 30, 1811. When three years of age he went with his father to Montpelier, Vt., to live,

and remained there until nineteen years of age, when he came to Morristown to reside with his uncle, Hon. David P. Noyes, who was engaged in mercantile pursuits. At the age of twenty-one years he entered into partnership with Mr. Noyes, continuing the connection about eight years, when he engaged in business for himself, at Cady's Falls. For his first wife Mr. Waterman married Adaline Cady, of Stowe, by whom he had two children, George L., now an attorney-at-law, of Hyde Park, and Caroline E., wife of Hon. H. H. Powers, of Morrisville. Mrs. Waterman died April 23, 1843; Mr. Waterman then married Amanda S. Wales, daughter of Hon. Geo. E. Wales, of Hartford, Vt., February 26, 1846, this union being blessed with three children, only one of whom is now living. Mr. Waterman has held many positions of trust, among which that of representative in the legislature for 1844-'45; he was also assistant judge of the county court two terms, sheriff two terms, and has been postmaster at Cady's Falls ever since the office was established there, in 1858. He has also attended every court held in Lamoille county since its organization, in 1835; was court auditor for nearly thirty years, and was one of the three delegates from Lamoille county to the constitutional convention held at Montpelier in January, 1857.

William Small, of Amherst, N. H., served all through the revolutionary war, and at its close received an honorable discharge, and the balance of his pay due in Continental money, which was almost worthless at that time. In 1812, with Patience, his wife, and six children, he removed to this town. The two eldest children, William and George, remained in Amherst until 1818, when they too came to the town. George was born at Amherst, July 1, 1789. The same year he came to Morristown he married Orpha Wilkins, of Amherst, who still survives him. As a result of this union there were born five sons and five daughters—Dr. J. B. Small, of Winooski, Frank and Hiram, of this town, and L. S. Small, of Hyde Park. Mrs. W. T. Herrick, and Mary, widow of E. H. Blossom, of Winooski, survive him. Mr. Small led a very exemplary life, both public and domestic. He died May 26, 1875. William yet resides here.

Solomon Stow, from New Hampshire, came to this town about 1812, and located near the central part of the town, where he reared a family of ten children. He was born November 19, 1777, and died July 27, 1845. None of his family except Haven P. are now living. He was born June 28, 1820, married a Miss Bridge, and has two children, Fluella R. and Anna B.

Timothy Terrill, from Fletcher, Vt., came to Morristown in the autumn of 1817, resided here until 1828, when he removed to Underhill, where he died, about 1833. Moses, son of Timothy, born May 9, 1799, came here with his father and located upon the farm now owned by his son, N. A. Terrill, on road 2, where he resided until about 1848, when he removed to the farm now occupied by R. S. Gallup, and a few years previous to his death located in Cady's Falls. Moses married Matilda Weld, by whom he had three children, two of whom are living. For his second wife he married Minerva Calkins,

rearing seven children, four of whom are living. He was possessed of strict integrity, was an excellent judge of property, strictly temperate, economical and just in all his dealings, and by the exercise of these virtues he not only gained the regard and affection of his neighbors, but also amassed a handsome property. He never sought office, but was frequently elected as one of the selectmen and listers. In his early years he was identified in politics with the then popular Democratic party, and was elected and served as a member of the legislature, in 1843. When the question of the extension of slavery was agitated he espoused the cause of universal freedom, and has been a member of the Republican party since its organization. Mr. Terrill, or "Uncle Moses," as he was more familiarly known, died April 4, 1883, and with his death the town lost one of its most respected and one of its oldest inhabitants. Mrs. Terrill is still living, at the advanced age of eighty years.

Elijah Lyman, from Pomfret, Vt., came here in 1818, and located in the northern part of the town, where he married Lydia Chamberlin and reared eight children, three of whom are living, as follows: Harriet, wife of Enos Cady, of Iowa; George W., residing in Cambridge; and Erastus P., of this town. Mrs. Lyman died in 1843, and Elijah in 1849.

Moses Wells, a soldier of the revolutionary war, settled in this town about 1800, upon the farm now owned by his grandson, L. H. Hadley. He died November 22, 1839, aged eighty-two years.

Isaac Allen, from Randolph, Vt., came to Morristown in 1818, and located upon the farm now owned by his son, Ephraim E. He reared a family of six children, all of whom are living. He died May 28, 1871, aged eighty-two years. His wife died February 11, 1845, aged forty-three years. Ephraim E. was born here in 1822, married Ruth M. Loveland, and has two children.

Joseph E. Noyes, son of Oliver Noyes, came to this town about 1818, married Sarah Sawyer, and built the brick house now standing on the corner of Main and High streets, where he resided until his death, August 30, 1830. Mr. Noyes was engaged in mercantile pursuits, carried on two farms, and dealt largely in real estate. Mrs. Noyes died about thirty years ago, leaving four sons.

Jonathan Douglass, from Richmond, Vt., came here in 1825, and located upon the farm he now occupies, on road 71. He married Sally Cole and reared ten children, six of whom are living.

Stephen Gile came to Morristown, from Lebanon, N. H., in 1826, and located upon the farm now owned by his son, Eli B. He reared a family of nine children, and died in 1870. His wife died during the same year. Two of their children now reside in the town, Abigail, wife of James Cross, and S. S., the third selectman of the town. S. S. has also been a justice of the peace several years.

Thomas Cheney, born in Plainfield, N. H., in 1795, came here in 1827,

and located upon the farm he still occupies. He married Sally Stevens, who died November 5, 1881, after rearing a family of eight children. William S. Cheney, son of Thomas, resides in Morrisville; Mary S., a daughter, is the wife of N. A. Terrill; Adelia is the wife of Henry Bryant; and Sarah, wife of Loyal Hoyt, resides in St. Lawrence county, N. Y.

David Drown, born in New Hampshire in 1800, came to Morristown in 1828, and settled in the western part of the town. In 1856, he removed to the farm now owned by his sons, H. W. and B. F. Drown, where he died, February 10, 1882.

Benjamin F. Carlton was born at Windham, Vt., July 15, 1803, and came to this town in 1828. He married Betsey Lathrop, by whom he had four children, one of whom, John B., now resides here, on road 24. Mr. Carlton died June 3, 1879. His wife survived his death until September 22, 1882, aged eighty four years and ten months.

Lucien H. Hadley, son of Abraham Hadley, was born February 12, 1816. At the age of twelve years he came to this town to reside with his grandfather, Moses, on road 36. He married Caroline C. Bingham, and had born to him three children, James M., Jane M., wife of A. B. Sturges, and Elmer V., all of whom reside on the same road. Lucien has resided on the same farm since 1830.

Horace Powers, from Corydon, N. H., came to this town in 1832. He first located at the Four Corners, where he remained until 1856, then removed to Morrisville, where he died, in December, 1867. He was a physician and surgeon by profession, and practiced until his death. In 1833, he married Love E. Gillman, who still survives him, and who bore to him three children—two sons and a daughter. The daughter died when only three years of age. George E. was a sergeant in Co. E, 3d Vt. Vols., and died of diphtheria, February 6, 1862, while home on a furlough. H. Henry was born here May 29, 1835, began his education at Morrisville, and graduated at Burlington in 1855. In 1866, he commenced reading law with Thomas Gleed, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1858, since which time he has practiced his profession in this town and in Hyde Park. He represented the town of Hyde Park in 1858, Morristown in 1874, was State senator in 1872, and State's attorney for the county in 1861-'62, speaker of the house in 1874, and was elected judge of the supreme court in the autumn of that year, a position he still retains.

F. T. George was born in Stowe, Vt., February 6, 1811, a son of Caleb, who was one of the early settlers of that town. In 1832, he came to this town, where he has since resided. He married Mary Atherton, and has been blessed with a family of three children, Josiah A., Harriet E., wife of Harrison B. George, and Mary E., wife of C. A. Davis.

Rev. Septimus Robinson, a Congregational minister, came to this town in 1835. He was pastor of the Congregational church for twenty-five years,

and died in 1860. Six of his seven children now are living, one, James C., in this town. He has been postmaster at Morrisville since 1865.

Baruch Darling was born in Corydon, N. H., January 10, 1799, and came to this town in 1835, and settled upon the farm he now occupies. He married Martha Shaw and reared a family of six children, five of whom are now living, four in this town. Mrs. Darling died September 27, 1882, aged eighty-four years and six months. Of their children, Chester, Alden, Plumy and Sarah, wife of Solomon Goodale, reside in this town.

John West, from Northfield, Vt., came to Morristown in 1837, where he resided until his death, in 1869, aged seventy-three years. Mr. West held many of the town offices, discharging his duties in a most acceptable manner. His son is now proprietor of the Vermont House.

E. M. Edwards came to this town from Johnson, Vt., in 1837, and located upon the farm he now occupies. He has three children, Adelia M., Charles S., and Mary M.

Hon. George W. Hendee was born in Stowe, Vt., November 30, 1832. When about six years of age he came with his parents to this town. He attended school at the People's Academy, studied law with Thomas Glead, was admitted to the bar in 1855, and has practiced here since 1858. He represented the town in 1861-'62, was State senator in 1866, '67 and '68, was elected lieutenant-governor in 1869, served three months, when, upon the death of Gov. P. T. Washburn, he succeeded him and held the office to the close of the term, and was in congress from 1873 to 1879, since which time he has attended to his practice here.

Orlo Cady, born in Stowe, December 17, 1822, came to this town in 1839, and has resided here since. He represented the town in 1866-'67, has been a justice of the peace about ten years, and sheriff of the county two years.

Dr. Almerian Tinker commenced the practice of medicine in Johnson prior to, or about, the year 1830, remained there a few years, then came to this town, where he remained until his death, March 14, 1880. During the last thirty-five years of his life he gave up the practice of his profession. He held several of the town and county offices.

Nehemiah French, born in New Hampshire in 1793, came to this town from Elmore, Vt., in 1842, and located upon the farm now owned by J. M. Green, on road 29. In 1819, he married Esther Green, who has borne him eight children, four of whom are living. Mr. French is now, at the age of ninety years, the oldest resident of the town. His wife is eighty-five years of age, and they have lived together sixty-five years.

Sewell Baker, from Waterford, Vt., came to this town in 1842, and located upon the farm now owned by Bliss C. Goodale. He married Betsey Brown, and they had born to them five children, four of whom are now living.

Ezekiel Vincent, from Norwich, Vt., came to Morristown in 1843, and located upon the farm now owned by his adopted son, I. T. Vincent, on road 26, where he resided until his death, November 15, 1880, aged one hundred

years, two months and eleven days. I. T. Vincent married Irene Haskell, by whom he had five children, two now living. For his second wife he married Caroline Green, who also bore him five children, two now living. His third wife, Adelia Foster, resides with him on the old farm.

Rev. John Gleed, a Congregational minister, preached in different parts of the county about eighteen years, then, in 1858, gave up the ministry and located in this town, where he remained until his death, in September, 1869. Thomas, son of John, was born in England, received a common school education, studied law with L. D. Poland, of Morrisville, and was admitted to the bar about 1846. He held many of the town trusts here, and died August 29, 1861, aged thirty-five years. Philip K. Gleed, another son, studied law with his brother, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1859. He also has held many of the town and county offices, and is at the present time the State's attorney.

John Goodrich located in Wolcott about 1839, where he married Amanda Ferrin and reared a family of seven children. In 1849, he came to this town, and, in 1855, located upon the farm now owned by his son George, on road 47. He died at Brattleboro, Vt., in 1873.

Zadock Smith came to this town in 1855, and located upon the farm now known as the "Malvern place." He died November 30, 1881. Allen B., son of Zadock, came here with his father. He was assistant judge of the county court in 1874-'76, and has been a selectman several years. He married Roxana P. Jackson and has two children.

Jacob Bates was born in Thompson, Conn., May 7, 1790, served in the war of 1812, and came to this town in 1865, locating upon the farm now owned by his son, George N., where he died, January 21, 1878.

Carlos S. Noyes, son of Breed Noyes, was born in Hyde Park, February 28, 1816, and resided there until 1875, when he came to this town. From 1835 till 1840, he was a merchant in company with Lucius H. on the old farm. In 1840, he opened a store in Hyde Park village, and built the store now occupied by W. C. Maxfield. He continued this business until 1842. In 1843, he was elected constable, and held the office ten years. In 1842, he was appointed postmaster, which office he held until 1848 or '49. In 1848-'49, he represented Hyde Park in the legislature, and again in 1861-'62. He was also town clerk several years, and was cashier of the Lamoille County Bank from 1855 until 1862. In 1865 or '66, he was appointed one of the directors of that institution, and in 1877, was made its president, which position he still retains. From 1851 to 1853, he was clerk of Lamoille county.

Nathan P. Grout, son of Dexter Grout, was born in Elmore, March 11, 1827. In 1859, he married Melissa S. Smith, of Morristown, and located at Morristown Corners. In 1863, he removed to Morrisville, where he subsequently died of heart disease. Three of his five children are now living, Burton W., Walter D., and Roy N.

Jacob Walker, from Brookfield, Mass., located on road 38 at an early date. Mr. Walker, more popularly known as Dea. Jacob Walker, was for many years the county surveyor. He married Philippa Story, by whom he reared a family of nine children, two of whom, Zebiah Burke, aged eighty-three years, and Cynthia Stevens, aged seventy-eight years, are living. For his second wife Mr. Walker married Johanna Fitch, by whom he reared four children. Jacob was born in 1765, and died in 1843, aged seventy-seven years. His son, Cordilla F., now resides in Morrisville.

Joseph Earl from New Hampshire, came to this town in 1801, and located upon the farm now owned by Seymour Harris. He married Sally Brockway, of Walpole, N. H., and reared a family of ten children, one of whom, Hiram, now resides here, aged eighty-three years. Joseph was ninety-five years of age at the time of his death.

Nathaniel Goodell, one of the early settlers, came here from Massachusetts. He reared a family of eight children. His son, Nathaniel, was born November 2, 1803, married Prudence Stowe, for his first wife, by whom he had five children. She died March 24, 1857. His second wife, Esther H. Goodell, now resides in Morrisville. Mr. Goodell died March 17, 1881.

In the war of 1812, Jonathan Cook, Harvey Olds, and six others enlisted for six months. Joseph Burke, Adam Sumner, and Clement and Thompson Stoddard, also enlisted during the war. During the late war Morrisville furnished 164 enlisted men, twenty-six of whom were killed in battle, or died from the effects of wounds received, or diseases contracted while in the service.

The First Congregational Church of Morristown, located at Morrisville, was organized July 14, 1807, by Rev. Jonathan Hovey, the meeting being held in Jacob Walker's barn. No house of worship, for any denomination, was built until 1823, when a large brick house was erected at the Four Corners, by the Congregational and Baptist societies. In 1839-'40, the wood structure at Morrisville was built, and enlarged and improved in 1857, and again in 1873, so that it is now a neat building, capable of comfortably seating 300 persons, and valued at \$8,000.00. The first settled pastor was Rev. Daniel Rockwell, in 1824. The society now has 125 members, with Rev. William A. Bushee, pastor.

The Christian Church of Morristown, was organized November 13, 1828, by Jabez Newland, John Orcott, and Royal Haskell, with nineteen members. The society is now in a prosperous condition, with Rev. E. W. West, pastor.

The Free Will Baptist Church, located at Morristown Four Corners, has a church building capable of seating 200 persons, valued \$200.00, with Rev. L. Sargent, pastor.

The Methodist Church, located at Morrisville, has a flourishing society, with Rev. Clark Wedgeworth, pastor.

STOWE.

STOWE is situated in the southern part of the county, in lat. $44^{\circ} 28'$, and long. $4^{\circ} 20'$, bounded northeasterly by Morristown, southeasterly by Worcester, southwesterly by Waterbury, and northwesterly by Cambridge and Underhill. The town originally contained an area of 23,040 acres, chartered by Benning Wentworth, governor of New Hampshire, June 8, 1763, to Joshua Simmons and sixty-three associates, in seventy shares. It was named after a town in England, and originally spelled S-t-o-w, the *e* having been annexed during the last forty years. In 1848, the legislature passed an act annexing to its territory the town of Mansfield, and in 1855, its area was again increased by the annexation of a portion of the town of Sterling, so that it now has the largest area of any town in the county.

The surface of Stowe is broken and uneven in many places, yet it contains a large amount of level country. Upon the west are the Green Mountains, with Mt. Mansfield, the highest peak in the ranges, containing some of the most wild and romantic scenery in the State, and upon the east is the Hogback range, a spur of the former, while between them the country is varied with hills and dales, though there is little that can be called waste land. Many of the hills furnish some of the most valuable and profitable farms in town, and the portions rising still higher and being still more broken, afford the very best pasture land, which farmers have found to be the best paying part of their farms. The largest plot of plain, or table-land, in town, and probably the largest in the county, is on what is called the West Branch of Waterbury river, about two miles from the village of Stowe. The intervalle on this river and its tributaries is not surpassed in fertility by any in the State. For grazing purposes, probably there are few towns in the whole State better adapted; and there is at the same time a sufficiency of land suited to the purposes of cultivation and tillage to render most of the considerable farms well balanced in these respects.

The territory is well watered by numerous springs and streams, the principal water-course being the Waterbury river, which has its source at the confluence of two streams, the East and the West branches, uniting at the village of Stowe. The East branch rises in that part of the original town of Sterling which was annexed to Stowe, and, flowing through one-half the southern part of Morristown, enters Stowe about midway between the east and west corners of the original town of Stowe, thence south to its junction with the East branch. Into it flows a considerable stream, which rises in the northeastern corner of the town, and upon which is found Moss Glen Falls. The West

branch has its source in the northwestern part of what was the original town of Mansfield, and flows southeast, entering the original town of Stowe at a point midway between the northwest and southwest corners, flowing nearly east to its junction with the East branch. About three and a half miles south of the village it receives Miller brook, a stream having its source in the southwestern corner of the original town of Mansfield. On the east side, the branch also receives a stream called Gold brook, which has its rise in the southeast corner of the original town of Stowe. Numerous other streams abound, some of which afford good mill-sites. The timber of the town is principally hemlock, fir, spruce, beech, birch, and maple, interspersed occasionally with pine.

The rocks that enter into the geological structure of the town are composed almost entirely of the *talcose schist* formation, there being, however, a small vein of *gneiss* in the western portion. Among the minerals that have been discovered are gold, iron, copper, and steatite. None of these minerals, except gold, has there been any attempt to work. Slight traces of the precious metal have been found in several locations throughout the territory, especially on the smaller streams, the most abundant, perhaps, on what is known as Gold brook. In May, 1857, Capt. A. H. Slayton, who had previously had considerable experience in the diggings of California, found some small particles of gold on this brook, upon the farm then owned by Nathaniel Russell. In the following November he purchased the farm and commenced digging; but he soon gave up the enterprise, though he found considerable quantities of the metal, but not enough to pay for the labor expended. Further search and development may some day, however, be rewarded with the discovery of considerable deposits of these minerals.

In 1880, Stowe had a population of 1,896, and in 1882, the town was divided into nineteen school districts and contained nineteen common schools, employing four male and twenty-three female teachers, to whom was paid an aggregate salary of \$2,487.47. There were 443 pupils attending common school, while the entire cost of the schools for the year, ending October 31st, was \$2,920.39, with Mrs. M. N. Wilkins, superintendent. To the energy and unusual ability of Mrs. Wilkins is attributed, in a great degree, the high grade of proficiency attained by the pupils. She is the wife of Hon. George Wilkins, and is a lady of rare attainments, a fluent speaker, and has had considerable experience as a lecturer and educator. The people of Stowe congratulate themselves in possessing so able and zealous an educator, as is attested by their three successive and unanimous elections of the lady to the position.

STOWE, a post village located near the central part of the town, on the Waterbury river, contains three churches, (Congregational, Methodist and Union,) a graded school, the Mt. Mansfield hotel, three dry goods stores, a drug store, hardware store, three grocery stores, a millinery and fancy goods store, shoe shop, harness shop, and about six hundred inhabitants. The village is neatly laid out, beautifully located, and during the summer months is

a favorite resort for summer sojourners, so much so that it has been called the "Saratoga of Vermont." About half a mile south of the village, on the main road, is a suburb called the Lower village, which contains a butter-tub manufactory, tannery, shoe shop, grocery, free library, hotel, and about two hundred inhabitants.

The Mt. Mansfield Hotel, located at Stowe village, is a large and elegant structure, 300 feet long, and four and one-half stories high, with two wings in the rear, forty-five by ninety feet, and a broad piazza running nearly the entire length of the front. The hotel has rooms for 450 guests. They are large, high, light and cheerful, and are furnished in suits or in private parlors, as may be desired. The spacious dining hall, forty-five by ninety feet, is on the first floor, and directly over it is a fine, large hall, for dancing and other entertainments. All the rooms are finely furnished, lighted with gas, and each floor is supplied with bath-rooms, and with pure spring water, brought in iron pipes from the surrounding hills. In addition to this building there is another, a summer hotel, on the summit of Mansfield mountain, called the Summit House, and another at Smuggler's Notch, called the Notch House. The hotel was built by a stock company, organized June 24, 1864. In 1869, the property was sold at auction for \$110,000.00, the purchasers being a party of five gentlemen, who built the wings at an additional cost of \$50,000.00. The property is now owned and managed by Mr. E. C. Bailey, who conducts it in a business-like and desirable manner. The magnificent view afforded from the summit of Mt. Mansfield, and the romantic scenery of Smuggler's Notch, have already been mentioned on page 30. One other local attraction is Moss Glen Falls. They are situated on one of the lower ridges, on the north-eastern slope of Worcester mountain, in a ravine of most singular formation, four miles distant from the hotel. The source of the stream is a small pond on the table-land above the bluff, which is about 200 feet in height. The solid cliff seems to have been cleft asunder, and the perpendicular walls are left standing in their majesty, down which the water dashes in a spray of unrivaled beauty. The first view of the falls is attained about fifty feet up the cliff, on the side nearest the highway.

The Stowe Free Library is kept at the store of George W. Jenney, the librarian. It contains about 1,500 volumes, which are loaned, free of charge, to all residents of the town.

Moscow is a hamlet located in the southern part of the town. It received its name from the following circumstance: In 1839, a school meeting was called there, when an old circular saw, suspended at the end of a string, was used in place of a bell, which the people facetiously designated as the "bell of Moscow;" hence the name.

Mt. Mansfield tannery, located at the Lower village, was erected in 1882, upon the site of an old tannery which was destroyed by fire November 18, 1881. Mr. Webster, the proprietor, employs ten men, and the tannery has the capacity for turning out about 70,000 calf skins per annum.

Pike & Robinson's butter tub factory and saw-mill, at Stowe, was erected in 1881-'82. The works give employment to ten men, and manufacture 500,000 feet of lumber and 30,000 butter-tubs per annum.

Eugene K. Seaver's broom-handle manufactory, located at Moscow, manufactures about 25,000 handles per year. The factory was moved from Stowe village to its present location in the spring of 1883.

Thomas A. Straw's grist-mill, located at Stowe village, was built by the Raymond Mill Co., in 1823, and was purchased by the present proprietor in 1860. In 1870, he added a shop, 24 by 60 feet, for dressing lumber and the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds.

Smith & Faunce's carriage shop, located at Stowe village, has been occupied by Mr. Smith about eight years. In the autumn of 1881, he associated with himself in the business Mr. Francis, and the firm now does a good business in the manufacture of all kinds of carriages, wagons, and sleighs.

Lemuel B. Smith's saw-mill, on Waterbury river, cuts about 200,000 feet of lumber per year.

Wm. H. Anderson's steam shingle-mill, located on road 44, is operated by a twenty-five horse-power engine, and manufactures 10,000 shingles per day.

James E. Houston's butter-tub and shingle manufactory, located on road 29, is operated by both steam and water-power, and manufactures about 30,000 tubs and 100,000 shingles per year, employing twelve men.

Edgar A. Pixley's butter-tub stave manufactory, located on the "forks," cuts about eight cords of staves per day.

George G. Foster's butter-tub manufactory, located on road 24, turns out about 20,000 butter-tubs per annum.

Orlando S. Turner's saw-mill, located on road 24, was built in 1869, and manufactures 250,000 feet of lumber per year.

Moss Glen saw-mill, Spalding & Langdon, proprietors, is located at Moss Glen falls, on road 13. It turns out about 600,000 feet of lumber per year, giving employment to ten men.

The first settlement was made in 1794, by Oliver Luce, from Hartland, Vt. With an ox-sled and a few articles of furniture Mr. Luce made his way with his family, consisting of his wife and two children, to what is called the Hill place, in Waterbury, in March, where, owing to the impassibility of the roads, he left his family until the 16th of April. He then brought them on to their new home, a little camp of logs sixteen feet square, covered and floored with bark. This was situated on what is now Noah Scribner's meadow, on the west side of the stage road, just north of the late George Cobb's shop. In this little cabin, containing but one room, Mrs. Luce did all the cooking and household work for one season. An improvement was then made by adding a bed-room and pantry, made of bark. Yet, it is said, such was the desire to hunt and explore in the town that Mr. Luce's family was not alone a single night during the first year. Mr. Luce made the first plow and plowed the first furrow in the town, and resided here until the end of his long

life, dying at the age of eighty-four years. The town, in honor of his memory as a worthy pioneer, placed an historical monument to mark his last resting place. He was the father of four children, of whom Harry was the first child born in the town. Two of these children, Ruth and Zemah, located here. Ruth became Mrs. Benjamin Alger and settled with her husband upon the farm now owned by their son Oscar, where they resided until their respective deaths. Their children were Lucy S., Seth L., Oscar, Martha, Miranda, and Isaac H. Lucy S. became Mrs. Delevan Luce, and resides in Morris-town. Seth L. died while serving in the Union army. Martha, who is now deceased, became the wife of Enoch J. Cleveland. Miranda is the wife of Jesse Town, of Stowe village. Isaac H. resides on road 20, and Oscar as before mentioned. Zemah Luce became Mrs. Allen and located in that part of the town which was then Mansfield. She had but one child, who died some years since.

Capt. Clement Moody made the next settlement, it is said the day following that of Mr. Luce's. Mr. Kimball and Joel Harris commenced settlements soon after, and Noah Scribner came the year following. In 1798, there were about twenty families in the town, and in 1803, there were ninety resident families.

The first proprietors' meeting held in the town was on February 2, 1796, at the residence of Lowden Case. On the second Monday in March, 1797, the first town meeting was warned by William Utley, justice of the peace, to be held at the house of Lowden Case for the purpose of organizing the town. The meeting was held as per warning, when Lowden Case was chosen moderator; Josiah Hurlbut, town clerk; Joel Harris, and Ebenezer Wakefield, selectmen; Clement Moody, treasurer; Lowden Case, first constable; David Moody, second constable; Clement Moody, Joel Harris and Ebenezer Wakefield, listers; Abner Bickford, first grand juror; Lowden Case, pound-keeper; Oliver Luce, William Utley, and John Turner, fence viewers; Clement Moody, Amasa Marshall, and Josiah Dean, surveyors of highways; Amasa Walker, sealer of weights and measures; John Turner, sealer of leather; and John Bryant, tythingman. September 4th, the first freemen's meeting was held. The first justice was William Utley, in 1796. The first representative was Nathan Robinson, in 1801.

For four years after Mr. Luce settled here all the grain was ground at Waterbury. The first frame house was built by Elias Wilder, on what is now Robert Scribner's garden. The first brick chimney was built nearly opposite the present site of D. W. Bennett's corn-barn. The first frame barn was the one now owned by O. Perkins. The first plow was made by Oliver Luce, and the first ground plowed was where Robert Scribner now lives. Asa Raymond held the plow, and Mr. Luce drove the team. The first harrow, furnished with wood teeth, was also used on this ground. Harry Luce, the first male child, was born July 3, 1795. The first female born was Sally, daughter of Francis E. Story, October 14, 1796. The first wed-

ding was that of Noah Churchill and Polly Marshall, May 29, 1798. They were married by William Utley, justice of the peace. According to the custom the impending wedding was published, or cried off, at the raising of James Town's barn, by Josiah Hurlbut, town clerk, who, standing on one of the plates of the barn, proclaimed: "Here ye! Hear ye! marriage is intended between Noah Churchill and Polly Marshall. God save the people!" The first death, that of a young son of Luke J. Town, also occurred on this day.

The first brick house was built by Joseph Benson, and the first bricks were manufactured by Andrew Luce, on Z. W. Bennett's farm. Maj. Perkins owned the first sleigh and the first buffalo robe. This sleigh is now the property of Andrew Luce, of Morristown, who values it highly as a relic. The first wagon was owned by a Mr. Nichols. Daniel Lathrop was the first tanner and shoemaker. Philip Moody was the first person to bring a newspaper into the town, the *Weekly Wanderer*, published at Randolph. The first post-office was established in 1817, with R. Camp, postmaster. The first tavern was kept by Oliver Luce, a short distance from where he first settled. Cooking stoves were first introduced about the year 1820. Maj. Perkins purchased the first one, by exchanging a yoke of oxen for it. The first merchants were Levi Crooks, Amasa Marshall, John Crosby, Elias Bingham, Bugby & Edgerton, Riverius Camp & Caldwell, and Col. Asahel Raymond. The first school was taught by Thomas B. Downer, in his dwelling, some of his scholars walking a distance of three miles or more. The first school-house, a log structure, was burned in 1803.

It was common among the early settlers for females to work in the field, planting and harvesting. Two of the daughters of the late Nathan Robinson, Martha and Asenath, at one time took quite a job of pulling flax for Oliver Luce. Martha became the wife of Elias Bingham, and Asenath was married to Caleb Marshall.

Zebina Luce came to Stowe at an early day, and located near where O. J. Benson now lives, and afterwards moved to the farm owned by Lysander Barrows, where he resided until his death. His son, Byron, born here, resides on road 42.

Mrs. Mary Slayton Luce, wife of Chester Luce, was born in Woodstock, Vt., April 18, 1787. Her father, Samuel Slayton, was a farmer in good circumstances, though possessing but a limited education,—an honest, frugal, and kindly man. Her mother, Hannah, whose maiden name was Stowe, was in every respect a superior woman. Mrs. Luce, in her youth improved every educational advantage the rural district in which she resided could afford. As she grew older she acquired a passionate fondness for reading, especially of poetry and romance. At a more mature age she engaged in school teaching, which vocation she followed until her marriage with Chester Luce, March 17, 1818, when they removed to this town, where Mrs. Luce breathed her last, April 20, 1861.

Ivory Luce, born in Hartland, Vt., came to Stowe in 1806, locating on road 53, where he resided until his death, in 1870, aged eighty-eight years and fourteen days. He reared a family of ten children, as follows: Peltiah R., Joshua, Luther, Almon D., Albert, William B., George, Lucinda, Betsey, and Harriet, all of whom live in the town except Peltiah, Luther, and Almon, deceased.

William Moody, born in Barnstead, Conn., came to Stowe with his father, Philip, the third family to settle in the town. He resided here until his death, of small-pox, in December, 1856, aged sixty-four years. His son, Orrin, spent seven years in the gold diggings of California, and now resides on road 50.

Daniel Moody, a native of Maine, came to Stowe in 1800, and located upon the farm now owned by his son, Gilman. He died here February 8, 1878, aged seventy-eight years.

Spencer S. Moody, born in Tunbridge, removed from there to Craftsbury, thence to Wolcott, and finally came to this town, in February, 1881, to reside with his son, Alson S., on road 69.

Mrs. Electa A. Moody, widow of John, who died January 12, 1881, now resides on road 46. Mrs. Moody is a native of Waterbury, a daughter of Horace Heaton.

Asa Kimball, an early settler, first located in Stowe Hollow, where he resided six or seven years, then removed to road 6, locating upon the farm now owned by his son Luke. Mr. Kimball was born in Lisbon, Conn., and died on the old homestead, December 14, 1865, aged eighty-seven years. Luke was born on the farm he now occupies.

Samuel Scribner, a native of Maine, brought his family to Stowe at an early day, the fifth to locate in the town, and settled upon the farm now owned by George Harris. His family was large, consisting of nine sons and three daughters, whose support he with difficulty sustained. Mr. Scribner remained here about fourteen years, then removed to what was at that time the "far West," near the present city of Rochester, N. Y., where he subsequently died, aged ninety-one years. Noah, his third son, was eight years of age when the family came here, and about six months after was bound out to Joel Harris, to work for his board. He remained with Mr. Harris but about three years, however, when he went to reside with Asahel Raymond. On arriving at a mature age he married Philinda Shaw, of Barre, and settled upon the farm where Nathaniel Moody now resides. By hard labor and economy he gradually added to his possessions, till at the time of his death he owned three fine farms. He died January 17, 1873, aged eighty-nine years and fifteen days. Three of his six children now reside in Stowe,—Clark, aged seventy-four, Noah, aged sixty-five, and Robert, aged fifty-eight years.

David A. Marshall, born in Waterbury, Vt., came to Stowe at an early date, while yet a child, and remained here until his death, June 8, 1875, aged seventy-seven years. His widow resides with her daughter, on Maple street.

Joseph Benson, Jr., a native of Woodstock, Vt., came to Stowe when eighteen years of age, and remained here until his death, in 1870, aged seventy-seven years. His son, O. J. Benson, now resides on road 18.

Dexter Parker came to Stowe from Pelham, Mass., at an early day, and remained here until his death, which occurred on the farm now occupied by his grandson, Charles B., with his mother and sister. Dexter A. L. Parker, son of Dexter, born in Stowe, died here in 1871, aged fifty-two years.

Kendrick Jenney, who now resides on road 18, is a native of New Hampshire, and has resided in Stowe sixty-three years.

James Cobb, born in Woodstock, Vt., came to Stowe when a boy, where he learned the carpenter and joiner trade, and finally settled on road 17. He died May 8, 1871, aged fifty-five years. His widow, and son Enos B., yet reside here.

Uriah Wilkins, born at Amherst, N. H., married Nancy Kitridge, of that town, and at an early day immigrated to this town, where he reared a family of eight children, as follows: Uriah, Nancy, George, Fanny K., Charles A., Elizabeth W., Ingalls, and Mary E. Uriah resides in Stowe, a retired farmer. Nancy died of consumption. George is a practicing attorney of this town. Fanny K. is the wife of Nathaniel Robinson. Charles A. resides in Milford, N. H. Elizabeth W. is the widow of John B. Seaver, and resides in Cambridge village. Ingalls died in California. Mary E. died here, the wife of N. R. Raymond. George studied law here with Messrs. Butler & Bingham, and was admitted to the bar in the December term of 1841. Some months previous to his admission, Hon. O. W. Butler, of the firm with whom he was studying, appreciating his talents and abilities, offered him a partnership in the business, which he accepted, continuing the connection until 1845. At this time Mr. Wilkins purchased the law library of Mr. Butler and took into partnership L. A. Small, who had been a law student in the office of Messrs. Butler & Wilkins three years. Since the expiration of that partnership Mr. Wilkins has continued the practice of his profession alone. As a lawyer he stands in the front rank, and as an advocate he is earnest, industrious and resolute, while as a man he is honest, upright, and public spirited. The schools of his town have received liberal donations at his hands. In 1870, he presented each of them with a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, and later each received from him a fine globe and planisphere. To the village school he has given in addition an orrery, tellurian, and other valuable astronomical apparatus. His large property in real estate requires a great share of his time and attention, as he has a number of improved farms in this and neighboring towns. In 1852 and 1853, Mr. Wilkins was elected State's attorney for the county, and he is now a director of the Lamoille County Bank, having held the position since its establishment. In 1856, he was elected a delegate to the State constitutional convention. In 1859 and 1860, he was elected to the State legislature, and, in 1866, was appointed a delegate to the Union convention, held in Philadelphia, Pa. In 1868, he

was elected a presidential elector for the third congressional district of Vermont, and, in 1872, represented this district in the Republican convention, held at Philadelphia, which nominated Gen. Grant.

Ezra Nathan Adams came to Stowe from Brookfield, Vt., with his father, Lynda, at an early day, and located upon the farm now owned by his son, William W., on road 66. Lynda, his son, now resides on road 60.

Peter C. Lovejoy, born at Westminster, Vt., came to Stowe in 1805, and located upon the farm now occupied by George Robinson. This portion of Stowe then formed a part of Mansfield, which town Mr. Lovejoy first represented in the legislature, and also served as town clerk. He married Miss Jenny Luce, the union being blessed with eleven children, eight of whom are now living, four in this town, as follows: Columbus, Cornelius, Listina (Mrs. Albert Camp), and Philema (Mrs. Leonard Straw). Mr. Lovejoy died January 17, 1874, aged ninety years. Mrs. Lovejoy still survives him at the great age of ninety years.

Nathan Robinson, from Westminster, Vt., came to Stowe in 1798, and purchased a farm of Amasa Marshall, where a log house was erected, 20x40 feet, one story in height. In this house Mr. Robinson kept a hotel for many years, then built a more commodious hotel, where he died at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, having lived a useful and exemplary life. He was the first representative of the town, holding the office fourteen years, and also was a justice of the peace many years, in which capacity he conducted himself so judiciously as to obtain the name of the "peace-maker." His son, Capt. Nathan Robinson, settled upon the farm now owned by Dr. T. B. Smith, of New York city, and built the house now standing thereon, though it has undergone many improvements. Capt. Robinson was a man of considerable influence, a town representative, State senator, etc. He died at the great age of ninety-three years. His title of Capt. was received in the war of 1812.

Daniel Watts, born in Warwick, Mass., came to Stowe about the year 1800. He had a family of nine children, Charles R., Caroline, widow of C. S. Hodge, and Chandler, reside in Stowe, and Fanny, the wife of Charles Conant, resides in the State of Michigan. Chandler Watts, 2d, born here March 1, 1839, enlisted in the Union army, Co. E, 11th Vt., or 1st Heavy Artillery, August 7, 1862; was promoted corporal, then sergeant, and finally regimental commissary sergeant, which office he retained until the close of the war, when he returned to his farm, on road 46. He was elected lister in 1874, which office he held four years, and is the present 2d selectman of the town.

Simeon Burke, from Westminster, Vt., came to Stowe in March, 1800, and located upon the farm now owned by his son, Abisha, on road 8, where he resided until his death, at the age of eighty-two years. He married Miss Lucy Petty and reared a family of six children, only two of whom, Abisha and Alanson C., are living.

Joseph Benson, born at Middlebury, Mass., September 3, 1783, came to

Stowe from Woodstock, Vt., in 1803, and located upon the farm now occupied by his son, Frank. About two years previous to his death, which occurred in 1870, he removed to Stowe village. Mr. Benson was a man of steady and industrious habits, and attained a comfortable competence, and the entire respect of his fellow citizens. He married Miss Eliza Benson, of his native town, who survived him until 1879. Five of their seven children reside in the town, viz.: Orlando J., Elmira A. (Mrs. G. S. Moody), Florilla V., Mercy C., and Franklin J., while Hope E. (Mrs. F. J. Upton) resides in Iowa, and Adelaide N. (Mrs. H. N. Waite) resides in New York city.

John McAllister, of Scotch descent, was born at Sharon, N. H., in 1772, came to Stowe in 1804, and located on West Branch. His youngest son, D. J. McAllister, now owns most of the old homestead, though the residence is owned by Mrs. Jane Sanborn. He was twice married, first to Mrs. Priscilla Smith, May 17, 1796, and second to Miss Mary McKinney, who was the mother of all his children. Mr. McAllister was at the battle of Plattsburgh, and served his townsmen in many positions of trust. He was the father of thirteen children, most of whom arrived at an age of maturity, and six of whom are now living, two, Harvey and David J., in Stowe. Mrs. McAllister survived her husband until September 5, 1840.

William Smith, a native of Hartford, Conn., immigrated to Williston, Vt., at an early date, where he married Anna Blanchard, and a few years later, about 1806, came to this town and located upon the farm now occupied by his grandsons, where he resided until his death, at the age of fifty-nine years. He had a family of six children, three of whom, Charity, widow of Roswell Town, Lemuel B., and Abel P., now reside here.

Horace Smith, born in Old Hartford, Conn., immigrated to Williston at the age of twenty-one years, where he married Rachel Phillips. About seventy years ago he came to this town and located upon the farm now owned by his son, Truman B., on road 45. For his second wife Mr. Smith married Nancy Montgomery, by whom he had eleven children. He had three children by his first wife.

Col. Asahel Raymond was born in Middlebury, Mass., April 7, 1781. His parents moved to Woodstock in the following September, where he resided until September, 1807, when he came to Stowe. Here he immediately purchased a farm, where Noah Scribner now resides, and commenced the manufacture of salts and pearl ashes from the ashes obtained in clearing his land, and also purchased by exchange for dry goods and groceries, of the surrounding settlers. He formed a co-partnership with Dea. Asa Raymond, which continued until the death of Dea. Raymond. In 1822 and 1823, they built the grist-mill now owned by Thomas A. Straw, it then being located in the forest. In June, 1817, he purchased the hotel at the Center village, of Nathaniel Butts, and fitted up one of the ells for a store, into which he moved his goods. The remaining part of the building he used for a dwelling. After moving to the village he carried on the mercantile part of the business alone. His

pearl ashes were taken to Boston on a heavy wagon, drawn by two yoke of oxen and a pair of horses. The conveyance would return laden with merchandise. The surplus pork was hauled in the same manner to Montreal, and the wheat to Albany, N. Y. Mr. Raymond gave employment to many of the settlers who were in destitute circumstances, thus proving a public benefactor. In 1833, he opened his house as an hotel, which he kept until 1837, when his sons, George and Asa, took it and continued the business about eight years. It was afterwards run by other sons until 1854, when George Raymond bought and conducted it until it was sold to Hon. W. H. Bingham, in 1861. The structure is now known as the Raymond wing of the Mt. Mansfield Hotel. Col. Raymond continued an active business man until his death, in 1849, aged sixty-eight years. He took a great interest in military affairs, holding at different times all the offices from corporal to colonel. Many people remember his fine, tall, straight figure, and the fine display he made on his well-trained gray horse, which he kept expressly for military parades. He married Orpha Robinson, daughter of Nathan Robinson, in 1810, and reared a family of six children—three sons and three daughters. Four of the children now reside here, viz.: George, the oldest, aged seventy-two years, a merchant doing business at the Center village; Asa, a farmer; Mrs. Harriet Thomas, widow of Henry Thomas; and Nathan R., who resides in Stowe village.

Joseph Bennett was born in Middlebury, Mass., December 17, 1763. He married Susannah Simmons, and soon after his marriage settled in Woodstock, Vt., where he remained until December, 1810, when he came to this town and located upon the farm where Orlando F. Gerry, whose wife is a granddaughter of Joseph, now resides. Here, in a small log cabin they resided for ten years, when a more pretentious dwelling took its place, in which Mr. Bennett died, in 1825, aged sixty-two years. Mrs. Bennett survived his death until July, 1855, aged eighty-five years. Only one of their six children is now living, Joseph H. Bennett, aged eighty-four years, who resides with his neice, Mrs. Gerry.

Elihu Town, from Warwick, Mass., came to Stowe in the spring of 1811, and located upon the farms now owned by Messrs. Kenyon and Ennis. He was married about two years previous to Miss Apphia Sprague. The union was blessed with six children,—four sons and two daughters. Three are now living, Sopronia (Mrs. Stockwell), residing in St. Albans; Jesse, a resident of Stowe village, and Emery, living in Waterbury village. Mr. Town died in 1843, aged sixty-one years. Mrs. Town died in 1867, aged eighty-five years.

Joseph Savage, born in Hartford, Vt., came to Stowe in 1812, where he resided until his death, in 1838, aged fifty-seven years. R. A. Savage, son of Joseph, born in this town, is a deacon of the Congregational church, at Stowe village. He has served two terms as associate judge. Joseph and his wife were among the original members of the Congregational church.

Lemuel Thomas, born in Woodstock, Vt., came to Stowe in 1818, and

located at the lower village, where he engaged in farming, in connection with the business of wool-carding and cloth-dressing. After several years, however, he devoted his whole attention to farming, until seventy-nine years of age, when he took up his residence with his son, Weston L., and died in his house at the age of eighty-nine years. Weston L. and Isaac are the only children of Lemuel now living.

William R. Cheeney, born in Westford, Vt., came to Stowe in March, 1818, and located on road 42, where Orlo B. Town now resides. About the year 1850, he removed to road 41, where he died, July 9, 1881, in the seventieth year of his age. His widow, Olive E. Savage Cheeney, resides with her son, William R. Cheeney.

Abial H. Slayton, from Woodstock, Vt., came to Stowe about the year 1821, and located on road 48, where his son, Abial H., now lives. He died here in 1831, aged thirty-five years. Three of his sons, Jerome B., Azro C., and Abial H., are residents of the town.

Samuel Slayton, also from Woodstock, came here in 1821, and located upon the farm now owned by his son, Reuben D., where he died, in 1881, aged seventy-nine years.

David Davis, born in Milton, N. H., came to Stowe with his father in 1827. In 1835, he located upon the farm he now occupies, on road 21.

Jonathan Barrows, from Bridgewater, Vt., came to this town about 1828, and died here in 1870, aged sixty-five years. He had a family of seven children, as follows: Henry, Nathan, Lysander, Harriet, Chauncey, Lucia, and Alvinzy. All but Harriet now reside in the town.

William Morrill, born in Alton, N. H., came to Stowe in 1829, at the age of seven years. In 1844, he located upon a farm on road 45, where he remained until 1862, when he removed to the Lower village, where he now resides.

Moses H. Cady came to Stowe from Randolph, Vt., in 1830, and commenced a mercantile business under the firm name of T. B. Downer & Co. This firm did a successful business for about two years, after which Mr. Cady continued the same alone two years, then formed a co-partnership with Elisha Cady, continuing this connection about three years. He then took Thomas Emerson, of Windsor, Vt., into partnership. Mr. Emerson was a banker, and supposed to be wealthy; but after about three years some of his speculations proved disastrous and he retired from the firm. This disaster also injured Mr. Cady, but he recovered, and continued the business alone about four years, then sold out to Thomas Downer, son of his first partner. About two years after he re-purchased the store and did a general mercantile business about two years, then sold the entire business to Bennett & Robinson. This closed his mercantile career. Soon after he became interested in the manufacture of carriages, which he carried on quite extensively, till 1874, when he retired from business, and is now seventy-eight years of age.

Samuel Barnes, from Rochester, Vt., came to Stowe in 1838, and located on road 51, upon the farm he still occupies.

Charles F. Hale, with his father, Lewis, came to Stowe from Tunbridge, Vt., in 1841, and located in the southwestern part of the town, where he remained about twenty years, then removed to the Waterbury turnpike, about two miles southwest from Stowe village. After two or three other changes Mr. Hale located where he now resides, half a mile north of the village. Lewis, his father, died in 1878, aged ninety years.

Reuben Alger, born in Richmond, Vt., came to Stowe in 1841, locating on road 63. He subsequently removed to the village, and finally located on road 41, upon the farm now owned by his son, Wilmot R., where he died, in 1880, aged sixty-three years.

Benjamin Alger, born in Stratford, Vt., came to Stowe at an early day, and died here at the age of seventy-eight years. His son, Oscar, now resides on road 20.

Newell Bigelow, a native of Conway, Mass., came to Stowe with his father, J. B. Bigelow, in February, 1841. His father died here, in September, 1879, aged seventy-nine years.

Richard R. Waite, a native of Windsor, Vt., came to Stowe August 15, 1842, and located upon the farm now owned by Luke Town. April 12, 1862, he removed to the farm he now occupies, on road 40. Mr. Waite held the office of constable and deputy sheriff in 1857-'58; was selectman in 1871; chairman of the board of selectmen in 1879, '80, and '81; and represented the town in 1878-'79. He has also been president of the Lamoyille Valley Fair Ground Company six years, taught school ten winters, and led the choirs in the Methodist and Universalist churches thirty-five years.

Alva Judson, father of O. L. Judson of this town, was born and lived all his life, in Huntington, Vt., dying there at the age of sixty-five years. He married Phoebe Williams, who died in Hyde Park, aged seventy years. Three of their four children are now living, one, O. L., being a resident of this town.

Levi Hodge, a native of Warwick, Mass., came to Stowe and located where his son, Russell C., now resides, and where he died in 1862, aged about seventy-five years. Russell C. is superintendent of the town poor farm, which is owned in union by the towns of Stowe, Morristown, and Johnson.

Ephraim T. Hodge, born in Franconia, N. H., came to Stowe when three years of age. He now resides on road 36.

Samuel F. Pike, a native of Brookfield, Vt., married Betsey B. Newman, of Morristown, and came to this town, locating on road 4, upon the place now owned by Mrs. Nancy Pike. In 1872, he removed to road 4, where he resides with Henry A. Pike.

Heman Story was born in this town, near Moscow. His father died when he was a year and a half old, and his mother died when he was five years of age. In 1861, he located on road 17, corner of 18, where he still resides.

Hiram S. Atkins, born in Waterbury, Vt., came to Stowe in 1845. He is now engaged in mercantile pursuits at Stowe.

Alvin P. Holmes, son of Rev. Samuel Holmes, a revolutionary soldier and an early settler in Cambridge, came to this town in 1846, where he still resides, at the village.

John Poor, born in Montpelier, came to Stowe about thirty-five years ago, and resided here until his death, in 1868, aged sixty years. Sylvander C., born in Morristown, came to Stowe with his father, and now resides on road 42.

George S. Wade, born in Sharon, Vt., came to Stowe in 1848, and located where he still resides, on road 31.

Amasa Wells, born in Barnet, Vt., came to Stowe in 1850, and located on road 41, where he still resides.

B. O. Shaw, a son of Benoni Shaw, an early settler in Morristown, came to Stowe in 1853, and located where he still resides, on road 22.

John Stevens, from Newbury, N. H., immigrated to Hyde Park in 1827, and died in Johnson about 1858, aged seventy-five years. Mehitabel, his wife, died in Johnson in 1878, aged ninety-five years. Horace, son of John, came to this town in 1857, where he still resides, as a carriage maker.

Horatio D. Calkins, a native of Hyde Park, came to Stowe in 1864, and now resides near Moscow, on road 49.

The following is a list of the officers and privates who volunteered from Stowe during the war of 1812: Nehemiah Perkins, captain; Lewis Patterson, lieutenant; Jonathan Straw, ensign; Nathan Robinson, sergeant-major; Riverius Camp, quartermaster; John McAllister, Uriah Wilkins, Joseph Bennett, Elias Bingham, Aaron Wilkins, Nathan Holmes, Joseph Dake, Daniel Robinson, Ivory Luce, Paul Sanborn, Jonathan Luce, William Kellogg, Joseph Benson, Chester Luce, Joseph Marshall, Samuel R. Smith, Peter C. Lovejoy, S. Rand, Hugh McCutchin, Nathaniel Russell, Ira Cady, Stephen Russell, Andrew Kimball, Isaac Patterson, Warner Luce, William Moody, John B. Harris, Sylvester Wells, Amos Pain, Dexter Parker, Ephraim Ham, Russell Cory, Reuben Wells, Stephen Kellogg, Andrew Luce, Orra Marshall, Orange Luce, Samuel Fuller, and Levi Austin, privates. During the late civil war Stowe furnished 187 enlisted men, twelve of whom were killed, four died of wounds, twenty-two of disease, one in Andersonville, and one committed suicide from derangement owing to disease. The amount expended by the town for bounties and expenses was about \$28,000.00, being equal to \$13.50 to each man, woman and child in town, according to the census of 1860, and about 500 per cent. of the grand list of the town in 1865.

The First Congregational church of Stowe, located at Stowe village, was organized November 21, 1818, by a council of whom Nathaniel Rawson was moderator, with six members, viz.: Joseph Savage, Daniel B. Dutton, Abner Fuller, Rachel Dutton, Loriania Dutton, and Esther Savage. The first settled pastor was Rolden A. Watkins, in 1826, who retained the pastorate un-

til 1830. Since that time, up to February 1, 1883, when the present minister, Rev. Wilbert L. Anderson was installed, there were but four pastors installed, covering a period of thirty-eight years. The remaining portions of the time it was supplied with various ministers as acting pastors. The church building, a wood structure, was built in 1839, and enlarged and repaired in 1864, so that it is now a comfortable structure, capable of accommodating 300 persons, and valued, including parsonage, at \$3,500.00. The society has seventy-eight members.

The Methodist church, located at Stowe village, was organized by Lorenzo Dow, about the year 1800. The church building was erected in 1840, and enlarged and repaired in 1866. Rev. F. W. Lewis is the present pastor of the society.

The Union church, located about two and one-half miles from the central part of the town, on the Mansfield mountain road, was built in 1836, and is still used by all denominations. It will seat 225 persons, and cost \$1,187.00.



WATERVILLE.

WATERVILLE, an irregular outlined town lying in the northwestern part of the county, in latitude $44^{\circ} 33'$, and longitude $4^{\circ} 11'$ bounded north by Belvidere, east by Belvidere and Johnson, south by Cambridge, and west by Bakersfield and Fletcher, in Franklin county, was chartered by Vermont to James Whitelaw, James Savage, and William Coit, Oct. 26, 1788, by the name of Coit's Gore, with an area of 10,000 acres. On October 26, 1799, a part of this Gore was annexed to Bakersfield, and again, November 15, 1824, an act was passed by the legislature, "forming a new town out of the towns of Bakersfield, Belvidere, and Coit's Gore, in the county of Franklin, by the name of "Waterville," as follows:—

WHEREAS, It appears to this assembly that it is inconvenient for the inhabitants of the southeast corner of Bakersfield, and that part of Belvidere called the "Leg," to attend town meetings, and transact town business in their respective towns, and that Coit's Gore ought to be incorporated and form a part of a new town, etc."

Then follows the boundary lines of the new town, as at present established, and the signatures of the proper officials.

The surface of the town is varied, a large portion being rugged and mountainous. The soil is generally sandy and much better adapted to dairying than grain raising, though good crops of corn, rye, potatoes, and oats, are easily raised. Wheat is not so successfully cultivated. The timber is that common to most Green mountain districts, mostly birch, maple and spruce, interspersed with hemlock and elm. Large quantities of an excellent quality of sugar is made each season from the maple. Formerly, considerable attention was given to the cultivation of the apple. Extensive orchards were planted, and many hundreds of barrels of cider were manufactured; but of late years, this branch of farming has been more and more neglected, and many of the original trees have been cut down. Fletcher mountain lies in the western part of the town, while Round mountain, rising to an altitude of 3,500 feet, is in the eastern part. To the south and east are located hills of lesser altitude. The principal stream is the North branch of the Lamoille river, a stream that in its course through this town is characterized by a series of falls and rapids, which, if utilized, would render the town noted in whatever branch of industry they were directed; but as it is, but a small part of this natural water-power is used. Numerous brooks and streams of minor importance spring from the mountain and hill sides throughout the territory.

Waterville abounds in beautiful scenery and extensive views, not the least prominent of which may be mentioned the Green Mountain spring, a mineral spring located on road 18. About twenty-five years ago Osgood McFarland erected an hotel here. In 1874, Samuel Miller leased the property, and finally, during the following year, purchased it. Since that time Mr. Miller has instituted many improvements, rendering this spot a delightful and healthful resort for summer tourists. He has accommodations for about thirty-five guests.

Geologically, the town consists of two large beds of *gneiss* and *talcose schist*. In the western part are found one or two small beds of *serpentine* and *clay slate*. Upon the farm of Orrin A. Thomas there is an excellent *freestone* or *talc* quarry, which was opened as early as 1820. The stone is valuable for manufacture into fire-bricks, foot-stones, fire arches, etc., as it possesses the peculiar quality of imperviousness to damage by heat.

In 1880, Waterville had a population of 547, and in 1882, was divided into six school districts and contained six common schools, employing one male and twelve female teachers, to whom was paid an aggregate salary of \$540.85. There were 152 pupils attending common school, while the entire cost of the schools for the year, ending October 31st, was \$608.21, with Mark Stevens, superintendent.

WATERVILLE, a post village, is beautifully located in the southern part of the town, on the Branch, where a natural waterfall affords opportunities for unlimited mill power. The village contains two churches (Methodist and Universalist), three stores, a rake factory, saw-mill, a tin shop, a sheep-skin legging and belt-lace manufactory, and about fifty dwellings.

Daniel Dingwall's saw, shingle, and grist-mill, located on road 13, was purchased by the present proprietor in 1882. Mr. Dingwall has had much experience in the lumber business, and controls the timber on several thousand acres of land. He intends shortly to extend the capacity of his mill so that he will be able to cut upwards of a million feet of lumber per annum.

Kelley & Son's sheep-skin leggings and belt-lace manufactory, located at the village, was established in 1881. Their superior methods of tanning, and the excellent quality of their goods, has rendered their wares already quite noted.

George W. Mann's knife factory, located at the village, was established by him in 1871. He employs from three to six hands, and turns out about 1,500 dozen knives per year.

Lucius Hayes's feed and saw-mill, located on road 13, was built about the year 1842, by Amos Fassett, and purchased by the present proprietor in 1868. He manufactures about 25,000 feet of lumber and grinds 3,000 bushels of grain per year.

Timothy Brown and wife, Meredeth Ward, were the first settlers in the town, coming from Westmoreland, N. H., in the year 1797. He bought 450 acres of land on West hill, embracing the Stephen Leach farm and adjoining lands. Here he lived until 1829, when he removed to Ohio, where he passed

the remainder of a long life. Four children survived him, Timothy, Bartlett, Rhoda, the wife of Thomas Potter, and Asenath, the wife of Stephen Leach, all of whom attained a ripe old age. The first two died in Ohio, the last two, in Waterville.

The year before Mr. Brown came to town Amos Page built a log house without covering it, near where Orrin Tillotson now lives. There was no clearing there at the time, nor was the house occupied by any one for years after the settlement by Mr. Brown. The second family that located in the town was that of Abiathar Wetherell, who came from Westmoreland, N. H., in 1798. In 1803, there came from the same place Zephaniah Leach and his four sons, Stephen, Nathan, William, and Jacob. He first settled on East hill, above where Nathan Page now lives; but afterward removing to the village, in connection with his son Nathan he built the first saw and grist-mill in town.

The Leache are the descendants of a McLeach family, of Scotland. Three brothers McLeach came to this country from the Highlands of Scotland about 250 years ago, and settled at Cold Run, Mass. They afterwards removed to Westmoreland, N. H., where, nearly 125 years since, the name was changed, on petition to Parliament, from McLeach to Leach. One of these brothers, Josiah McLeach, whose wife was Sarah Brittain, of Wales, was the grandfather of Zephaniah Leach, the early settler of Waterville.

Osgood McFarland, a son of Major Moses McFarland, of the revolutionary war, a Scotch-Irish immigrant, together with his wife, Mary Bartlett, came to town from Haverhill, Mass., in 1809. A few years afterwards he removed to Marietta, Ohio. He remained there seven years, when, on account of his health, he returned to Vermont, driving his own team the whole distance, as he had done on the outward journey. On his second coming to Waterville he located upon the farm on East hill, known as the "Tobin place," whence he removed, after a few years, to West hill, and tilled the farm now owned and occupied by Samuel Brown. During his long and useful life, which closed in 1865, at the age of eighty-four, he served his townsmen acceptably as a member of the legislature, and in other offices of trust and honor. His children were six sons and six daughters, of whom six are now living—Osgood and Eunice in Minnesota; Francis in Massachusetts; Nathan in Hyde Park; and Louisa and Moses in Waterville.

Moses McFarland was born in Marietta, Ohio, June 25, 1821, coming to Waterville when about three years old, where he has since resided. He married Livonia, oldest daughter of Stephen and Asenath Brown Leach, and settled upon the home farm. In 1854, he removed from West hill to the village, his father and mother accompanying him, where he was successively engaged in manufacturing, hotel-keeping, and farming, always putting that energy into whatever he did that roused all other business of the village into renewed and greater activity. In 1861, he enlisted as a volunteer in the Eighth Vermont regiment, serving to the end of the war, and returning as captain of

Co. A. He removed from the village to the Stephen Leach farm, on West hill, in 1874, where he has since resided.

About the year 1800, Mr. Rice built a saw-mill on Stony brook, in the eastern part of the town. Soon after a blacksmith shop was erected near by, and also several dwellings. The site on which these buildings were erected presented a very desirable location for a village, and it is probable that the intentions of the early proprietors of this section were to build up a large and thrifty place of business. But, however sanguine might have been their expectations, it is certain they have never been realized. The mills and the shops have all long since been among the things of the past.

The first town meeting was petitioned for by Sylvanus Eaton, Joseph Rowell, Ezra Sherman, and Jesse C. Holmes, November 29, 1824, and was duly warned by Moses Fisk, justice of the peace, the following day. The meeting was held in the school-house near the mills, December 13, 1824, with Sylvanus Eaton, moderator. The following list of officers was elected: Moses Fisk, town clerk; Jesse C. Holmes, Antipas Fletcher, and Luther Poland, selectmen; Sylvanus Eaton, constable; Stephen Leach, grand juror; and William Wilbur, tithing man. The first justice of the peace was Thomas Page, appointed in 1803. The first representative, Luther Poland, in 1828. The first child born in the town was Ira Church, August 16, 1789.

Abithar Codding, one of the earliest permanent settlers, came here from the southern part of the State, in company with his brother-in-law, a Mr. Fletcher. They settled on adjoining farms, on road 9. Mr. Codding reared a family of eight children, six of whom are now living. Joel B. Codding, residing on road 9, is a son of Jonas, and grandson of Abithar.

Jesse C. Holmes, from Petersboro, N. H., came to Waterville at an early date, and located where the village now is. Here he resided until 1860, then went to live with his son-in-law, Ober D. Rogers, on road 13, where he died in April, 1876, aged ninety years. Mr. Holmes was among the first advocates of the "free soil" issue in the town, which claims the honor of sending the first "free soil" representative to the legislature.

Amos Page, from Massachusetts, was an early settler in this town. He located in the eastern part, where he died in 1840, aged eighty-four years. His family consisted of four sons, one of whom, Aaron D., settled in Waterville. Several of Amos's descendants now reside in the town.

James Cheney, from Hanover, N. H., located in the northern part of this town at an early date, where he resided until his death, in 1810. He reared a family of seven children, three of whom remained in the town.

Isaac Tillotson, from Massachusetts, came to Belvidere at an early date, remaining until his death, in 1857, aged ninety-eight years. Isaac was a revolutionary soldier, and reared a family of eight children. His son, Eben, was born in 1783, reared a family of nine children, and died in 1848. Chauncey, youngest son of Eben, born in 1834, has been a resident of this town since 1862. Richard, the third son of Isaac, was born in 1798. His

family consisted of six children, of whom the second, Orrin, has always been a resident of Waterville. He has held many of the town offices.

William Thomas, from the southern part of the State, came to the eastern part of this town about the year 1800. He was a Baptist clergyman, and held services in houses, barns, etc. Amos, a grandson of William, born in July, 1800, still manages a farm in Belvidere. George B., the oldest son of Amos, born in 1824, now resides on road 5.

Jonathan Hemenway, from Walpole, N. H., came to this town in 1800, and located on road 5, upon the farm now owned by O. A. Thomas. Two of his children are now living on the same road.

Joel Brown came from New Hampshire about the year 1808, and located in Underhill, where he remained about fourteen years, then removed to Cambridge, where he died in 1858. Samuel H., the second of his eight children, born in 1815, has been a resident of Waterville since 1854.

Jacob Locke, from New Hampshire, settled in the central part of the town in 1808, where he remained until his death, in 1854. He reared a family of ten children, two of whom settled in the town. Thomas J., his third child, born in 1808, is now among the oldest inhabitants of the town.

Theophilus Potter came to this town from Bakersfield, in 1815, and located in the western part, where he followed the carpenter and joiner trade. Six of his twelve children are now living.

Solomon Manchester, from Barnet, Vt., came to Waterville in 1839, and located in the southern part of the town, on road 16. He has had a family of six children, three of whom now reside in the town.

During the late civil war Waterville furnished ninety-one enlisted men as her mite towards preserving our country's unity.

Congregational and Methodist societies were formed in the town about the year 1820. In 1839, the two societies united their funds, and built the union meeting-house, which still does service. Previous to this the people had been obliged to meet for worship in barns and private dwellings. The town now has a Congregational, Universalist, and Methodist society, the latter being the most popular, with Rev. G. L. Story, pastor.



WOLCOTT.

WOLCOTT, located in the eastern part of the county, in lat. $44^{\circ} 34'$, and long. $4^{\circ} 31'$, bounded northeasterly by Craftsbury, southeasterly by Hardwick, southwesterly by Elmore, and northwesterly by Hyde Park, was granted by the State, November 7, 1780, and chartered to Joshua Stanton and sixty-one others, August 22, 1781, as a township of 23,040 acres. Its name was given in honor of Maj-Gen. Oliver Wolcott, one of the original proprietors. The names of the other proprietors were as follows: Joshua Stanton, John Fellows, Matthew Mead, Aaron Comstock, Samuel Middlebrooks, Isaac Lewis, Clap Raymond, Abijah Taylor, Levi Taylor, Ozias Marvin, Gamaliel Taylor, Jonathan Pynoger, William Chamberlain, David Phelps, Jedediah Lane, Joseph Cook, Thomas Phillips, Roger Lane, Samuel Lane, James Waterous, Samuel Lee, Theodore Sedgwick, William Bacon, Paul Dewey, Peter Parrit, Jonathan Pettibone, Abraham Stevens, Benjamin Seyley, John Adams, Zachariah Fairchilds, Lemuel Kingsbury, Stephen Lawrence, Elizabeth Stanton, Joshua Stanton, Rufus Herrick, Seth Austin, Joel Baulding, Benjamin Durkee, Giles Pettibone, Judah Burton, Solomon Tyler, Hezekiah Lane, William Dean, David Crocker Dean, William Goodrich, John Sedgwick, David D. Forest, Derrick J. Geois, Ezra Fellows, Gad Austin, Sylvia Morgan, Elisha Taylor, William Fellows, John Ashley, Steven Dewey, Benjamin Keyes, Enoch Shepard, John Fellows, Jr., Enoch Shepard, Jr., Samuel Shed, Joseph Goodrich, John Watson, David Pixley, and Daniel Shepard.

In surface, Wolcott is somewhat hilly and uneven, though it possesses no mountains. The soil is usually of a good quality and produces fine crops of the grains and grasses indigenous to the latitude, while the rich pasturage of its many hill slopes afford sustenance to many herds of cattle. Many beautiful views are afforded throughout the town, the most accessible of which being from the cemetery near Wolcott village, where one may obtain a sweep of the fine country of the Lamoille valley, through Morristown, Hyde Park and Johnson, to the mountains, and south into Washington county. Near the vicinity of A. H. Keeler's, on road 8, a fine view of the country south, west and north, to Canada, New York, and as far south as Camel's Hump, including the sublime profile of Mt. Mansfield, may be obtained.

The Lamoille river forms the principal water-course, flowing across the town from east to west, about a mile from the Elmore line. Its principal tributaries are Wild branch and Pond brook, from the north, and Elmore brook from

the south, though there are a number of streams of minor importance. Numerous mill privileges are afforded, many of which are utilized. Several small ponds are found, the largest of which are Wolcott and Akins pond, near the eastern line, and Peach pond on the western line.

The rocks that enter into the geological structure of the township are of the *talcose schist* formation, with a narrow bed of *clay slate* in the eastern part. No minerals of importance, except copper, have been discovered. About six years ago this useful metal was discovered near the western line of the town. A mining company was organized soon after, composed of Canadian gentlemen, and though the ore is said to have yielded a good percentage, nothing has been done towards the development of the mines for several years. The vein extends south to the river, underlying the farm of C. C. Twiss, and it is said to be only a question of time when this section will be reckoned one of the richest copper producing districts in the State.

In 1880, Wolcott had a population of 1,166, and in 1882, was divided into twelve school districts and contained eleven common schools, employing one male and nineteen female teachers, to whom was paid an aggregate salary of \$1,025.88. There were 256 pupils attending common school, while the entire cost of the schools for the year, ending October 31st, was \$1,180.56, with Mrs. Angie Jones, superintendent.

WOLCOTT, a post village and station on the St. J. & L. C. R. R., located in the southern part of the town on the Lamoille river, contains three churches, (Congregational, Methodist, and Universalist,) an hotel, school-house, three general stores, two groceries, a furniture store, drug store, saw-mill, grist-mill, two carriage shops, two blacksmith shops, two millinery shops, a shoe shop, and about fifty dwellings.

NORTH WOLCOTT (p. o.) is a hamlet located in the northern part of the town, containing two stores and a few scattered dwellings.

The Wolcott Hotel was built by Ira Woodbridge at an early date, and came into the present proprietor's hands, L. A. Tillotson, in 1874. Mr. Tillotson, has made many improvements, so that the house is now a well appointed hotel.

H. B. Bundy's flouring-mill, located on the Lamoille river, is operated by four turbine water-wheels, and is supplied with five runs of stones. The building, a two story structure 42 by 52 feet, with a basement, was erected in 1878, upon the site of a mill destroyed by fire the year previous. Mr. Bundy grinds about 30,000 bushels of custom grain per year, in addition to 6,000 bushels of wheat and 20,000 bushels of corn for the trade.

C. H. Reed's saw-mill, located on road 40, is operated by water-power, employs twenty-five men, and cuts about 1,500,000 feet of lumber per year.

Joel R. Parker's saw-mill, located on road 18, corner 11, is operated by water-power, is furnished with a circular saw, and cuts 250,000 feet of lumber per year. The first mill on this site was built by Calvin Graves about forty-five years ago. The present mill was erected in 1853. An upright saw was used until 1872, when a circular saw was introduced.

E. Guyer's saw-mill, located on road 33, was originally built by Amos Walbridge, in 1833, who operated it about eight years, when it passed into the hands of Hezekiah Guyer and Gilbert Noyes. In 1851, Mr. Guyer purchased the whole interest and retained the property until 1864, when he sold it to his son, Earle, the present proprietor, who remodeled the mill and instituted many improvements. He employs eight men and manufactures 900,000 feet of lumber per annum.

W. W. Cate's saw-mill, located at Wolcott village, was built in 1879. Mr. Cate employs eight men and manufactures about 1,000,000 feet of lumber per annum.

The Wolcott Steam Mill Co.'s saw-mill, located on road 41, was originally built in 1881. About three weeks after business was commenced the buildings were destroyed by fire. The present mill was immediately commenced, and was in operating order by the 25th of May of that year. The mill contains one band saw, jointing and edging saws, planing and matching machinery, etc., operated by a forty horse-power engine, having the capacity for cutting 18,000 feet of lumber per day. The firm employs about fifteen men.

D. N. Boynton's saw-mill, located at North Wolcott, employs about twelve men and has the capacity for manufacturing 1,000,000 feet of lumber per annum.

C. C. Fisher's refrigerator and cold storage buildings, located on road 40, have the capacity for storing several tons of poultry.

Charles E. Clark's carriage manufactory, located on road 38, was established November 1, 1882. Mr. Clark manufactures all kinds of carriages, wagons and sleighs, and does a general repairing and blacksmith business.

The first settlement in the town was made in 1789, by Thomas Taylor and Seth Hubbell, who took up land in the western part of the town. Mr. Taylor came the day previous to Mr. Hubbell, with his wife and two children, on snow-shoes. Both families were subjected to great hardships, but Mr. Taylor having more means escaped many of the privations that fell to the lot of Mr. Hubbell and his family. The vicissitudes of the latter were unusually severe, though but a counterpart of what many of our forefathers had to endure. No more earnest lesson of what energy and perseverance can accomplish could be found, perhaps, than in Mr. Hubbell's sketch of his trials and triumphs in those early days, found in the following narrative, written by him and published in 1829. We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Justus Hubbell, one of the descendants, for a copy of the pamphlet, which we deem of sufficient interest to warrant an entire reprint:—

“This narrative was written for the private use and gratification of the sufferer, with no intention of its ever appearing before the public; but certain reasons connected with his present circumstances have induced him (by the advice of his friends) to commit it to the press. It is a simple narration of real facts, the most of which many living witnesses can now attest to. The learned reader will excuse the many imperfections in this little work: the

writer not being bred to literary knowledge, is sensible of his inability to entertain the curious ; but if his plain and simple dress can reach the sympathy of the feeling heart, it may be gratifying to some. It may also serve to still the murmurings of those who are commencing settlements in the neighborhood of plenty, and teach them to be reconciled to their better fate, and duly appreciate the privileges they enjoy, resulting from the toils of the suffering few who broke the way into the wilderness.

"In the latter part of February, 1789, I set out from the town of Norwalk, in Connecticut, on my journey for Wolcott, to commence a settlement and make that my residence ; family consisting of my wife and five children, they all being girls, the eldest nine or ten years old. My team was a yoke of oxen and a horse. After I had proceeded on my journey to within about one hundred miles of Wolcott, one of my oxen failed ; but I however kept him yoked with the other till about noon each day, then turned him before, and took his end of the yoke myself, and proceeded on in that manner with my load to about fourteen miles of my journey's end, when I could get the sick ox no further, and was forced to leave him with Thomas McConnel, in Johnson ; but he had neither hay nor grain for him. I then proceeded on with some help to Esq. McDaniel's in Hydepark : this brought me to about eight miles of Wolcott, and to the end of the road. It was now about the 20th of March ; the snow was not far from four feet deep ; no hay to be had for my team, and no way for them to subsist but by browse. As my sick ox at McConnel's could not be kept on browse, I interceded with a man in Cambridge for a little hay to keep him alive, which I backed, a bundle at a time, five miles, for about ten days, when the ox died. On the 9th of April I set out from Esq. McDaniel's, his being the last house, for my intended residence in Wolcott, with my wife and two eldest children. We had eight miles to travel on snow shoes, by marked trees—no road being cut : my wife had to try this new mode of traveling, and she performed the journey remarkably well. The path had been so trodden by snow-shoes as to bear up the children. Esq. Taylor, with his wife and two small children, who moved on with me, had gone on the day before. We were the first families in Wolcott : in Hydepark there had two families wintered the year before. To the east of us it was eighteen miles to inhabitants, and no road but marked trees : to the south about twenty, where there were infant settlements, but no communication with us ; and to the north, it was almost indefinite, or to the regions of Canada.

"I had now reached the end of my journey, and I may say almost to the end of my property, for I had not a mouthful of meat or kernel of grain for my family, nor had I a cent of money to buy with, or property that I could apply to that purpose. I however had the good luck to catch a sable. The skin I carried fifty miles, and exchanged it for half a bushel of wheat, and backed it home. We had now lived three weeks without bread ; though in the time I had bought a moose of an Indian, which I paid for by selling the shirt off my back, and backed the meat five miles, which answered to subsist upon. I would here remark that it was my fate to move on my family at that memorable time called the 'scare season,' which was generally felt through the State, especially in the northern parts in the infant settlements. No grain or provisions of any kind, of consequence, was to be had on the river Lamoille. I had to go into New Hampshire, sixty miles, for the little I had for my family, till harvest, and this was so scanty a pittance that we were under the painful necessity of allowancing the children till we had a supply. The three remaining children that I left in Hydepark, I brought one at a time on my back on snow-shoes, as also the whole of my goods.

"I moved from Connecticut with the expectation of having fifty acres of land given me when I came on, but this I was disappointed of, and was under the necessity soon after I came on of selling a yoke of oxen and a horse to buy the land I now live on, which reduced my stock to but one cow; and this I had the misfortune to lose the next winter. That left me wholly destitute of a single hoof of a creature: of course the second summer I had to support my family without a cow. I would here notice that I spent the summer before I moved, in Wolcott, in making preparation for a settlement, which, however, was of no avail to me, and I lost the summer; and to forward my intended preparation, I brought on a yoke of oxen, and left them, when I returned in the fall, with a man in Johnson, to keep through the winter, on certain conditions; but when I came on in the spring, one of them was dead, and this yoke of oxen that I put off for my land was made of the two surviving ones. But to proceed, in the fall I had the good fortune to purchase another cow; but my misfortunes still continued, for in the June following she was killed by a singular accident. Again I was left without a cow, and here I was again frustrated in my calculations. This last cow left a fine heifer calf that in the next fall I lost by being choked. Soon after I arrived, I took two cows to double in four years. I had one of my own besides, which died in calving. In June following, one of those taken to double, was killed while fighting; the other was found dead in the yard; both of which I had to replace. In the same spring, one of my neighbor's oxen hooked a bull of two years old, which caused his death soon after. Here I was left destitute—no money to buy, or article to traffic for one; but there was a door opened. I was informed that a merchant in Haverhill was buying snake-root and sicity. This was a new kind of traffic that I had no great faith in; but I thought to improve every means or semblance of means in my power. Accordingly, with the help of my two oldest girls, I dug and dried a horse-load, and carried this new commodity to the merchant; but this was like most hearsay reports of fine markets, always a little way a-head, for he knew nothing about this strange article, and would not even venture to make an offer; but after a long conference I importuned with the good merchant to give me a three year old heifer for my roots, on certain conditions too tedious to mention. I drove her home, and with joy she was welcomed to my habitation, and it has been my good fortune to have a cow ever since. Though my faith was weak, yet being vigilant and persevering, I obtained the object, and the wilderness produced me a cow.

When I came into Wolcott my farming tools consisted of one axe and an old hoe. The first year I cleared about two acres, wholly without any team, and being short of provisions, was obliged to work the chief of the time till harvest, with scarce a sufficiency to support nature. My work was chiefly by the river. When too faint to labor, for want of food, I used to take a fish from the river, broil it on the coals, and eat it without bread or salt, and then to my work again. This was my common practice the first year till harvest. I could not get a single potato to plant the first season, so scarce was this article. I then thought if I could but get enough of this valuable production to eat, I would never complain. I rarely see this article cooked, but the thought strikes my mind; in fact, to this day I have a great veneration for this precious root. I planted that which I cleared in season, with corn; and an early frost ruined the crop, so that I raised nothing the first year; had again to buy my provisions. My seed corn, about eight quarts, cost me two and a half yards of whitened linen, yard wide, and this I had to go twenty miles after. Though this may be called extortion, it was a solitary instance

of the kind ; all were friendly and ready to assist me in my known distress, as far as they had ability. An uncommon degree of sympathy pervaded all the new settlers, and I believe this man heartily repented the act, for he was by no means indigent, and was many times reminded of it by way of reproof.

My scanty supply of bread-corn made it necessary to improve the first fruits of harvest at Lake Champlain, to alleviate our distress, it being earlier than with us. Accordingly, on the last days of July, or first of August, I took my sickle, and set out for the lake, a distance of better than forty miles. When I had got there, I found their grain was not ripe enough to begin upon ; but was informed that on the Grand Isle they had began their harvest. I was determined to go on, but had nothing to pay my passage. I finally hired a man to carry me over from Georgia, for the small compensation of a case and two lances that I happened to have with me ; but when I had got on to the Island, I found I was still too early. There was no grain ripe here, but I found the most forward I could, plead my necessity, and staid by the owner till I got one and a half bushels of wheat, and worked for him to pay for it ; it was quite green : I dried it and set out for home ; but my haste to get back prevented my drying it sufficiently. I found a boat bound for Mansfield mills, on the river Lamoille, and got my grain on board, and had it brought there free from expense. I got it ground, or rather mashed, for it was too damp to make meal. I here hired my meal carried on to Cambridge borough for my sickle, and there got it ground the second time, but it was still far from good meal. From the Borough I was so fortunate as to get it home on a horse. I was a fortnight on this tour. My wife was fearful some accident had happened, and sent a man in pursuit of me, who met me on my way home. I left my family without bread or meal, and was welcomed home with tears ; my wife baked a cake, and my children again tasted bread.

I had the good fortune to by on trust, the winter after I lost my corn, of a man in Cambridge, twenty-four miles from home, twelve bushels of corn, and one of wheat. This, by the assistance of some kind friends, I got to Esq. McDaniel's. I also procured by digging on shares in Hydepark, twelve or thirteen bushels of potatoes. This grain and potatoes I carried eight miles on my back. My common practice was one-half bushel of meal, and one-half bushel of potatoes at a load.

The singular incidents that took place in getting this grain on, though tedious to mention, may be worthy of notice. Soon after I set out from home, sometime in the month of March ; it began to rain, and was a very rainy day and night. The Lamoille was raised—the ice became rotten and dangerous crossing—many of the small streams were broken up. The man of whom I purchased the grain was so good as to take his team and carry it to the mill. The owner of the mill asked me how I expected to get my meal home. I answered him as the case really was, that I knew not. The feeling man then offered me his oxen and sled to carry it to the Park, and I thankfully accepted his kind offer. He then turned to the miller, and directed him to grind my grist toll free. While at the mill a man requested me to bring a half hogshead tub on my sled up to Johnson. By permission of the owner of the oxen, he put the tub on the sled, and it was a Providential circumstance ; for when I came to Brewster's branch, a wild stream, I found it broken up, running rapid and deep. At first I was perplexed what to do. To go across with my bags on the sleds would ruin my meal. I soon thought of the tub ; this held about half of my bags ; the other half I left on the shore, and proceeded into the branch and crossed with safety. Though I was wet nearly to my middle, I unloaded the tub and returned into the branch,

holding the tub on the sled, but the stream was so rapid, the tub being empty, that in spite of all my exertions, I was washed off the sled and carried down the stream, holding on to the tub, for this I knew was my only alternative to get across my load. At length I succeeded in getting the tub to the shore, though I was washed down the stream more than twenty rods, sometimes up to my armpits in the water, and how I kept the tub from filling in this hasty struggle, I know not, but so it was. The oxen, though turned towards home, happily for me, when they had got across the stream, stopped in the path till I came up with the tub. I then put in the other half of my load, and succeeded in getting the whole across the branch, and traveled on about three miles and put up for the night. Wet as I was, and at that season of the year, it is easy to conceive my uncomfortable situation, for the thaw was over, and it was chilly and cold. In the morning I proceeded for home—came to the river; not being sensible how weak the ice was, I attempted to cross, but here a scene ensued that I can never forget. When about half across the river, I perceived the ice settling under my oxen. I jumped on to the tongue of my sled, and hastened to the oxen's heads, and pulled out the pin that held the yoke. By this time the oxen were sunk to their knees in water. I then sprang to the sled, and drew it back to the shore, without the least difficulty, notwithstanding the load, and returned to my oxen. By this time they had broken a considerable path in the ice, and were struggling to get out. I could do nothing but stand and see them swim round—sometimes they would be nearly out of sight, nothing scarcely but their horns to be seen; they would then rise and struggle to extricate themselves from their perilous situation. I called for help in vain; and to fly for assistance would have been imprudent and fatal. Notwithstanding my unhappy situation, and the manner by which I came by the oxen, &c., I was not terrified in the least—I felt calm and composed;—at length the oxen swam up to where I stood, and laid their heads on the ice at my feet. I immediately took the yoke from off their necks; they lay still till the act was performed, and then returned to swimming as before. By this time they had made an opening in the ice as much as two rods across. One of them finally swam to the down stream side, and in an instant, as if lifted out of the water, he was on his side on the ice, and got up and walked off; the other swam to the same place, and was out in the same way. I stood on the opposite side of the opening, and saw with astonishment every movement. I then thought, and the impression is still on my mind, that they were helped out by supernatural means; most certainly no natural cause could produce an effect like this; that a heavy ox six and a half feet in girth, can of his own natural strength heave himself out of the water on his side on the ice, is too extraordinary to reconcile to a natural cause;—that in the course of Divine Providence events do take place out of the common course of nature, that our strongest reasoning cannot comprehend, is impious to deny; though we acknowledge the many chimeras of superstition, ignorance and barbarism in the world; and when we are eye witnesses to such events, it is not for us to doubt, but to believe and tremble. Others have a right to doubt my testimony; but in this instance, for me to doubt would be perjury to my own conscience, and I may add ingratitude to my Divine Benefactor. In fact a signal Providence seemed to direct the path for me to pursue to procure this grain. Though I was doomed to encounter perils, to suffer fatigue and toil, there was a way provided for me to obtain the object in view. In the first onset I accidentally fell in with the man of whom I purchased at the Park. I found he had grain to sell. I requested of him this small supply on trust; we were strangers to each other—a peculiar friend

of mine, happening to be by, volunteered his word for the pay. I knew not where or how to get the money, but necessity drove me to make the purchase, and in the course of the winter I was so fortunate as to catch sable enough to pay the debt by the time it was due. Though I hazarded my word, it was in a good cause—it was for the relief of my family, and so it terminated. But to return, I had not gone to the extent of my abilities for bread corn, but was destitute of meat; and beef and pork were scarcer in those times. Accordingly I had to have recourse to wild meat for a substitute, and had the good luck to purchase a moose of a hunter; and the meat of two more I brought in on shares—had the one for bringing in the other. These two were uncommonly large—were judged to weigh seven hundred weight each. The meat of these three moose I brought in on my back, together with the large bones and heads. I backed them five or six miles over rough land, cut up by sharp ridges and deep hollows, and interspersed with underbrush and windfalls, which made it impracticable to pass with a hand-sled, which, could I have used, would much eased my labor. A more laborious task was this than that of bringing my meal, &c., from the Park.

“My practice was to carry my loads in a bag, to tie the ends of the bag so nigh that I could but comfortably get my head through, so that the weight of my load would rest on my shoulders. I often had to encounter this hardship in the time of a thaw, which made the task more severe, especially in the latter part of winter and fore part of the spring, when the snow became coarse and harsh, and would not so readily support the snow-shoe. My hold would often fail without any previous notice to guard against it—perhaps slide under a log or catch in a bush and pitch me into the snow with my load about my neck. I have repeatedly had to struggle in this situation for some time to extricate myself from my load, it being impossible to get up with my load on. Those who are acquainted with this kind of burden may form an idea of what I had to encounter—the great difficulty of carrying a load on snow-shoes in the time of a thaw, is one of those kinds of fatigue that it is hard to describe, nor can be conceived but by experience. It is wearisome at such times to travel without a load; but with one, especially at this late season, it is intolerable; but thaw or freeze my necessities obliged me to be at my task, and still to keep up my burthen. I had to draw my firewood through the winter on a hand sled; in fact, my snow-shoes were constantly hung to my feet.

“Being destitute of team for four or five years, and without farming tools, I had to labor under great embarrassments; my grain I hoed in the first three years. After I raised a sufficiency for my family, I had to carry it twelve miles to mill on my back, for the first three years; this I had constantly to do once a week. My common load was one bushel, and I generally carried it eight miles before I stopped to rest. My wife at one time sold her shirt to purchase a moose hide which I was obliged to carry thirty miles on my back, and sold it for a bushel of corn, and brought the corn home in the same way.

“For a specimen of the hardships those have often to encounter who move into the wilderness, I will give the following, that took place the winter after I came on: We had a remarkable snow, the first of consequence that fell; it was full two feet deep. Our communication was with the inhabitants of Hydepark, and it was necessary for us to keep the road, or rather path, so that we could travel; we were apprehensive of danger, if we did not immediately tread a path through this snow. I was about out of meal, and had previously left a bushel at a deserted house about five miles on the way. I

agreed with Esq. Taylor, he being the only inhabitant with me, to start the next day on the proposed tour. We accordingly started before sunrise; the snow was light, and we sunk deep into it. By the middle of the day it gave some, which made it still worse; our snow-shoes loaded at every step; we had to use nearly our whole strength to extricate the loaded shoe from its hold. It seemed that our hip joints would be drawn from their sockets. We were soon worried—could go but a few steps without stopping; our fatigue and toil became almost insupportable—were obliged often to sit down and rest, and were several times on the point of giving up the pursuit, and stop for the night, but this must have been fatal, as we had no axe to cut wood for a fire; our blood was heated, and we must have chilled. We finally, at about dusk, reached the deserted house, but were in effect exhausted. It seemed we could not have reached this house had it been twenty rods further; so terrible is the toil to travel through deep snow, that no one can have a sense of it till taught by experience. This day's journey is often on my mind; in my many hard struggles it was one of the severest. We struck up a fire and gathered some fuel that lay about the house, and after we had recovered strength, I baked a cake of my meal. We then lay down on some hewn planks, and slept sound till morning. It froze at night; the track we had made rendered it quite feasible traveling. The next day I returned home with my bushel of meal.

"Another perilous tour I will mention, that occurred this winter. It was time to bring on another load of meal from Esq. McDaniels. I proposed in my mind to go early the next morning. There had been a thaw, and in the time of the thaw a man had driven a yoke of oxen from Cabot, and went down on my path, and trod it up. The night was clear—the moon shown bright, and it was remarkably cold. I awoke, supposing it nearly day, and sat out, not being sensible of the cold, and being thinly clad I soon found I was in danger of freezing, and began to run, jump, and thrash my hands, etc. The path being full of holes, and a light snow had just fallen that filled them up, I often fell, and was in danger of breaking my limbs, etc. The cold seemed to increase, and I was forced to exert my utmost strength to keep from freezing; my limbs became numb before I got through, though I ran about every step of the eight miles, and when I got to McDaniel's the cocks crowed for day. I was surprised upon coming to the fire to find that the bottoms of my moccasins and stockings were cut and worn through, the bottoms of my feet being entirely bare, having cut them by the holes in the path; but notwithstanding the severity of the frost, I was preserved, not being frozen in any part. Had I broken a limb, or but slightly sprained a joint, which I was in imminent danger of doing, I must have perished on the way, as a few minutes of respite must have been fatal.

"In the early part of my residence in Wolcott, by some means I obtained knowledge of their being beaver on a small stream in Hardwick; and desirous to improve every means in my power for the support of my family, and to retrieve my circumstances, I determined on a tour to try my fortune at beaver hunting. Accordingly, late in the fall, I set out in company with my neighbor Taylor on the intended enterprise. We took what was called the Coos road, which was nothing more than marked trees; in about seven miles we reached the stream, and proceeded up it about three miles farther, and searched for beaver, but were soon convinced that they had left the ground. We, however, set a few traps. Soon after we started it began to rain, and before night the rain turned into a moist snow that melted on us as fast as it fell. Before we reached the hunting-ground we were wet to our skins; night soon

came on—we found it necessary to camp (as the hunters use the term); with difficulty we struck up a fire, but our fuel was poor, chiefly green timber—the storm increased—the snow continued moist; our bad accommodations grew worse and worse; our fire was not sufficient to warm us and much less to dry us; we dared not attempt to lay down, but continued on our feet through the night, feeding our fire and endeavoring to warm our shivering limbs. This is a memorable night to me; the most distressing I ever experienced; we anxiously looked for day. At length the dawn appeared, but it was a dismal and a dreary scene. The moist snow had adhered to every thing in its way; the trees and underwood were remarkably loaded, were completely hid from sight—nothing to be seen but snow, and nothing to be heard but the cracking of the bended boughs under the enormous weight, we could scarcely see a rod at noonday. When light enough to travel, we set out for home, and finding it not safe to leave the stream for fear of getting bewildered and lost, we followed it back; it was lined the chief of the way with beaver meadow, covered with a thick growth of alders; we had no way to get through them but for one to go forward and beat off the snow with a heavy stick. We thus proceeded, though very slowly, down the stream to the Coos road, and worried through the ten miles home at the dusk of the evening, nearly exhausted by fatigue, wet and cold, for it began to freeze in the morning; our clothes were frozen stiff on our backs; when I pulled off my great coat it was so stiff as to stand up on the floor. In order to save our traps we had to make another trip, and one solitary muskrat made up our compensation for this hunting tour.

“A painful circumstance respecting my family I must here mention. In the year 1806, we were visited with sickness that was uncommonly distressing, five being taken down at the same time, and several dangerously ill. In this sickness I lost my wife, the partner of my darkest days, who bore her share of our misfortunes with becoming fortitude. I also lost a daughter at the same time, and another was bedrid about six months, and unable to perform the least labor for more than a year. This grievous calamity involved me in debts that terminated in the loss of my farm, my little all; but by the indulgence of feeling relatives I am still permitted to stay on it. Though I have been doomed to hard fortune I have been blest with a numerous offspring; have had by my two wives seventeen children, thirteen of them daughters; have had fifty-one grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren, making my posterity seventy-four souls.

“I have here given but a sketch of my most important sufferings. The experienced farmer will readily discover, that under the many embarrassments I had to encounter, I must make but slow progress in clearing land; no soul to help me, no funds to go to, raw and inexperienced in this kind of labor, though future wants pressed the necessity of constant application to this business, a great portion of my time was unavoidably taken up in pursuit of sustenance for my family, however reluctant to leave my labor, the support of nature must be attended to, the calls of hunger cannot be dispensed with. I have now to remark, that at this present time, my almost three-score years and ten, I feel the want of those forced exertions of bodily strength that were spent in those perils and fatigues, and have worn down my constitution, to support my decaying nature.

“When I reflect on those past events, the fatigue and toil I had to encounter, the dark scenes I had to pass through, I am struck with wonder and astonishment at the fortitude and presence of mind that I then had to bear me up under them. Not once was I discouraged or disheartened: I exer-

cised all my powers of body and mind to do the best I could, and left the effect for future events to decide, without embarrassing my mind with imaginary evils. I could lie down at night, forgetting my troubles, and sleep composed and calm as a child; I did in reality experience the just proverb of the wise man, that 'the sleep of the laboring man is sweet, whether he eat little or much.' Nor can I close my tale of sufferings without rendering my feeble tribute of thanks and praise to my benign Benefactor, who supplies the wants of the needy and relieves the distressed, that in his wise Providenc: has assisted my natural strength, both of body and of mind, to endure those scenes of distress and toil.

"COUNTY OF ORLEANS, *Nov'r. 1824.*

"The undersigned, having read in manuscript the foregoing narrative, and having lived in habits of intimacy with, and in the neighborhood of Seth Hubbell at the time of his sufferings, we are free to inform the public, that we have no doubt but his statements are, in substance, correct. Many of the circumstances therein narrated we were at the time personally knowing to, and are sensible more might be added without exaggeration, in many instances wherein he suffered.

"THOMAS TAYLOR, *Justice of Peace.*

"DARIUS FITCH, *J. of Peace.*

"JOHN McDANIEL, *J. P.*

"JESSE WHITNEY, *J. P.*"

Mr. Hubbell was known among his townsmen as a good and pious man. He died in 1832, aged seventy-three years, leaving a valuable farm to his descendants.

Luke Guyer and Hezekiah Whitney came into the town next, and these four men, with their families, constituted the first settlers, and many of their descendants are now residents of the town. Settlement was very slow until after 1800, the census report of that year showing a population of only thirty-seven. In 1806, Mrs. Hubbell made a quilting to which she invited all the ladies in the town, and they all came, numbering fourteen. The town was organized and the first town meeting held March 31, 1791, when all the male citizens were elected to an office, as follows: Hezekiah Whitney, moderator; Robert W. Taylor, clerk; and Hezekiah Whitney, Thomas Taylor, and Seth Hubbell, selectmen. The first child born was Charlotte Hubbell, in 1790. The first justice of the peace was Thomas Taylor, in 1794, who held the office for a period of thirty years. At this election Mr. Taylor was also elected town clerk, first selectman and constable, and in 1801, he was elected to the legislature, which office he held twenty years. Mr. Taylor also built the first frame house, which is still standing, the property of C. A. Reed, whose wife is a great-granddaughter of Mr. Taylor.

Luke Guyer, one of the three original settlers, came here about 1790, from Hartford, Conn., and located on what is now known as the Guyer farm. He was a blacksmith by trade, and built the first blacksmith shop in the town. John, son of Luke, came here with his father, and was a resident of the town until his death. John reared a family of four children, none of whom are

now living. Hezekiah, son of John, died on the old homestead, in 1875, aged eighty-one years. His widow still survives him, age seventy-nine years. Earl Guyer, son of Hezekiah, is a resident of the town.

Thomas Davis, a Connecticut sea captain, came to Wolcott at an early date, and purchased fifty-five acres of land on road 24, which is now owned by his grandson, Pardon Davis. A year or two after his settlement Mr. Davis erected a house of planks, the outside being lathed and plastered, the walls being decorated with pebble stones, arranged in fantastical figures in the plaster before it hardened. This house is still remembered by some of the inhabitants, because of its oddity. Mr. Davis also planted an orchard when he first came here, bringing the trees from Connecticut, some of which are still bearing fruit. He married Sarah Fay, and reared a family of six children, all of whom lived to have families of their own. His son, Taylor, was one of the founders of the Congregational church.

Perley Hutchins, Sr., a native of Massachusetts, came to Wolcott about the year 1813, where he resided until his death. His son, Perley, Jr., served in the war of 1812, and in 1815, married Polly Whitney, daughter of Hezekiah Whitney, one of the early settlers. Mrs. Whitney still resides here with her son, in the old tavern where her husband kept a hotel for more than twenty years. She is eighty-four years of age.

Barnabas Peck came to Wolcott in 1811, and located upon the farm now owned by C. C. Twiss. The first saw and grist-mill built in the town then stood on this farm. Mr. Peck reared a family of eleven children, and died in 1832, aged seventy-three years. Jera Peck now occupies the old homestead, aged seventy-one years. The Peck family trace their pedigree back through six generations to Joseph Peck, who came to America in 1638, and whose descendants in the United States are now estimated to number about 11,000.

Moody Parker, a native of Lyman, N. H., born in 1785, came to Wolcott in 1821, where he resided until his death, in 1869, aged eighty-four years. Mr. Parker was at the battle of Plattsburgh, and held the office of sergeant. After the war he returned to Lyman and married Millicent Moulton, who is still living. This union was blessed with seven children, five of whom are living. S. R. Parker, who now resides on road 12, was three years of age when his father came to the town.

Levi Parker, from Lyman, N. H., came to Wolcott in June, 1821, and purchased fifty acres of land on road 11, where E. P. Dexter now resides. Here Mr. Parker resided until his death, in 1862, aged seventy-two years.

Joseph C. Bailey, a native of Berlin, Vt., married Miss Sally Gurley, of that place, and removed to Elmore in 1823, where he built a log house near the present residence of Philo Darling. About the year 1852, Mr. Bailey sold his farm to his sons, C. N. and Frank, and removed to Middlesex, where he resided until his death. Chester N. Bailey now occupies a part of the original homestead of 500 acres, on road 43, just on the line of Wolcott.

J. C. Bailey was extensively engaged in the dairy business at one time, having sixty head of cattle. Joseph represented the town of Elmore in the legislature in 1847-'48.

Calvin Holton, a native of Chester, Vt., born March 3, 1809, came to Wolcott in November, 1831, and located upon the farm now owned by John Wells, near road 16. Here Mr. Holton erected a log house on his 100 acre farm, for which he had paid \$200.00, there being then no wagon road within a distance of three miles. His family lived in this log house eighteen years, when he built a frame dwelling, the same now occupied by Mr. Wells. Mr. Holton is now a resident of Milton county, D. T., having become a pioneer for the second time. Five of his seven children are living.

Rufus Bruce, a native of Chester, Vt., and son of Rev. Rufus Bruce, came to Wolcott on horseback during the summer of 1831, and bought 100 acres of land on road 22 corner 17, paying therefor \$200.00. He then hired a man to slash five acres of the heavy timbered land, and returned to Chester, where he soon after, December 14, married Mary Hovey. In January, 1832, he hired a man to bring them and their household effects to Wolcott, where, for the first six months, they resided in the house with John Phelps, on road 17. In August, 1832, however, their log house was completed, and they moved into it, where they resided until 1846, when a new frame building was completed, the same now occupied by their son, M. Bruce. Mr. Bruce was a brick-maker by trade, though he had taught school in Chester for several years. He was one of the nine original members of the Freewill Baptist church society in this town, which has since become extinct. He died June 17, 1874, aged over seventy years. His wife survived his death three years.

Jesse Davenport, born in Salem, Mass., March 25, 1797, came to Wolcott from Berlin, Vt., in 1832, and located on road 11, where he resided until his death, October 9, 1880. Mr. Davenport held many of the town trusts, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of his townsmen to a remarkable degree.

Beverly Titus, a native of Tunbridge, Vt., came to Wolcott from Vershire, Vt., in 1832, and located upon the farm now owned by C. G. Moulton, on road 26. Mr. Titus reared a family of twelve children, several of whom are living, viz.: William C., in Oakland, Cal.; John H., and Mrs. Celia Titus Baxter, in Monticello, Wis.; Beverly J., still resides in Wolcott, and Daniel lives in Charlestown, Mass.

Edward Walsh, a native of Ireland, came to America when nine years of age, and located, with his parents, in Quebec, where he was apprenticed to a tobacconist. After completing the term of his indenture he went to Willamstown, Vt., where he married Mrs. Sarah Smith, a widow with three children, and, in 1834, came to this town and located on road 43, where he died, April 13, 1882, aged seventy-three years. Mrs. Walsh, at the age of eighty-one years, still resides on the old homstead. Their family of seven children are all living. Mr. Walsh was a man universally esteemed, and was said to have been unusually well versed in history.

Leonard Thompson, born in 1812, came to Wolcott from Tunbridge, Vt., about forty-five years ago, and located on road 22. In February, 1862, he enlisted in Co. E, 8th Regt. Vt. Vols., was taken prisoner, and died at New Orleans in June, 1863.

Israel Currier, from Corrinth, Vt., came to Wolcott about 1836, and located upon the farm he now occupies, on road 30. He built his present dwelling in 1851. His father, David, was a ship carpenter of Salisbury, Mass., and served in the Revolutionary war.

Merrill Andrus, from Orange county, Vt., came to Wolcott in 1839, and located on road 13, where his son, T. O. Andrus, now resides. He married Maria Lawrence, by whom he had eight children, three of whom, T. O. Andrus, Mrs. R. F. Parker, and Mrs. Eli Drury, are living. Mr. Andrus died in August, 1881, aged seventy-four years.

Jabez Willey, son of Eben Willey, born in Peacham, Vt., July 22, 1801, came to this town in July, 1840, and still resides here, aged eighty-two years. He was the first Universalist preacher in the town, and has often traveled six or eight miles on the Sabbath to preach in some school-house of this or adjoining towns, and even now, at his advanced age, the Universalist society has no more earnest and able advocate than Jabez Willey.

Luther Andrus, with his family, came to Wolcott from Orange county, Vt., in 1847, and purchased 100 acres of land where C. E. Fisher now resides, where he died in 1863, aged eighty-one years. Mark L., located on road 3, is the only one of his five children now living.

Franklin Trow, a native of Barre, and son of George Trow, one of the early settlers of that town, removed to Woodbury in 1821, where he subsequently died. His son Franklin came to this town in 1851, and purchased a farm on road 21, now owned by his son, with whom he lives at the age of seventy-eight years.

Nelson L. Lanphear, residing on road 36, is a son of Lyman Lanphear, one of the early settler of Hyde Park. He was born in that town August 23, 1822. In 1849, he purchased 100 acres of wild land in this town upon which he erected a log house, and in 1850, he married Sarah M. Peake, daughter of Thomas Peake, one of the early settlers of the county, and together they began life in the woods of Wolcott, where they have reared a family of four children. Mr. Lanphear's mother was a daughter of Seth Hubbell, the first pioneer of the town.

During the late civil war Wolcott furnished 134 enlisted men, thirty-two of whom were killed, or died from the effects of wounds or exposure, while in the service.

The Congregational church, located at Wolcott village, was organized by Rev. Daniel B. Dodge, with the following members, in 1818: Thomas Taylor, Oliver Walbridge, Perez Smith, Gideon M. Taylor, Elizabeth Taylor, and Elizabeth Walbridge. The church building is a wood structure capable of seating 250 persons, built in 1833, and the property is now valued at

\$4,000.00. The society has forty members, with Rev. C. J. Richardson, pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal church, located at Wolcott village was organized at an early date, and supplied for years by circuit preachers. Rev. George Brown, a colored man, being the first resident pastor. Through his energy and perseverance money was raised to build the present church building, which was erected in 1855. The building will comfortably seat 300 persons, cost \$1,500.00, and is now valued, including grounds, at \$3,000.00. The society now has seventy-three members, with Rev. John Morse, pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal church of North Wolcott has thirty members, with Rev. Charles S. Hamilton, pastor.


The Universalist church of Wolcott, located at Wolcott village, was organized in 1875, with six members. Rev. I. P. Booth was the first pastor. The church edifice was built in 1882, a wood structure capable of seating 165 persons, at a cost of \$1,200.00, about its present value. The society has about seventy-five members, with Rev. G. Foster Barnes, pastor.



GAZETTEER

—OF—

ORLEANS COUNTY, VT.

FTER the division of the State into two counties, in March, 1778, as mentioned on page 29, no changes were made in the area of Cumberland county until 1781. The legislature of that year, however, divided it into three counties, viz.: Windham and Windsor counties, occupying about the same positions they do now, north of which the remainder of old Cumberland county was called Orange county. This latter tract nearly corresponded with the old New York county of Gloucester, organized by that province March 16, 1770, with Newbury as the shire town. On November 5, 1792, the legislature passed an act to divide Chittenden and Orange counties into six separate counties, as follows: Chittenden, Orange, Franklin, Caledonia, Essex, and Orleans. On the formation of Jefferson county, December 1, 1810, the name of which was changed to Washington county, November 8, 1814, Orleans was shorn of a portion of its territory, the limits of which had been definitely fixed by the legislature of 1797; and again, in October, 1835, by the erection of Lamoille county, Orleans lost the towns of Eden, Hyde Park, Morristown, and Wolcott.

As now constituted, Orleans county is the central one of the northern tier of counties of the State, lying about midway between the Connecticut river and Lake Champlain, between lat. $44^{\circ} 28'$ and 45° north, and between long. $4^{\circ} 19'$ and $5^{\circ} 4'$ east, bounded north by the Province of Quebec, of Canada, east by Essex county, southeast by Caledonia county, southwest by Lamoille county, and west by Franklin county. It is about thirty-three miles in length, and thirty miles in width from east to west on the Canada line, containing an area of 700 square miles, or 448,000 acres, divided into eighteen towns, as follows: Albany, Barton, Brownington, Charleston, Coventry, Craftsbury, Derby, Glover, Greensboro, Holland, Irasburgh, Jay, Lowell, Morgan, Newport, Troy, Westfield, and Westmore.

The physical geography of the county is diverse from that of any other portion of the State. Nearly the whole of its territory has a northern slope, situated within the "Y" of the Green Mountains, the western range of which divides it from Franklin county, and with the eastern range lying upon its eastern borders. Between these ranges there is considerable high land, though precipitous cliffs and ledges are uncommon, except in the western part. Still, the scenic beauty of Orleans is unsurpassed. Points of beauty meet the eyes, turn which way you will, while the high altitude of most of the country and the pure mountain breezes that are wafted over it, render its climate proverbially healthful and exhilarating.

It is a singular fact that in the northern part of Green Mountain range, where the highest peaks are found, three rivers, the Winooski, Lamoille, and Missisquoi, flow through mountain passes not more than five hundred feet above the sea, affording good opportunities for roads, and other passes of a similar character are found, while in the southern part of the range no such passes exist, and in order to go from the eastern to the western part of the State, one is obliged to go over the mountains, it being not unfrequent for roads to pass over the range at an altitude of two thousand feet above the ocean. This facility of access that nature has provided is another point of value the county possesses, for there its imports and exports are not confined to shipment in one direction, but can be sent to any point with equal convenience. From Hazen's Notch, in Westfield, to Jay Peak, the range is continuous, varying from 2,500 to 4,000 feet above tide water, the highest point in the territory being reached at the summit of Jay Peak, 4,018 feet above the ocean. The highest point in the eastern part of the county is Westmore mountain, in the northern part of Westmore, which has an altitude of 3,000 feet. Lowell mountain, in Lowell, is also a prominent elevation.

Jay Peak is worthy of more than a passing glance. Its summit cleaves the clouds at an altitude of nearly a mile above the ocean, affording a grand and extended view o'er the valleys of the St. Lawrence, Ottawa, and Lake Memphremagog. To the northwest the spectator beholds the level and fertile country surrounding Montreal, contrasting beautifully with the wild and rugged scenery at the north and northeast of him, where are seen thickly-studded mountain peaks, prominent among which are Sutton and Orford mountains, Sugar Loaf and Owl's Head. Between Sutton mountain, in Canada, and the beholder, is the deep valley of the Missisquoi river, which, like the Winooski and Lamoille, winds its way through a valley about 3,500 feet below the summits of the mountains on either side. Seemingly near its base peep out the beautiful villages of Montgomery, Richford, Berkshire, Westfield, Lowell, Troy, and others. Hazen's Notch, which lies within a short distance to the south, is an object of interest, and gradually becoming more and more resorted to by lovers of grand and picturesque scenery. The fertile valley of the Missisquoi, which is confessedly one of the most productive as well as picturesque in the State, is within full view from the peak.

The magnificent views thus afforded can, in a measure, be obtained from several other elevations in the county.

What is known as the upper valley of the Missisquoi, comprising the towns of Troy, Westfield, Jay, and Lowell, and a small portion of the Province of Quebec, lies between this western range of mountains, and the range of highlands dividing the waters of the Missisquoi from those of Black river and Lake Memphremagog. The western lines of Jay, Westfield, and Lowell, commonly extend a short distance over the summits of the mountains; but the east lines of Troy and Lowell do not generally extend to the height of land towards Black river and Lake Memphremagog. The length of the valley in a direct line from the Canada line to the south line of Lowell and the source of the Missisquoi, is about eighteen miles. The width of the valley from the summits of the mountains west, to the height of land on the east, is from six to ten miles.

Orleans also contains more picturesque streams and more beautiful ponds and lakes, some of which are possessed of peculiar charms and interest, than any other county in the State. The eastern and central parts are watered by Black, Barton, and Clyde rivers, with their numerous tributaries, the southern part by the Lamoille, and the western part by the Missisquoi. These several streams have courses as follows:—

Black river is formed in Craftsbury, by the united waters of Trout branch and Elligo and Hosmer's ponds, and taking a northeasterly course through Albany, Irasburgh, and Coventry, falls into South bay of Lake Memphremagog, in Newport. It is thirty miles in length and waters 150 square miles of territory.

Barton river rises in Barton. One of its branches originates in Glover, from the fountains of Runaway pond, and extends northerly into Barton, while the other rises in two small ponds on the line between Sutton and Sheffield, and unites with the stream from Glover. Their united waters take a northerly course, and, just before reaching the north line of Barton, receive Willoughby river, a stream rising from Willoughby lake, in Westmore, and run westerly eight or nine miles through the southern part of Brownington and northern part of Barton. From Barton, Barton river continues a northerly direction, passing through the northeastern corner of Irasburgh, and eastern part of Coventry, into Lake Memphremagog, watering about 160 square miles of territory.

Clyde river has its source in Brighton, Essex county, and flows a northwesterly course through Charleston, Salem, and Derby, to Lake Memphremagog. Excepting a few short rapids it is a dead, still stream, until it arrives within a few miles of the lake. It passes through Pensioners pond in Charleston and Salem pond in Derby. It waters about 150 square miles of country.

Lamoille river formerly originated in Runaway pond. It is now formed by the union of several streams in Greensboro, and, after running south-

westerly into Hardwick, pursues a northwesterly course till it falls into Lake Champlain, in the northwestern part of Cochester. In Johnson it is joined by Little North branch, and in Cambridge by Great North branch. The current of the stream above Cambridge is in general slow and gentle, but between there and the lake are a number of good-sized falls. It is said to have been discovered by Champlain, in 1609, and called by him *La Mouette*, the French for mew, or gull, a species of water fowl that were numerous about its mouth. This name became corrupted into Lamoille.

Missisquoi river rises in Lowell, and, pursuing a northerly course through a part of Westfield and Troy, crosses into Canada, when it receives a large stream from the northeast. After running several miles in Canada it returns into Vermont, and taking a westerly course falls in Missisquoi bay, near the Canada line. Its name is derived from the Indians, and is spelled by various authorities in no less than twenty different ways. The river is seventy-five miles in length, and receives the waters from about 582 square miles of Vermont's territory. The falls on this stream in the northern part of Troy are exceedingly beautiful. The water precipitates itself over a ledge of rocks seventy feet in height, and above them projects a perpendicular rock over one hundred feet in height.

The principal lakes are Lake Caspian, in Greensboro, Crystal lake, in Barton, Willoughby lake, in Westmore, Seymour lake, in Morgan, and, last but not least, Lake Memphremagog, in Derby and Newport, extending north into Canada. Old Memphremagog has had its beauty sung by too many gifted pens for us to attempt an adequate description, and its hold on the affections of the public is too well attested, by the hundreds of tourists who visit it each year, to need such a description even were we equal to the task. The lake is about thirty-three miles in length and from two to four miles in width, covering an area of about seventy-five square miles, one-fifth of which lies in Vermont. Its scenery is unsurpassed in beauty, and though it has not the scientific and historic interest of the famous Champlain, it still has clustered about it legends of the hair-breadth escapes of smugglers, and the marvelous feats of Indians, hunters and trappers, enough to charm the reader of romance. The Indian words from which its name was derived were *Mem-plow-bouque*, signifying a large expanse of water. From Prospect hill, about a mile southwest of the beautiful village of Newport, a grand and extensive view of the lake and its environs may be obtained. To the north lie its waters, reflecting like a mirror its beautiful surroundings of rocks and trees, with verdant headlands jutting into it, and islands dotted upon its placid surface. To the left of it Owl's Head is seen towering to the height of 2,749 feet above the surface of its waters, crowding close upon its western margin as if inviting one to ascend its rugged sides and from its summit view the picturesque surroundings. To the southeast, across and beyond the bay into which Barton, Clyde, and Black rivers empty their waters, is a lovely landscape, with the strongly marked outlines of Pisgah and Hor rising abruptly,

marking the spot where Willoughby lake is located. To the south no mountains intervene to cut off the view, but the eye ranges over gentle eminences that in the dim distance rise above each other, and there is outspread a broad area of country teeming with the fruits of the husbandman's honest toil.

Willoughby lake, in Westmore, is another beautiful sheet of water. It is about six miles in length by one and one half in width, lying between two mountains, the one on the east called Mt. Pisgah, and upon the west Mt. Hor. The summit of Mt. Pisgah is 2,638 feet above the surface of the lake, and 3,800 feet above tide water, affording a view that is wild, picturesque, and beautiful. The waters of the lake, which in some places are several hundred feet deep, are unusually clear and transparent, and in consequence of the bold and romantic scenery and interesting surroundings, the lake is becoming a place of great resort. On the margin of its shallow portions are walls composed principally of granite boulders and pebbles, which in some places are so uniform and well proportioned as to appear like artificial structures. Other lakes and ponds throughout the county are exceedingly interesting, and will be described in connection with the towns wherein they are located.

GEOLOGICAL.

The science of geology is ever an interesting study, and as related to this county it is exceedingly so, for here the record of the changes, or "foot-prints," that time has left in the succeeding ages since the earth was created, are numerous and well developed. Before mentioning the several rocks that enter into the formation of the territory, however, it may not be superfluous to briefly note the fundamental principals of the science.

Among men of science, it has become the common, if not the prevailing opinion, that in the beginning all the elements with which we meet were in an ethereal, or gaseous state—that they slowly condensed, existing for ages as a heated fluid, by degrees becoming more consistent—that thus the whole earth was once an immense ball of fiery matter—that, in the course of time, it was rendered very compact, and at last became crusted over, as the process of cooling gradually advanced, and that its interior is still in a molten condition. Thus, if the view suggested be correct, the entire planet, in its earlier phases, as well as the larger part now beneath and within its solid crust, was a mass of molten fire, and is known to geologists as *elementary* or *molten*. Following this came another age, in which this molten mass began to cool and a crust to form, called the *igneous period*. Contemporaneous with the beginning of the igneous period came another epoch. The crust thus formed would naturally become surrounded by an atmosphere heavily charged with minerals in a gaseous or vaporous condition. As the cooling advanced this etherealized matter would condense and seek a lower level, thus coating the earth over with another rock. This is named the *vaporous period*. At last, however, another age was ushered in, one altogether different from

those that had preceded it. The moist vapors which must of necessity have pervaded the atmosphere began to condense and settle, gathering into the hollows and crevices of the rocks, until nearly the whole surface of the earth was covered with water. This is called the *aqueous period*. As these waters began to recede and the "firmament to appear," the long winter that intervened while the sun was obscured by the heavy clouds would cover the earth with mighty ice-floes and glaciers, forming what is known as the *drift*, or *glacial period*. A great difference also exists in the consolidation and structure of the rocks thus formed. The very newest consist of unconsolidated gravel, sand, and clay, forming *alluvium*. A little farther down we come to the *tertiary strata*, some of which are hardened into rock and others left more or less loose and soft. Next below the *tertiary* is found thick deposits, mostly consolidated, but showing a mechanical structure along with the crystalline arrangement of the ingredients. These are called *secondary* and *transition*. Lowest of all are found rocks having a decidedly crystalline structure, looking as if the different minerals of which they are composed crowded hard upon one another. These rocks are called *metamorphic*, *hypozoic*, and *azoic*.

The principal portion of the rocks of this territory are azoic, and known as *talcose schist* and *calciferous mica schist*, the former underlying the western portion, and the latter the eastern portion of the county. Both, however, are cut by beds and veins of other formations. Talcose schist proper consists of quartz and talc, though it has associated with it, as integral parts of its formation, clay slate, gneiss, quartz rock, sand-stones and conglomerates, lime-stones and dolomites. In Coventry there is a remarkable bed of conglomerate rock associated with the formation. In Newport there is much of the novaculite, the hone-stones from Lake Mempheremagog being well known for their excellent sharpening properties. In Troy the rock contains many small rounded pebbles. Jay Peak is a coarse talcose schist, with numerous small, irregular masses of pure chlorite, and an irregular vein of white quartz. The rock is also often highly charged with crystals of magnetic iron ore, often so as to powerfully affect the compass.

The *calciferous mica schist*, which underlies so great a portion of the eastern part of the county is supposed to have originally been a limestone formation, charged with a good deal of silex, and perhaps with silicates and organic matters, and that in the process of metamorphism the carbonated or alkaline water with which the rock had been charged has dissolved and abstracted a good deal of the carbonate of lime and formed silicated minerals, such as mica and feldspar, which have more or less, and sometimes entirely, changed the rock into mica schist and gneiss.

In the region of the Missisquoi valley, extending through Lowell, Westfield, Troy, and Jay, are long, narrow veins of *steatite*, *clay slate*, and *serpentine*. Extending through the central part of the county, from Lake Mempheremagog south, are two large veins of *clay slate* and *upper Heilderberg limestone*,

forming a dividing line between the two schist formations. In the eastern part of the territory, extending through Glover, Barton, Brownington, Charleston, Morgan, and Holland, is a narrow vein of *hornblende schist*. The extreme eastern part of the county is entirely *granite*, and in the southern part there is another large bed of the same rock, lying partly in the four towns of Greensboro, Glover, Albany, and Craftsbury, while small beds of the rock are found in a number of the other towns, affording an excellent building stone.

Small deposits of gold have been discovered in the region of the Missisquoi, though it is believed no deposits of value exist. Ores of iron and manganese are found in several places. Mountain manganese occurs in Coventry and Albany. In Troy an immense vein of magnetic ore was discovered about 1830, and a blast furnace was constructed and the deposit worked for a number of years. The ore contains titanium and a trace of manganese, and is difficult to smelt unless mixed with hematite or bog ore. The iron is well adapted for making wire, screws, etc., having great strength and tenacity. Several beds of chromate of iron have also been found in the serpentine of Jay, Troy, and Westfield. Sulphuret of copper exists in small quantities in Newport, on a hill two and one-half miles southwest from the lake.

Numerous evidences of the *aqueous period* are met with throughout the State, and evidence so conclusive that there can be no doubt that Vermont at least was once the bed of a mighty ocean. Perhaps the most positive of these are the many marine fossils that have been brought to light, for instance the fossil whale found in Charlotte, in August, 1849, and many others that might be mentioned. In this county are many deposits of marine shells found in connection with the beds of marl that are so plentiful in the southern and eastern parts. Ancient *sea beaches*, found in different parts of the county, also point to the same conclusion. They consist of sand and gravel, which have been acted upon, rounded, and comminuted by the waves, and thrown up in the form of low ridges, with more or less appearances of stratification or lamination. The manner in which they were formed may be seen along the sea coast at any time in the course of formation, as they have the same form of modern beaches, except that they have been much mutilated by the action of water and atmospheric agencies since their deposition. In Greensboro there is one of these formations, the top of which is 1,240 feet above the ocean. In the valley of Memphremagog there are several. One on the western side of the lake, in Newport, is 365 feet above Memphremagog, or 1,060 feet above the ocean. One or two are on the east side of the valley, in the southern part of Derby and in Brownington, at the heights of 276 and 579 feet above the lake, or 971 and 1,274 feet above the ocean. Craftsbury common, 1,158 feet above the ocean, is also a good specimen.

Evidences of the *drift* or *glacial period* are left here by huge boulders scattered over the county, by *drift scratches* and *moraine terraces*. Drift scratches are grooves or scratches worn in the rocks by glaciers, or vast rivers

of ice, which, starting from the summits of the mountains, moved slowly down the valleys as far as the heat of summer would permit. Though they rarely ever advanced more than two feet a day, their great thickness and the weight of the superincumbent snow caused them to grate and crush the rocks beneath, leaving marks that ages will not efface. On Jay mountain are many such scratches, and also on the rocks in the valley of Black river. *Moraine terraces* are elevations of gravel and sand, with correspondent depressions of most singular and scarcely describable forms. The theory of their formation is that icebergs became stranded at the base and on the sides of hills, and that deposits were made around and upon them, and that they would have been level-topped if the ice had remained, but in consequence of its melting they became extremely irregular. Good specimens of these are found in the southern part of Westmore and in the eastern part of Greensboro. Huge masses of rocks were also carried along by these floating islands of ice, which, as the ice melted were dropped to the bottom of the ocean. One large bowlder in Greensboro, upon the farm of Alexander McLaren, is forty feet long, thirty feet wide and twenty feet in height.

Following these records, then, that old ocean has graven on the rocks and sands of Orleans county, it is not difficult for the mind to revert through the remote past, to the time when this portion of the continent was sufficiently submerged to allow the waters of the ocean to extend over it, forming a broad inland gulf, with the Green Mountain range for its eastern shore, and the Adirondacks for its western limit. The broad valley of the St. Lawrence would form the passage to this inland sea, or perchance only the higher portions of New England rose above the water.

SOIL AND STAPLE PRODUCTIONS.

The soil differs materially in different parts of the county, and in general is not inferior in fertility to any in the State. The cultivated lands of Holland, Greensboro, Craftsbury, Westmore, and a portion of Glover, have an altitude varying from 1,100 to 1,500 feet above the ocean, while on the rivers the altitude varies from 700 to 900 feet, the table lands between the streams being usually of a quality excellent for purposes of cultivation and grazing. In the talcose schist regions, where the rocks have very little carbonate of lime and decompose very slowly, the soil is deficient in lime, except on the intervals of drift soil. In the extreme eastern part of the territory, where the deposits are of a granitic character, the rocks decompose very slowly, yet sufficiently rapid to afford new materials of value to the soil. The portions of the county embraced in the calcareous mica schist region, where rocks of the limestone, clay, and hornblend formations are found interstratified, all of which are inclined to very rapid decomposition, the soil is constantly enriched by the addition of lime and other materials of the rocks as they disintegrate. In the northern part of the county the soil is generally a deep loam, resulting from drift agency, which brought it from regions of purer limestone in the north,

and is thus rich in salts of lime and very highly productive. Troy, Newport, Coventry, Craftsbury, Derby, Charleston, and Holland, contain many thousand acres of this variety of soil. Grazing and stock-raising occupies the attention of many of the farmers, the interest in this branch of husbandry seeming to be steadily increasing. Large quantities of sugar are manufactured from the maple. A good idea of the staple productions may be derived, however, from the following statistics, taken from the United States census reports of 1870. During that year there were 196,456 acres of improved land in the county, while the farms were valued at \$8,949,310.00, and produced 56,462 bushels of wheat, 3,017 bushels of rye, 54,589 bushels of Indian corn, 369,319 bushels of oats, 21,376 bushels of barley, and 38,796 bushels of buckwheat. There were owned throughout the county 5,184 horses, 14,125 milch cows, 1,961 working oxen, 22,432 sheep, and 3,636 swine. From the milk of the cows were manufactured 1,738,526 pounds of butter and 67,079 pounds of cheese, while the sheep yielded 110,476 pounds of wool.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first agricultural society organized in the county depended upon a membership fee for a revenue with which to meet expenses. Several annual fairs, of one day each, were held on level fields adjoining the several villages of the county, the society selecting each year the village that afforded the most encouragement in the way of yards, pens, sheds, etc. Finally a company was organized which fenced in a fair ground and made a half-mile track about a mile southeasterly from Barton Landing. Horse-racing was introduced as an attraction, and an admittance fee charged. The attendance, however, did not prove sufficiently large to warrant a permanent financial success, so the enterprise was abandoned. For about a dozen years previous to 1867, no active society existed and no fairs were held. During this year, however, after considerable discussion of the subject through the papers, a meeting was called to "consider the advisability of organizing a county agricultural society." This meeting resulted in the formation of a society, with Hon. Josiah B. Wheelock, of Coventry, president; Zenas E. Jameson, of Irasburgh, secretary; and Hon. I. N. Cushman, treasurer, with a board of trustees, consisting of one member from each town.

The dominant feeling called for a fair that autumn, so with only about a month for preparation, a successful fair was held, on the old fair-grounds near Barton Landing, the receipts of which amounted to a sum sufficient to meet the general expenses, pay all premiums awarded, and leave about \$130 in the treasury. The object of the society professedly was to promote agricultural interests, household manufactures and mechanic arts in the county. Accordingly, by advice of the directors, the secretary issued blanks to every school district clerk, asking questions the replies to which would give a very correct knowledge of the extent of all the products of the coun-

ty, but only about seven hundred farms were reported. One item resultant, however, is worthy of mention: the average area of corn planted was less than one-half acre to each farm.

At the second election, Mark Nutter, of Barton, was chosen president, and the subject of a permanent location for the grounds was earnestly discussed. There were in the county, aside from the old fair-ground, a track and sheds enclosed as a trotting park on Indian Point, in Derby, and a track upon the grounds of Amasa Randall, in Craftsbury. While the directors were considering the respective merits of these localities, several citizens of Barton village, with commendable public spirit, organized a Fair Ground Company which offered to enclose a suitable plot with a high board fence, make a track and erect all necessary buildings, and give their use and control to the society for holding a two days' fair each year for five years. The proposal was accepted by the society, and the site chosen for the ground was upon the west side of the river valley, about three-quarters of a mile from the village, a spot easily accessible, always dry and pleasant, and so under the lee of the hill as to be sheltered from the westerly winds, yet elevated sufficiently to afford a charming view of one of the most picturesque and fertile valleys in Vermont, a part of whose fertility was obtained, and a great degree of notoriety, when Runaway pond took its mad course over it.

The fairs and races at Roaring Brook Park, for such it was named, gained an excellent reputation and were well attended; but after seven annual fairs were held, the society failed to make satisfactory terms for another. The Fair Ground Company, however, has continued the annual exhibitions until this time, constantly increasing their efforts to enlist the support and approval of the farmers of this county, and of the towns of Sheffield and Sutton, in Caledonia county. The expenses are paid from one treasury, though there are two full boards of officers. The president of the Fair Ground Company at the present time is Duncan McDougal. J. C. Oliver, of Charleston, is president of the Agricultural Society, C. P. Owen, of Glover, secretary, and J. W. Hall, of Barton, treasurer. Among the attractions at different times have been two balloon ascensions and an oration by Horace Greeley.

MANUFACTURES.

With the exception of the manufacture of lumber in its various branches, this is not what might be termed a manufacturing county, and as the manufactures are spoken of in detail in connection with the respective towns wherein they are located, we will pass this subject with the following statistics from the census returns of 1870: There were then 106 manufacturing establishments in the county, operated by four steam engines and eighty-one water-wheels, giving employment to 251 persons. There were \$229,775.00 invested in manufacturing interests, while the entire product for the year was valued at \$403,825.00.

COURTS AND COUNTY BUILDINGS.

It was not until 1799, that the legislature established courts in Orleans county, making Brownington and Craftsbury half shires, courts being held alternately in these towns, meeting in March and August. John Elsworth, of Greensboro, was appointed chief judge, and Timothy Hinman and Elijah Strong assistant judges. On the 20th of November, 1799, they met at the house of Dr. Samuel Huntington, in Greensboro, and properly organized the county by electing Timothy Stanley clerk, and Royal Corbin, treasurer. From this day dates the independent existence of Orleans county.

The first session of the county court was held at Craftsbury, March 24, 1800, with Timothy Hinman, chief judge, and Samuel C. Crafts and Jesse Olds, assistants. Neither of these men, though they were educated, had been bred to the law ; but on the second day of the session, Moses Chase was admitted to the bar, the first lawyer in the county. Timothy Stanley, of Greensboro, was the first county clerk ; Joseph Scott of Craftsbury, the first sheriff ; Joseph Bradley, first State's attorney ; and Ebenezer Crafts, of Craftsbury, first judge of probate. Courts continued to be held at Brownington and Craftsbury until August, 1816, when they were held at Brownington for the last time, in the old town-house, the cellar of the house now occupied by Mr. Burroughs being then used for a jail. In 1812, the legislature passed an act constituting Irasburgh the shire town, providing the inhabitants of that town would erect a court-house and jail at their own expense. Nothing appears to have been done towards erecting the buildings, however, until 1815, when they were completed so that court was held there for the first time in 1816, where the supreme court still meets on the fourth Tuesday in May, and the county court on the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday in September, and first Tuesday in February.

In 1847, the old court-house was removed and a new one erected on its site, at a cost of \$4,000.00, at the expense of the town. The first jail was built of logs or hewn timber, ceiled with three-inch hardwood planks. This structure did service until 1838, when it was taken down and a stone building erected on its site. This jail was eighteen feet square on the ground, two stories high. This building was after a time considered inconvenient and unsafe, so the legislature of 1861, authorized the county judges to borrow \$3,000.00 for the purpose of erecting a new jail. Harry Hinman, Jonathan Elkins, and E. P. Colton were appointed a committee to erect the building. In 1862, the work was completed, giving the county a well-arranged granite jail 26 by 36 feet, two stories in height.

The county seems never to have been very prolific of crime, no serious outrages ever having disturbed the even tenor of its way. On the 14th of June, 1846, a male child a year old was murdered by its mother, Hannah Parker, *alias* Stickney, by throwing the infant into the Black river, near the bridge that crosses the stream in the North neighborhood of Coventry. The women had been married once or twice, but there was considerable uncer-

tainty as to the paternal parentage of the child, and as she had no home nor means of support, the child was an hindrance in the way of her procuring assistance or employment. These circumstances, it is supposed, overcame the maternal instinct and persuaded her to the murder of her offspring. She was arrested and committed to jail, and in due season was indicted, and, on the second trial was found guilty; but exceptions being taken to some of the rulings of the court, the judgment was reversed. After remaining in jail about eight years, she was allowed to go at large, the long confinement being regarded as as severe a punishment as public justice required to be inflicted on an offender, who, in great weakness of mind and extreme desperation of circumstances, had committed crime.

Samuel Lathe was convicted of murder at Irasburgh, February 7, 1852, and sentenced to be executed after one year. His sentence was commuted by the legislature, in November, 1852, to fifteen years imprisonment, and he was finally pardoned by the Governor, November 24, 1856.

The following is a list of the assistant judges, State's attorneys, admissions to the bar, etc., since the organization of the county:—

ASSISTANT JUDGES OF THE COUNTY COURT.

Samuel C. Crafts.....	1800-09
Jesse Olds.....	1800-01
Timothy Stanley.....	1802-03
George Nye.....	1810-14
Nathaniel P. Sawyer.....	1814
Timothy Stanley.....	1815-23
Samuel Cook.....	1815-20
Nathaniel P. Sawyer.....	1821-24
John Ide.....	1824
Samuel C. Crafts.....	1825-27
William Baxter.....	1825-26
Ira H. Allen.....	1826-32
William Howe.....	1827
Jasper Robinson.....	1828-29
David M. Camp.....	1830-32
David P. Noyes.....	1833-35
Isaac Parker.....	1833
David M. Camp.....	1834-35
Portus Baxter.....	1836
Alvah R. French.....	1836-38
John Kimball.....	1837-38
Isaac Parker.....	1839-42
Charles Hardy.....	1839
John Boardman.....	1840-41
Jairus Stebbins.....	1842

A. R. French.....	1843
David M. Camp.....	1843
Elijah Cleveland.....	1844-46
Harry Baxter.....	1844-46
James A. Paddock.....	1847-48
John Harding.....	1847-48
Solomon Dwinell.....	1849-51
Loren W. Clark.....	1849-51
Nehemiah Colby.....	1852
William Moon, Jr.....	1852
John M. Robinson.....	1853
John D. Harding.....	1854
Sabin Kellam.....	1854
John W. Robinson.....	1855
Fordyce F. French.....	1855
Sabin Kellam.....	1856
Durkee Cole.....	1856
Emory Stewart.....	1857
John Walbridge.....	1857-58
Samuel Cheney.....	1858-59
Henry Richardson.....	1859
John D. Harding.....	1860-61
E. G. Babbitt.....	1860-61
Amasa Paine.....	1862-64
Simeon Albee.....	1862-63
William J. Hastings.....	1864-65
Josiah B. Wheelock.....	1865-66
Benjamin Comings.....	1866-67
E. O. Bennett.....	1867-69
James Simonds.....	1868-70
Lyman P. Tenney.....	1869-72
A. C. Joslyn.....	1870-72
Orrin Taylor.....	1872-76
Horace S. Jones.....	1872-76
Emery Cook.....	1876-78
David Hopkinson.....	1876-78
Levi Rowell.....	1878-80
George E. Bradley.....	1878-80
S. R. Fletcher.....	1880-82
N. C. Hoyt.....	1880-84
Amasa P. Dutton.....	1882-84

STATE'S ATTORNEYS.

Joseph Bradley.....	1800-01
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William Baxter.....	1802-14
David M. Camp.....	1815
Joshua Sawyer.....	1816-23
Augustus Young.....	1824-27
E. H. Starkweather.....	1828-29
George C. West.....	1830-31
Isaac F. Redfield.....	1832-34
E. H. Starkweather.....	1835
Charles Story.....	1836-37
Samuel Sumner.....	1838
Jesse Cooper.....	1839
Samuel Sumner.....	1840-41
Jesse Cooper.....	1842
John H. Kimball.....	1843-44
Nathan S. Hill.....	1845-46
Henry F. Prentiss.....	1847-48
John L. Edwards.....	1849
Norman Boardman.....	1850
William M. Dickerman.....	1851-52
Samuel A. Willard.....	1853
H. C. Wilson.....	1854
John P. Startle.....	1855-56
J. E. Dickerman.....	1857-58
H. C. Wilson.....	1859
A. D. Bates.....	1860-61
N. T. Sheafe.....	1862-63
William W. Grout.....	1864-65
Lewis H. Bisbee.....	1866
J. B. Robinson.....	1867-69
B. F. D. Carpenter.....	1869-72
Walter D. Crane.....	1872-74
Lafforest H. Thompson.....	1874-76
William R. Rowell.....	1876-78
Theophilus Grout.....	1878-80
F. W. Baldwin.....	1880-82
C. A. Prouty.....	1882-84

COUNTY CLERKS.

Timothy Stanley.....	1800-03
John Ellsworth.....	1803-16
Ira H. Allen.....	1816-35
Samuel C. Crafts.....	1835-39
Henry M. Bates.....	1839-50
Hubbard Hastings.....	1850-53

Sylvester D. Kimball.....	1853-54
George W. Hartshorn.....	1854-55
Norman W. Bingham.....	1855-61
Isaac N. Cushman.....	1861-81
Henry B. Cushman.....	1881

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.

Moses Chase.....	1800
William Baxter.....	1801
Ezra Carter.....	1803
Jesse Olds.....	1805
Henry Works.....	"
Hezekiah Frost.....	1806
Charles Reynolds.....	"
Joseph H. Ellis.....	1807
Horace Bassett.....	1809
Roger G. Bulkley.....	"
Joshua Sawyer.....	1810
John Wallace.....	1811
Peter Burbank.....	1812
Chester W. Blass.....	1813
William Richardson.....	1815
Nathaniel Reed, Jr.....	1816
Salmon Nye.....	1817
David Gould.....	1818
John L. Fuller.....	1822
Samuel Upham.....	"
John H. Kimball.....	1824
George M. Mason.....	"
James A. Paddock.....	1825
Harvey Burton.....	"
Isaac F. Redfield.....	1827
Daniel F. Kimball.....	1831
Carlos Baxter.....	1832
Franklin Johnson.....	1833
Elbridge G. Johnson.....	1834
Elijah Farr.....	"
Charles W. Prentiss.....	1835
Timothy P. Redfield.....	1837
David Chadwick.....	1842
Edward A. Cahoon.....	"
John L. Edwards.....	1843
William M. Dickerman.....	1844
E. Winchester.....	"

William T. Barron.....	1844
Eben A. Randall.....	"
Nathaniel S. Clark.....	1845
Isaac N. Cushman.....	1846
Thomas Abbott.....	1848
William M. Heath.....	"
John P. Startle.....	"
Henry H. Frost.....	1850
Fernando C. Harrington.....	1851
Jerre E. Dickerman.....	1852
Don A. Bartlett.....	1853
George Baldwin.....	1853
Frederick Mott.....	1856
Amasa Bartlett.....	1857
Henley C. Akeley.....	1857
R. A. Barker.....	1857
Alonzo D. Bates.....	1858
William G. P. Bates.....	1858
Benjamin H. Steele.....	1858
Edward A. Stewart.....	1858
Enoch H. Bartlett.....	1859
Merrill J. Hill.....	1860
B. F. D. Carpenter.....	1860
Charles Williams.....	1861
J. S. Dorman.....	1861
Charles N. Fleming.....	1861
John B. Robinson.....	1861
George D. Wyman.....	1862
Lewis H. Bisbee.....	1862
John Young.....	1862
Elijah S. Cowles.....	1862
George W. Todd.....	1863
Riley E. Wright.....	1864
Josiah Grout.....	1865
Charles B. Daggett.....	1866
D. K. Simonds.....	1866
Henry C. Bates.....	1866
Solomon W. Dane.....	1867
George P. Keeler.....	1868
Israel A. Moulton.....	1868
Leonard S. Thompson.....	1869
L. M. Shedd.....	1871
T. Grout.....	1871
W. W. Miles.....	1872

L. H. Thompson.....	1872
W. I. Robinson.....	1874
Nelson Rand.....	1874
J. W. Erwin.....	1874
John L. Carr.....	.....
C. O. Brigham.....	1877
C. A. Prouty.....	1877
John L. Lewis.....	1877
J. C. Burke.....	1878
James S. Simpson.....	1879
Orlo H. Austin.....	1880
Frank S. Rogers.....	1880
John G. Foster.....	1881
F. H. Rand.....	1882
D. A. Stone.....	1883

PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	WHERE ADMITTED.	WHEN ADMITTED.
J. C. Burke.....	Albany...	Orleans county	Sept., 1878.
W. W. Grout.....	Barton...	Caledonia "	Dec., 1857.
W. W. Miles.....	" ..	Orleans "	Sept., 1872.
W. I. Robinson.....	" ..	" "	" 1874.
F. W. Baldwin.....	" ..	Lamoille "	Dec., 1872.
John L. Carr.....	" ..	Orleans "	.....
Orlo H. Austin.....	Bar. Ldg.	" "	Feb., 1880.
B. F. D. Carpenter.....	" "	" "	June, 1860.
L. M. Shedd.....	Coventry.	" "	Sept., 1871.
Nelson Rand.....	Craftsbury	" "	" 1874.
James G. Simpson.....	" "	" "	Feb., 1879.
N. T. Sheafe.....	Derby L.	Windham "	.... 1839.
John Young.....	" "	Orleans "	June, 1862.
C. O. Brigham.....	" "	" "	Feb., 1877.
John G. Foster.....	" "	" "	Sept., 1881.
A. D. Bates.....	Derby....	" "	July 7, 1858.
J. W. Erwin.....	" ..	" "	Sept., 1874.
Josiah Grout.....	" ..	" "	Dec., 1865.
W. D. Tyler.....	Irasburgh.	Franklin "	April 22, 1864.
L. H. Thompson.....	" ..	Orleans "	Sept., 1872.
D. A. Stone.....	" ..	" "	Feb., 1883.
W. D. Crane.....	Newport.	Franklin "	Sept., 1859.
F. E. Alfred.....	" ..	" "	.....
J. L. Edwards.....	" ..	Orleans "	July 7, 1843.
J. E. Dickerman.....	" ..	" "	July 25, 1852.
John Young.....	" ..	" "	June, 1862.
T. Grout.....	" ..	" "	Sept., 1871.
C. A. Prouty.....	" ..	" "	Feb., 1877.
E. A. Stewart.....	" ..	" "	July 7, 1858.
H. C. Wilson.....	N. Troy..	Franklin "	Sept., 1847.
J. S. Dorman.....	" "	Orleans "	Dec., 1861.
W. R. Rowell.....	" "	.....	.....
F. H. Rand.....	" "	Orleans county	Sept., 1882.
John L. Lewis.....	" "	" "	" 1877.
Frank S. Rogers.....	S. Troy...	" "	Feb., 1880.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The first roads in this section of the State were made by the Canadian Indians, long before the territory was visited by white men. The first passed from Memphremagog lake, up Clyde river, through Charleston to Brighton, in Essex county, ending at Island pond. The second route for Indian travel was from Sherbrooke, up the Canada river to Norton pond, thence northwest to the Ferren river, thence down that river to Clyde river, following up the Clyde to the outlet of Island pond, whence it probably passed through Brighton and down Pall stream to its junction with the stream from Maidstone lake, thence to Maidstone lake, and from there to Moose river, in Victory, following this river to the Connecticut, below St. Johnsbury.

As early as 1776, in the midst of the revolutionary struggle, the military road was commenced by Gen. Bailey, which was to extend through from Peacham to Lake Champlain. In 1779, it was extended, by Col. Hazen, whence it took the name of the Hazen road, through Cabot, Walden, Hardwick, Greensboro, Craftsbury, and Albany, to Lowell. He had cut the road to the notch in the mountains which still bears his name, when the news of peace came, and he left the unused road for the benefit of the settlers that were soon to come in.

The following description of thoroughfares, together with those mentioned, will give the reader a fair idea of the state of the county in this respect in 1815. A road from Newbury to Derby, built in 1794, passed through Ryegate, Barnet, St. Johnsbury, Lyndon, Wheelock Hollow and Sheffield, where it received the travel from Danville Green, and thence via Sheffield, it passed Barton Mills, where it received the Montpelier travel, and thence extended to Brownington, where it received the Albany travel, and proceeded west of Brownington pond through Derby into Canada. A second road from Newbury to Stanstead, Canada East, passed up the Connecticut river to Guildhall, thence through Brunswick, Wenlock, and Brighton, into Morgan, and through Holland into Canada. In the autumn of 1807, a road from Irasburgh to Troy was cut through by parties from Danville and Peacham, to open more conveniently this great northern route through the county. Over this route were transported hundreds of tons of salts and pearl ashes to Montreal and Quebec. In 1808, large quantities of this commodity being left in the county after the embargo times, Barton river was cleaned out, and the casks were put upon rafts and barges and transported by water to Quebec. This circumstance gave the name of "the landing" to that part of Barton near the Irasburgh line where the merchandise was put on board the boats. It must be remembered that at this time the principal support of the inhabitants of the northern part of the State consisted in the manufacture of and traffic in these ashes.

As the country was cleared up and one farm after another was reclaimed from the wilderness and manufactures of different kinds increased, it became

necessary to have better facilities for transportation than could be afforded by the old turnpikes. The want of a railroad was sadly felt. And when the desired result was obtained it gave a great impetus to the growth of the country, opening up new enterprises and stimulating agriculture to a vigor to which it owes its present proportions.

On November 10, 1835, the Connecticut & Passumpsic Rivers Railroad was chartered by the legislature; but owing to the difficulty experienced in securing subscriptions to stock, nothing was done toward building the road, so the charter became void. It was revived, however, October 31, 1843, and the time for the beginning of its construction limited to three years. As originally chartered, the road was to run from some point near the Connecticut river on the Massachusetts line, up the Connecticut and Passumpsic valleys, reaching Canada at some point in Newport or Derby, as might be feasible. By an act of 1845, the right to "divide the route at the White river, near its mouth," was granted, recognizing the northern half as the Connecticut & Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, and allowing that portion to retain all subscriptions to the stock already received.

The company was organized in January, 1846, with Erastus Fairbanks, president. The survey was begun in April, and grading commenced soon after. October 10, 1848, the road was formally opened to Bradford, a distance of 28.37 miles from White River Junction, and November 6th of the same year was opened through to Wells river, 40.17 miles. St. Johnsbury was reached in 1852, and Barton became the terminus in 1858-'59. Thus the work proceeded gradually, as stock was taken and funds procured. Newport became a railroad town in 1863, during which year the grading was completed to the Canada line. This point gained, another halt occurred until the connecting link from the Grand Trunk line, at Lenoxville, Can., 33.75 miles, should be assured. On the first of July, 1870, this link, under the title of the Massawippi Valley Railroad, was ready for trains, and has been operated since by the C. & P. R. R. R., under a contract for 999 years. Practically, however, the terminus of this road is at Sherbrooke, three miles farther north, where its round-house is located, using the Grand Trunk road this distance. The total mileage of the road is thus 145 miles, with connections as follows: at White River Junction with the Central Vermont and Northern railroads; at Wells river with the Boston, Concord & Montreal, and Wells River & Montreal lines; at St. Johnsbury with the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain division of the Portland & Ogdensburg road; at Newport with the South Eastern Railway; and at Sherbrooke, P. Q., with the Grand Trunk road.

The portion of the road south of White River Junction, as originally chartered was given over to another corporation, when the division was made, to be known as the Connecticut River railroad, and is now leased and operated by the Central Vermont Railroad Co. The handsome steamer, "Lady of the Lake," plying on Lake Memphremagog, is leased by the C. & P. R.

R. R., and is run as an excursion boat, making regular trips during the summer. The company also owns the Missisquoi & Clyde Rivers railroad, extending from Newport to Richford, it having come into their possession by mortgage. It is operated under lease by the South Eastern Railway.

Soon after the completion of the road to Newport, its second president, Henry Keyes, of Newbury, Vt., died, and the present presiding officer, Emmons Raymond, of Cambridge, Mass., was elected, he having now held the position nearly twenty years. Hon. Elijah Cleveland, of Coventry, aged nearly eighty-eight years, has been secretary of the corporation twenty-eight years. Mr. Cleveland has also been of inestimable service in securing to Orleans county the advantages this road gives. The principal Vermont office of the railroad is at Lyndonville, where its shops are located. A business office is located at Boston. The present officers of the corporation are as follows: Emmons Raymond, of Cambridge, Mass., president; W. R. Blodgett, of Boston, Mass., vice-president; N. P. Lovering, of Boston, Mass., treasurer; Elijah Cleveland, of Coventry, secretary; and Amos Barnes, Alden Spear, C. W. Pierce, and F. A. Peters, all of Boston, Stephen Foster, of Derby Line, T. P. Redfield, of Montpelier, and S. S. Thompson, of Lyndonville, directors.

The Missisquoi & Clyde Rivers R. R., extending from Newport to Richford, was chartered November 11, 1869, with the privilege of extending the line to Island Pond, in Essex county. The road was completed in 1873, since which time it has been operated under lease, by the South Eastern Railway Co., of Canada, forming the southern division of that line. The present officers of the M. & C. R. R., are Hon. W. G. Elkins, president; Col. O. N. Elkins, secretary and treasurer; and Hon. W. G. Elkins, Col. O. N. Elkins, H. C. Wilson, J. W. Currier, and J. H. Hamilton, directors. The prime mover and principal adviser in the construction of the road was Hon. Asa B. Foster, of Waterloo, Conn., who remained actively interested in the corporation until his death, in October, 1877.

In addition to these railroads there is in process of erection, the Burlington & Northeastern R. R., mentioned on page 38.

NEWSPAPERS.

The newspaper forms no insignificant part in directing and protecting the public weal, and its advent in any community should be heralded with delight, for with it advances the sure step of progress—and progress is success. This fact, we believe, is recognized and appreciated in Orleans county. Since the advent of its first paper, in 1831, the steady growth, power, and influence of its commonwealth can be distinctly traced. With this growth has increased the appreciation of “the molder of the public mind,” and though many periodicals have sprung up and died in the interim, the county now supports three good, reliable newspapers. The following is a brief

history of all, we believe, of the papers that have been established here up to the present time :—

The Northern Oziris was established at Derby by J. M. Stevens, in 1831, the first number appearing December 15th. After an interval of a month the second number appeared, in which it was said: "The *Oziris* will be published on every Thursday morning during the year, and we have no good reason to doubt it will continue so to be published for the next half century." Notwithstanding the sanguine expectations thus expressed by the publisher, however, the final number appeared April 19, 1832.

The Yeomans Record was established at Irasburgh in 1845, by E. Rawson, the first number appearing August 13th. The sheet was neutral in politics, its columns being open alike to all parties, and Whigs, Democrats and Libertymen used it for the expression of their various opinions. On September 29, 1847, Mr. Rawson sold out to A. G. Conant, who conducted the enterprise a few months, then, March 29, 1848, re-sold to Mr. Rawson, who continued the publication until March 20, 1850, when it died for want of sufficient support.

The Orleans County Gazette was established a few weeks later, at Irasburgh, May 11, 1850. It was published by Leonard B. Jameson, and edited by him and John E. Jameson. At the commencement of the third volume, May 8, 1852, J. M. Dana became the sole editor and publisher. At the commencement of the fifth volume, June 17, 1854, George W. Hartsborn became editor and publisher, remaining in that capacity until it was united with the *North Union*, of West Charleston, in 1855.

The North Union was established at West Charleston, June 10, 1854, by E. E. G. Wheeler and F. C. Harrington, publishers and editors. September 23, 1854, Mr. Wheeler retired from the paper, and it was edited and published by F. C. Harrington. In July, 1856, it passed into the hands of stockholders, with G. A. Hinman, editor. In 1855, the *Gazette* was united with it, and the paper was continued until a short time previous to the late rebellion.

The Orleans Independent Standard was commenced at Irasburgh, January 4, 1856, by A. A. Earle, who continued its publication there until January 1, 1896, when he removed the paper to Barton and continued it there until November 14, 1871, when it was sold to the *Newport Express* to form the EXPRESS AND STANDARD.

The Newport News was established at Newport, May 20, 1863, by Charles C. Spaulding, publisher and editor. It professed to be a Union paper, but instead of living up to its professions, it was very neutral at first, but, in August, 1864, boldly showed what it had ever been at heart—a Democratic organ. This proved unfavorable to its success and obnoxious to the greater portion of its supporters, and it was discontinued December 8, 1864, the materials being sold to the *Vermont Union*, at Lyndon.

The Green Mountain Express was commenced at Irasburgh by H. & G.

H. Bradford, May 21, 1863, and continued by them about one year, when the enterprise was abandoned and the materials sold to W. G. Cambridge, in September, 1864.

The Newport Republican was started at Newport, October 19, 1864, by W. G. Cambridge, with the materials purchased of the defunct *Green Mountain Express*. Mr. Cambridge was a stranger in the county and secured but a limited support. Consequently, on the first of March, following, the paper passes into the hands of D. K. Simonds, Esq., and Royal Cummings, the name being changed to the *Newport Express*, Mr. Simonds assuming the editorial charge. After these frequent changes, with many embarrassments, the *Express* became firmly founded. In April, 1866, Mr. Simonds, desiring to give his undivided attention to the practice of the law, sold his interest in the paper to D. M. Camp, who, with the issue of April 17, 1866, became editor and associate publisher. July 12, 1869, Mr. Camp purchased Mr. Cummings's entire interest in the business. November 14, 1871, he purchased the *Orleans Independent Standard* of A. A. Earle, of Barton, and merged it with the *Express* under the name of the EXPRESS AND STANDARD. In January, 1872, finding the work too severe and business increasing, Mr. Camp associated with him E. A. Stewart, of Derby, who soon moved to Newport, and, until April 1, 1881, performed much of the editorial work. In April, 1881, Mr. Stewart sold his interest in the paper to Mr. Camp, who associated with him P. O. Holt and Homer Thrasher, combining the newspaper, job business, and wholesale trade in stationery and small ware. Mr. Camp continued the editorial management, assisted by C. F. Raney. In March, 1883, Mr. Camp purchased the entire concern, and is now sole owner and publisher, though Mr. Raney still assists in the editorial work, making one of the largest and best local papers in the State.

The Archives of Science and Transactions of the Orleans County Society of Natural Sciences, was commenced October 1, 1870, under the editorial charge of J. M. Currier, M. D., of Newport, George A. Hinman, M. D., of West Charleston, and the publication committee of the Orleans County Society of Natural Sciences, consisting of Hon. J. L. Edwards and Rev. J. G. Lorimer, of Derby, and J. M. Currier, M. D. It was published quarterly at Newport, by the senior editor, in pamphlet form, containing sixty-four octavo pages, printed by Royal Cummings. The design of the work was to afford the scientific men of Vermont an opportunity to record scientific facts, results of scientific observations and original investigations in all branches of science. It was discontinued several years since.

The Vermont Farmer was commenced at Newport, Royal Cummings, publisher, and T. H. Hopkins, editor, Saturday, December 9, 1870. A short time subsequent it was removed to St. Johnsbury and died soon after.

The Barton Landing Advance was commenced at Barton Landing, by C. R. Jamason, now of Swanton, Vermont, in the beginning of June, 1871. Eight numbers were issued, when, the enterprise proving unprofitable, the paper was discontinued.

The Orleans County Monitor was established at Barton, January 8, 1872, by Ellery H. Webster, a first-class printer and a good editorial writer. The citizens of the town having paid Mr. Earle of the *Independent Standard* \$500 for removing that paper to Barton, were disappointed that he should sell the *Standard* to be removed to Newport, and thus gave Mr. Webster a generous support in his enterprise. The *Monitor* started with about 1,000 subscribers and has had a steady growth in numbers of subscribers and influence since. Mr. G. H. Blake, the present proprietor, has been connected with the paper since 1873, having purchased the property in 1875. He publishes a newsy, reliable, and excellently printed journal, ranking among the best local papers in the State. The sheet was enlarged in 1882, and its patronage is now such as to warrant its continued prosperity.

THE NORTH TROY PALLADIUM was established at North Troy, May 28, 1874, by Lieut. M. T. Hatch, who conducted it as an independent sheet until 1880, when he supported Hancock. June 3, 1881, it was sold to Butterfield & Jamason, who published it as a Republican paper. January 1, 1882, Mr. Jamason retired from the firm, since which time it has been continued by Mr. A. H. Butterfield, who issues a very creditable paper.

ABORIGINAL OCCUPANCY.

The Indian habitation of this section of the country has already been spoken of, on pages 40 and 41, to which we refer the reader. It seems that Lake Memphremagog and the other lakes and streams throughout the country were the favorite resorts of the Redmen. And for years before the territory now known as Orleans county had been visited by the whites, it was the wilderness home of these wild lords of the forest. Here they camped in its valleys, hunted on its mountains, and fished in its waters, over which they glided in their light canoes. Thence they went forth to war, fighting with savage cunning and cruelty the foreigners who came over the great waters from the east to dwell in their domains, converting the forests into the fruitful fields and smiling villages that constitute the county of which we write. The route of travel from the St. Francis village, in Canada, to their principal settlement at Newbury was laid through this section, as described on page 180.

The earliest settlement of which we have any authentic history was in Charleston. It was a favorite spot with the Indian, and as late as the first quarter of the present century they would occasionally come on and camp on their old hunting ground, where the village of East Charleston now stands. In 1824, a party of this kind camped here, and one of their old men informed Jonas Allen, an early settler in the town, that a long pond once existed in the town, extending along the course of Clyde river from the Great falls in Charleston, up into Brighton, which was drained of its waters as Runaway pond was in Glover, an account of which we give in connection with the sketch of that town. The old Indian also related that it had been fifty years since his fathers had made a permanent home in this locality, at which time

they remained nine years. During the whole of that time, he claimed the long pond was here, ten miles in length, with two outlets, one by a stream into Willoughby river, thence to Memphremagog. The other outlet was through Clyde river into Salem pond, thence to Lake Memphremagog. He said they were knowing to the fact of both ponds losing their waters, at the time the events occurred. The reason assigned for making this place their home at that time, was because of a division among their own tribe, they being in favor of the English, and the rest in favor of the French at the time of the French and Indian war. They remained—according to the testimony given—until after peace was concluded between the French and English, then returned to Canada. The Indians also showed where they had camped, where they put their furs and potatoes, and also showed old marks on maple trees where they had been tapped nine years in succession. This sugar lot, which was one of their camping grounds, is situated on both sides of the town line between Charleston and Brighton. These circumstances were related so clearly, and the several proofs given with so much correctness, that no one doubted the truthfulness of the Indian's assertions.

After the Hazen road was put through, block-houses were erected along it at different points, one of which was located on the west side of Greensboro pond. In the summer of 1781, a party of Indians made a descent on Peacham and made prisoners of Jacob Page, Col. Johnson, and Col. Elkins, then a youth. Capt. Loveland had been stationed there with his company for the protection of the inhabitants, and in September he sent a scouting party of four men up the Hazen road. They proceeded as far as Greensboro, where, while occupying the block-house above referred to, they were, in an unguarded hour, while at a distance from it, attacked by a party of Indians. Two of the party, Bliss, of Thetford, and Moses Sleeper, of Newbury, were shot down and scalped. Their companions, having offered no resistance, were led captives to Canada, and soon found themselves prisoners with Elkins, of Peacham, in Quebec. Sometime subsequent, having been by an exchange of prisoners released, they returned to Peacham. It was not until their return that the fate of Bliss and Sleeper was made known to their friends, a party of whom at once proceeded to Greensboro, found the remains undisturbed, but in that loathsome condition naturally consequent on long exposure to the weather. A grave was dug and the putrid masses, uncoffined, were rolled into it and buried.

The early settlers of Barton found Indian wigwams, in a decayed condition, quite numerous in the vicinity of the outlet of Barton pond, from which it is to be inferred that it was a favorite camping ground of the savages. It is stated that an old Indian by the name of Foosah claimed he killed twenty-seven moose, beside large numbers of beaver and otter near this pond in the winter of 1783-'84.

In the winter of 1799, a small party of Indians, of whom the chief was Capt. Susap, joined the colonists of Troy, built their camps on the river and

wintered near them. These Indians were represented as being in a necessitous and almost starving condition, which probably arose from the moose and deer, which formerly abounded here, being destroyed by the settlers. Their principal employment was making baskets, birch-bark cups and pails, and other Indian trinkets. They left in the spring and never returned. One of the party was a squaw, called Molly Orcutt, who became quite noted among the settlers as a doctress. She was found dead on Mount White Cap, in East Andover, Maine, in 1817, having died, it is believed, at the age of 140 years.

WHEN FIRST SETTLED BY THE WHITES.

The first record we have of a visit of the whites to the territory is that of a portion of Roger's regiment on their return from the reduction of St. Francis village, in 1759. Roger's rangers consisted of a regiment of 300 men sent out by General Amherst from Crown Point. After destroying the Indian village and starting on their return journey, they learned that they were being pursued by a large body of Indians, so their main object became to get back to New England in safety. Accordingly, they divided, a part of them attempting to return by Missisquoi bay, and were overtaken and destroyed. The remainder followed up the St. Francis river and Lake Memphremagog, then up Barton river, and thus on to the Connecticut river. When they arrived here, the provisions of the rangers having already been exhausted and some of their number become so faint from hunger that they had stopped to die, they gladly rested and replenished their stores with the fish that they found in abundance in the stream. Marks made on the trees by these soldiers, it is believed, have been discovered in several towns. A son of one of the rangers, Joel Priest, of Brownington, was a resident of the county after a lapse of more than a century.

In the spring of 1827, a curious relic was found by Mr. Shubael Goodell, in Irasburgh. It was a shirt of mail, rolled together and lying at the foot of a large birch tree, between two considerable roots. It was much corroded and evidently had lain there for a great many years. It is thought to have been left by one of these rangers, though it may have some connection with the Johne Graye manuscript, mentioned on page 21. It was made of steel rings about a quarter of an inch in diameter, locked together after the manner in which wire purses are sometimes made, but much thicker and heavier. The wire of which the rings were made was nearly as large as a knitting needle, and in forming the rings the ends of the wire, instead of being brazed in the usual way, were firmly riveted. The form of the article was that of the body of a shirt, reaching down a little below the hips, with sleeves barely sufficient to protect the shoulders, and a collar covering the whole neck. This collar was of several thicknesses, made, in the manner above described, of brass or gilt wire, while a border of the same wire was formed at the bottom of the garment. The collar was open before, sufficiently for passing the head

through, but, when on, could be snugly closed and fastened about the neck. It was evidently designed to protect the body of the wearer against arrows, spears, and other weapons. It was purchased soon after it was found, by Lieutenant Wilson, of the U. S. artillery, for the purpose of being deposited in the museum of the National Institute at Washington, D. C.

Early explorations were made by Josiah Elkins, of Peacham, and Lieut. Lyford, both before and after Hazen's road was built. After the road was put through, in 1799, their usual route was to follow it to the head of Black river, and thence to Lake Memphremagog, where they hunted for furs, and traded with the St. Francis Indians, who then frequented the shores of that lake. Lyford also had camps on the shores of Caspian Lake, in Greensboro, the location of some of which, it is said, can be pointed out to the present day. The first actual settlement, however, was commenced in 1778, in the town of Craftsbury, by Col. Ebenezer Crafts, who during that summer opened a road from Cabot, cleared ten or twelve acres of land, built a saw-mill and made some preparations for a grist-mill, though he did not remain through the winter. In the spring of 1789, Nathan Cutter and Robert Trumbull moved into the town, and Messrs. Aaron and Ashbel Shepard, with their families, located in Greensboro. Mr. Trumbull, by reason of sickness in his family, spent the ensuing winter in Barnet, and Aaron Shepard returned to Newbury, so the families of Mr. Cutter and Ashbel Shepard constituted the entire population during that winter. On the 25th of March, 1790, Mrs. Shepard was delivered of a son, who was named William Scott, the first native born citizen of the country.


From this period new settlers came in, new roads were opened, and fruitful fields began to multiply. In 1800, the population was 1,064; in 1810, 4,593; in 1820, 5,457; in 1830, 10,887; in 1840, 13,834; in 1850, 15,707; in 1860, 18,981, and it now foots up to 22,096. During the decennial period from 1850 to 1860, its increase was not only greater than any other country in the State, but than that of the whole State, and sufficient to offset an actual decrease in other counties which would have deprived the State of one representative in Congress. The first town organized was Craftsbury, March 29, 1793.

The part the county took in the war of 1812, and in the late civil war, has already been spoken of in connection with the Lamoille county history, incorporating a complete roster of all who worked as officers in the cause of the Union. The rebellion of the French population of Canada against the rule of the Sovereign of England, in 1837-'39, was the cause of considerable excitement here also, as it was all along the northern frontier. It amounted to nothing serious, however, and many doubtless regretted that they had expressed so much sympathy for a cause which turned out so disastrously. For further mention of the subjects thus treated, especially of the early settlements, we refer the reader to the sketches of the various towns, and while he is turning to those pages we will bid adieu to this our hurried sketch of Orleans county.

GAZETTEER OF TOWNS.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

ALBANY.

LBANY is located in the southern part of the county, in lat. $44^{\circ} 43'$, and long. $4^{\circ} 32'$, bounded northeasterly by Irasburgh, southeasterly by Glover, southwesterly by Craftsbury, and northwesterly by Lowell, being a tract of land six miles square, set diagonally north and south. The town was originally granted by the State June 27, 1781, to Col. Henry E. Lutterloh, Major Thomas Cogswell, and fifty-nine associates, as follows: Gen. Joseph Badger, Col. Ebenezer Smith, Col. Antipas Gilman, Noah Dow, Charles Clapham, Richard Sinclair, Gen. John Tyler, John Tyler, Jr., James Lord, Nathaniel Coit, Hezekiah Lord, John Mott, Nathan Geer, Joshua Stanton, Abiel Fellows, Andrew Lester, Noah Holcomb, Ruluff Dutcher, Nehemiah Lawrence, Rachel Fellows, Elisha Sheldon, Jr., Elijah Stanton, David Whitney, Correl Merrill, Samuel B. Sheldon, Calvin Ackley, Andrew Carney, Elisha Lee, Timothy O'Brien, Joshua Porter, Jr., Nergalsharezzer Rude, James Jordan, Frank Moore, Arthur Frink, John Wheeler, Jacob Galusha, Samuel Moore, Jr., Ebenezer Fletcher, Jacob Vosburgh, Moses Rinesdale, Ebenezer Reed, Gabriel Dutcher, Isaac White, Andrew Frink, John Park, Samuel Hull, Gideon Smith, Ezra Crane, Jr., James Holmes, John Fellows, Caleb Nichols, James Parks, John Russell, Joshua Fitch, Jr., Isaac Peck, John Caton, Thomas Selleck, and Elias Lord.

The charter was issued June 26, 1782, naming the town in honor of Col. Lutterloh and under the conditions that,—

“Each proprietor of the township, his heirs or assigns, shall plant or cultivate five acres of land, and build a house at least eighteen feet square on the floor, or have one family settle on each respective right or share of land, within the term of four years from the time the outlines of said township shall be known and established, as the law directs, on penalty of the forfeiture of each respective right or share of land in said township, not so improved or settled, and the same to revert to the freemen of this State, to be by their representatives regranted to such persons as shall appear to settle and cultivate the same.”

The name of Lutterloh was retained until 1815, when, by petition to the legislature, it was changed to the one it still bears. Much excitement is said

to have prevailed among the inhabitants at that time, relative to what the new name should be, "Adams" seeming to have been quite popular, in honor of John Q. Adams ; but Albany prevailed and Albany it was re-christened.

The general surface of the town is hilly and uneven, though not mountainous, the only elevation approaching the dignity of a mountain being Harvey's mountain, in the northwestern part of the township, which is cut off from the main chain of the Green Mountains by Phelps' brook. The soil is varied and productive, being especially fertile in the valley of Black river. This stream flows through the central part of the town from south to north, having a number of quite considerable tributaries. Lord's creek flows north through the eastern part of the township, having several tributaries. Aside from these are numerous other minor streams found throughout the territory, affording ample irrigation to the soil. There are also several ponds, the principal of which are Great Hosmer, Heartwell, Page, Heart, and Duck ponds. The timber is that indigenous to the towns of northern Vermont, mostly beech, birch, maple, pine, spruce, hemlock, cedar, tamarac, fir, butter-nut and ash.

The rocks entering into the geological formation of the town are disposed in parallel ranges extending north and south, the first of which, on the west, being a bed of *talcose schist*, next to which is a narrow range of *Upper Helderburg limestone*, followed by a vein of *clay slate*, the residue of the territory being *calciferous mica schist*. In the central and eastern parts of the town there are several rich beds of muck and shell marle. There are also some fine ledges of granite rocks, suitable for building purposes. Upon the farm of John A. Vance, in the northeastern part of the town, are remains of beaver dams and hundreds of mounds marking what was once the homes of these industrious animals.

In 1880, Albany had a population of 1,138, and in 1882, was divided into thirteen school districts and contained fourteen common schools, employing five male and fifteen female teachers, to whom was paid an aggregate salary of \$1,356.86. There were 285 pupils attending common school, while the entire cost of the schools for the year, ending October 31, was \$1,471.81, with C. S. Hamilton, superintendent.

ALBANY, a post village located near the western part of the town in the valley of Black river, contains two churches (Congregational and Methodist), an hotel, three stores, two blacksmith shops, harness shop, shoe shop, and about thirty-five dwellings.

SOUTH ALBANY, a small post village located in the southern part of the town, contains one church (Wesleyan Methodist), an hotel, one store, blacksmith shop, shoe shop, carriage shop, planing-mill, and about a dozen dwellings.

ALBANY CENTER (p. o.), a hamlet located in the central part of the town, contains the town-house, a store, and about eight dwellings.

EAST ALBANY (p. o.), a hamlet located in the eastern part of the town, on the creek road, contains one church (Roman Catholic), a store, and a few dwellings.

Charles Hood's saw-mill located on road 2, is operated by the waters of Clough's brook, is supplied with circular saws, employs five men, and cuts 240,000 feet of lumber per annum.

C. A. Church's saw and grist-mill, located at South Albany, does custom work, operating one run of stones and an upright saw.

George W. Orme's carriage shop, located at South Albany, is furnished with steam-power, giving the proprietor facilities for turning out all kinds of work in his line with promptness and of a superior quality.

Orlando J. Cass's shingle-mill, located on road 45, is operated by steam-power, and gives employment to five men, and cuts 2,000,000 shingles per year.

It was over six years after the town was chartered before any survey of the territory was made, the outlines of the town being run and the corners noted September 23, 1788. Few of the proprietors became actual settlers, and most of them forfeited their title by failing to comply with the conditions of the charter in this respect. This liability to forfeitures of rights served to materially retard the settlement of the town, and disputed titles and a partial survey even drove away some who would otherwise have become residents.

The first settlement was commenced just prior to 1800, and at that date the whole population numbered ten or fifteen families. Of these, Hayden and Jesse Rogers were located in the southwestern part, on the old military road, David P. Cobb in the northwestern part, on the old county road, Eli and Aaron Chamberlin about three miles northeast of the Center, Silas Downer, in the southeastern part, while the Fairfields, Cogswells, Neals, and Skinners were scattered all along the center road from Irasburgh south.

The town was organized March 27, 1806, the meeting being warned by Thomas Cogswell, upon petition of William Hayden, Jesse Rogers, Eli Chamberlin, Joseph Fairfield, Benjamin Neal, Walter Neal, Jacob Fairfield, and Daniel Skinner. Thomas Cogswell was chosen moderator; Benjamin Neal, clerk; Silas Downer, Eli Chamberlin, and Thomas Cogswell, selectmen and listers; Benjamin Neal, constable and collector; and Walter Neal, William Hayden, and Silas Hubbard, highway surveyors. The first justice of the peace was Thomas Cogswell, chosen in 1805, who was also the first representative, in 1808. The first freemen's meeting was held on the first Tuesday in September, 1807, when Hon. Isaac Tichenor, received one vote for governor, and Hon. Israel Smith nine. Hon. Paul Brigham received nine votes for lieutenant-governor, and Benjamin Swan ten for treasurer. The first birth was that of Stanton, son of Isaac Fairfield. The first female born was Fanny, daughter of David Cobb. Mr. Fairfield drove the first cow into the town, and the cow's old bell was used for the first milk-pail. The first

record of deaths is dated July 25, 1808, that of Amy Neal, daughter of Benjamin and Lucy Neal, aged two years and one month, and Opha Gale, aged two years and seven months. The first road through the town crossed the southwesterly corner, nearly the same as the one that now leads from Crafts-bury to Lowell. It was opened in the summer of 1779, by Gen. Hazen, with a part of his regiment. Isaac and Jacob Fairfield are said to have been the first settlers in the town, coming in 1798. The first frame barn was built by Isaac Cobb, when all the inhabitants of the town, seven men and three women, turned out to assist at the raising.

Nathaniel Babcock, one of the first settlers in the town, came here from Connecticut. He remained only about two years when he removed to Crafts-bury, where he resided the remainder of his long life.

William Hayden, Sen., from Covington, came to Albany in 1801, and purchased a lot of land, though he resided in the adjoining town of Crafts-bury. About a year after he sold this property to a Mr. Kelsey, and returned to Covington. In 1804, he bought lot No. 4, in this town, upon which he located that year. Mr. Hayden married Silence Dale, of Bridgewater, Mass., in 1798. He was at one time possessed of considerable wealth, and was noted for his success and shrewdness in business, though he lost his property by endorsing paper for others. He opened and kept the first public house licensed in the town, was the first military captain, and was also the only man ever appointed collector of customs here. He also erected the first cloth manufacturing establishment, and the first store in the town. He died in the State of New York, in 1846, aged sixty-nine years. Mrs. Hayden died in 1872, aged ninety-four years. William Hayden, Jr., was born in Crafts-bury, Vt., in 1800, and is now the oldest resident of Albany. He commenced his business life as a railroad contractor at an early day, but through an imperfect knowledge of the business he became financially embarrassed. He then began at the bottom round of the ladder, determined to master the business, and worked for three years as a day laborer, when he again commenced business, and for twenty-two years was eminently successful, building about 586 miles of road. He also carried on a mercantile business in Manchester, N. H., and was also engaged in mercantile pursuits in this town until 1850.

Chester Tenney, from Hanover, N. H., came to Albany at an early day and located on road 6, purchasing his farm of Reuben Skinner, who had made some clearings, built a log house and frame barn. Mr. Tenney moved his family into the house, where he resided until his death, in 1837. He left a family of three sons. The eldest, Lyman P., purchased the homestead and added to it from time to time until he increased it from 100 acres to over 400 acres. He married Louisa Page, June 17, 1844, the union being blessed with six children. Lyman P. died May 20, 1882. Four of his children are now living, viz.: George N. and Fred N., who reside with their mother on the home farm, Mrs. Cornelius E. Rogers, residing in the southern part of the town, and Mrs. Solomon Corey, who resides in East Hatley, P.

Q. Of the other two sons of Chester, George N. commenced the study of medicine, and died in New York city while taking his last course of lectures, and John F. located as a farmer adjoining the home farm. He has represented the town in the State legislature one term, as did also his brother, Lyman P., serving two terms, and three years as assistant judge. These highly respected brothers were also honored by all the other offices in the gift of their townsmen. Of John F. Tenney's children, three are living, two in this town, Frank W., a farmer, residing in West Albany, and Florence (Mrs. James Gilmour), residing in the eastern part of the town.

Dr. Dyar Bill was born in Hartland, Vt., April 7, 1792. He studied medicine with his brother, a physician at Topsham, Vt., and commenced the practice of his profession in that place. After a year's experience, he located at Cabot for another year, then came to Albany, there being at that time only twelve or fifteen families in the town. He immediately commenced practice, being the first resident physician in the township, and such was the confidence the people had in his ability that no other physician was called for a period of over forty years, and after that, so long as his health allowed him to practice, no physician could take his place. He was twice married and was the father of eleven children, only one of whom, George A., resides in the town. He represented his townsmen four terms in the legislature, and died February 22, 1876, aged eighty-four years.

Aaron and Moses Chamberlin, twin brothers, were born at Hopkinton, Mass., July 3, 1774. September 11, 1796, Moses was united in marriage with Miss Sally Bullen, and soon after located in Rockingham, Vt. In May, 1804, he came to Albany and located soon after on Chamberlin Hill, upon the farm now occupied by his son, Martin C. Chamberlin, where he resided until his death, November 2, 1843. Mrs. Chamberlin died July 2, 1861, aged eighty-three years. Four of their thirteen children now reside here.

Eli Chamberlin was born in Rockingham, Vt., married Sally Stanley, and settled in Rockingham as a farmer, but failing to get a valid title to his land, he immigrated with his family to this town, in 1805, and settled near his brother, Aaron, on Chamberlin Hill. He raised a family of eleven children, eight daughters and three sons, only two of whom are now living, Eli, Jr., residing on the old homestead at the age of ninety-two years, and Mrs. Mary Crandall, residing in the State of Ohio. Eli, Sen., died in 1832, aged sixty-nine years. Eli, Jr., at the age of twenty-six years married Miss A. Delano, and commenced farming on the River road, where he resided about fourteen years, then returned to the old homestead. He has held all the town offices except that of town clerk, commencing when quite young, serving as selectman, collector, and constable without pay for several years, though he was finally allowed fifty cents per day. As selectman he has located and built most of the roads in the town. In all the various positions he has held, he guarded the interests of his town with the same vigilance, care and economy

that he would his own. He is the father of nine children, six of whom are now living, all highly respected people.

David Cobb came to Albany about 1800, and made a pitch in the south-westerly part of the town, though he never located upon it. He located on several other farms, building in all five log houses, all of which he occupied for a time. His last location was a little northeast of the center, and is still known as the Cobb place. He was the father of four sons and two daughters. Fanny, his oldest child, was the first female born in the town, November 13, 1802. He died at the home of his son James, in Irasburgh, June 28, 1851, aged seventy-four years. Three of his sons are living, Charles B., in Coventry village, James P., in Pittsburgh, Mass., and Joseph, in Ashbury Park, N. J.

Anson Hand, from Duxbury, Vt., came to Albany about 1812, and located where A. G. Cheney now resides, which was his home until his death, in 1863, aged seventy-two years. He was the father of three children, all of whom married, lived, and died in Albany. The oldest, Clarissa, married Charles Waterman and was the mother of three children. Cynthia married Lorenzo Davis and was the mother of three children, two of whom are now living. The only son, Orra, died without issue.

Jonathan Morris, born in 1795, came to Craftsbury with his father in 1809. When quite a young man he worked for the farmers in Albany, and after he was married he lived in adjoining towns until 1835, when he permanently located in the southern part of this town, where he resided until his death, in 1874, aged about seventy-nine years. He married Lucinda Cross and reared a family of ten children, six daughters and four sons. Three of the sons were soldiers in the Union army, and one died in the service. Two sons and a daughter now reside in the town, viz.: Myron K., a farmer in the southern part of the town, Maria S., in West Albany, and Almon E., on road 32. The other two daughters are residents of Massachusetts.

Enoch Rowell, a native of New Hampshire, married Betsey Hodges, of Lebanon, N. H., and resided a time in Plainfield, and from there removed to Irasburgh, in 1806, and thence to this town in 1812, and located upon the farm now occupied by his son, Zuar Rowell, and his daughter, Mrs. Cass, and her husband. In company with his brother William he purchased the farm, and upon it was built the first and only distillery ever operated in the town. They contracted to pay a stipulated number of gallons of potato whiskey for the land, and when the contract was filled the still was stopped. After paying for the farm the brothers divided it between them, William taking the northern half and Enoch the southern, which contained the buildings where he resided the remainder of his life, dying in 1839, aged sixty years. His wife survived him until 1865, aged eighty-six years. William died in 1870, aged eighty-three years. Both of these brothers took a decided interest in public affairs, and both held town offices, William was a representative in the legislature twenty-two years. He was also a strong Methodist and his house was always made the home of itinerant ministers.

Joel Cheney, from Waterford, Vt., came to Albany in 1818, and located on road 33, where John Clark now resides. His son, A. G. Cheney, still owns fifty acres of the original farm. Mr. Cheney completed a log-house which had already been commenced, in which he and his family resided thirteen years. The location known as Clark's road was then an unbroken wilderness, without even a line of marked trees. He experienced all the inconveniences of the pioneers, being obliged to cover his seed with a hand-rake for the first two seasons. Mrs. Cheney was a tailoress, and used to say that she could clear land with her needle faster than her husband could with his axe. They jointly cleared a farm of 175 acres, when Mr. Cheney died July 29, 1849, aged fifty-eight years, and Mrs. Cheney died July 6, 1861, aged sixty-five years. Five of their six children are now living, one, A. G., in Albany.

Eliphalet Rowell, brother of Enoch, William, Daniel and Converse, was born February 8, 1796, and came to Albany, from Plainfield, N. H., in 1818. He run the distillery for his brothers, Enoch and William, about a year, then purchased the farm where his son, Levi, now resides, near South Albany. He married Sally True, of Plainfield, and reared eight children, five of whom are yet living, and died in 1875, aged seventy-nine years.

Converse Rowell, the youngest of the Rowell brothers, came to Albany, from Plainfield, N. H., about 1820. He married Orpha Chamberlin, daughter of Aaron Chamberlin, and in his early life here taught school winters. He lived for a time with his brother, Daniel, but afterwards purchased a farm on the Creek road, where Mr. Ruen now resides. His son, Willard, chose the legal profession, and is now in Arizona. Converse died in the autumn of 1882, aged eighty-four years. Mrs. Rowell died a few years previous.

Daniel Rowell immigrated to Irasburgh, from Plainfield, N. H., when twenty-three years of age, and two years later married Miss Mary Johnson, of that town. In 1820, he came to Albany and located on Chamberlin hill, where he resided until his death, aged sixty-two years. Uncle Daniel, as he was familiarly called, was noted for his excellent judgment and unquestioned integrity. He was extensively employed by the merchants of Craftsbury in buying cattle and other stock. He reared a family of eight children, five of whom are now living, Mrs. Plumley, Enoch, Mrs. Miles, and Mrs. Frazer, in this town, and Mrs. Carter, in Craftsbury.

Josiah Cooledge came to Albany, from Hillsborough, N. H., about 1820, and located at the Center, where his grandson, George T. Cooledge, now resides. He was the father of seven daughters and two sons, and died at the advanced age of seventy-four years. His son Harvey retained the home-stead until his death, in 1861, when his son, George T., came into possession.

Roger Willis, born in Lebanon, N. H., married Jerusha Cleveland, of Hanover, N. H., and came to Albany in 1821, locating on the Creek road, about three and one-half miles south of Irasburgh court-house, where he resided the remainder of his long life, dying at the great age of ninety-four

years. He was the father of eleven children, three of whom are living,—the oldest, Lathrop, resides in Lowell, Samuel C. occupies the old homestead, and Rev. Dyer is pastor of the M. E. church, of Elmore.

Joshua Hyde came to Albany, from Brookfield, Vt., in 1823, and located on the River road, where Ira Pierce now resides, where he died at the age of sixty-five years. His large family all settled in the town, but later on became scattered, so that only one, Mrs. Chester Hyde, aged seventy-three years, now resides here. Four of his grandchildren are residents of the town.

Daniel Lawrence came to Albany, from Troy, N. H., in February, 1824, and located at the Center, where his son Daniel and grandson George F. now reside. He reared a family of eight children, only two of whom, Daniel and Maria (Mrs. Eli Chamberlin), now reside here. Mr. Lawrence died in 1866, aged eighty-seven years.

Rufus Billings Hovey came to Albany, from Brookfield, Vt., in 1827, and located on the River road, where his son, John B., now resides, where he died, in 1844, aged forty-nine years. He married Miss Polly Kendall, and reared a family of ten children, eight of whom are living, two, John B. and Mary A. (Mrs. Madison Cowles), in this town. He was twice chosen to represent his townsmen in the general assembly, and held the several town offices a number of terms.

Luke Story, from Plainfield, N. H., came to Albany in 1828, locating in the southeastern part of the town, where he resided until his death at the age of sixty-eight years. Mr. Story was greatly respected by his townsmen, and filled the offices of selectman and justice of the peace for a number of years.

John Paine, born in Brookfield, Vt., June 20, 1806, came to Albany in 1828, and located upon the farm now owned by his grandsons, Samuel C. and Charles P. Kimball. He married Miss Martha D. Colt, of Hadley, Mass., and reared seven children, only two of whom, Helen E. (Mrs. Abbey), of Westfield, Mass., and J. Wesley, of Baltimore, Md., are living. Mr. Paine took an active interest in town affairs, and was entrusted by his townsmen with many of the offices in their gift. He was a decided Methodist and one of the pillars of the church. He died on the homestead in May, 1873, aged sixty-seven years. Mrs. Paine is still living, aged seventy-two years.

John Duckles, born in England, October 24, 1806, came to America when fifteen years of age, with his brothers, Joseph and Thomas. He resided in Massachusetts until 1831, then came to Albany and located upon the farm now owned and occupied by his adopted son, Charles Duckles. He married Miss Elizabeth Woodman, of Lowell, Mass., and died in 1881, aged seventy-five years.

John and Henry Chafey came to Albany from Brookfield, Vt., in 1831, and bought adjoining farms on road 6. John's farm is now owned and occupied by A. McGuire. John resided on the place until his death, in 1874, at

the age of seventy-seven years. He married Clarissa Leslie, and reared four children. Hiram's farm, where he died in 1873, is now owned by M. P. Chafey. He married Miss Asenath Kendall, who survived his death until 1882. Of their family of eleven children, three reside in the town, M. B. Chafey, Mrs. Lucy Reynolds, and Mrs. P. C. Lamphear.

Timothy C. Miles was born in Danville, Vt., December 15, 1808, and came to Albany in 1832, locating in the eastern part of the town, where Duncan Buchanan now resides. He remained on the farm about five years, then moved to a farm on the river road, where he remained until 1878, when he left the farm to his son, A. Rufus, and has since lived a life of retirement. Mr. Miles has held the office of high sheriff two years, deputy sheriff twenty-two years, and constable and collector thirty-nine years. He has been twice married and is the father of eight children, four of whom are living, Daniel R., in Iowa, Franklin M., A. Rufus, and Effie J., in this town.

Hiram Moore was born November 3, 1798, and came to this town, from Plainfield, N. H., in 1832, locating on the Creek road, where he died, February 16, 1858, aged fifty-nine years. He married Miss Sarah Rowell and had born to him one son and a daughter. The son, Byron N., is a merchant and postmaster at East Albany. The daughter died at the age of twenty-five years. Mr. Moore served his townsmen in various positions of trust, among which that of representative, and took an active interest in the cause of religion and temperance, being a staunch Methodist.

John C. Dow was born at Walden, Vt., January 6, 1818. At the age of twenty-one years he began farming and stock dealing, in Craftsbury, and at the age of twenty-four years came to Albany. In 1843, he married Azuba, the eldest daughter of William Hayden, and began his usual business here and also acted as Mr. Hayden's agent in the mercantile business, continuing thus six years, when he purchased the stock of his employer and built the first store in Albany village. He continued this business only about one year, however, when he sold out and commenced farming, at which he is still engaged. Mr. Dow was the pioneer of the cattle trade in Albany, which is carried on more extensively than in any other town in Vermont, there being over twenty dealers in the town now, who handle over three thousand head annually. He is also considerable of a lawyer, having taken out a lawyer's license from the government. No lawyer resided in the town, except about ten months in 1859-'60, until within the last five years, and all cases that could not be amicably settled by the litigants themselves, have usually been adjusted by him. Mr. and Mrs. Dow are the parents of six children, all living in Albany.

Thomas Williams, a native of Scotland, came to America about 1849, and soon after located his family on a farm in Albany, where his son Archibald now resides, and leaving his wife and sons to manage the same, worked at the molder's trade, in Boston, Mass., where he commanded high wages, continuing thus as long as his health permitted him to labor. He died at Albany, in 1876, aged sixty-four years.

John Waters, a native of Ireland, came to America about forty years ago. In 1853, he married Miss Ellen McCarty, and in 1854, came to this town and located upon a farm upon road 33, where he still resides. Mr. Waters is an educated man, has amassed a large property, is highly respected and a hearty supporter of the Catholic Church. He has given his son and two daughters a good academic education, and is now a hale old man of seventy years.

During the War of the Union, Albany furnished 117 enlisted men, thirteen of whom died of disease in camp and hospital, four died in rebel prisons, six were killed in battle, seven were incarcerated in rebel prisons, five deserted, and fifty-one received town bounties, amounting in all to \$12,200.00. The case of Lucien L. Sanborn, who now resides in this town, shows such a remarkable instance of tenacity of life that we deem it worthy of mention. He enlisted in Co. D., 6th Vt. Vols., October 15, 1861, and camped during the ensuing winter at Camp Griffin, about fifteen miles from Washington. April 6, 1862, he engaged in the battle of Lee's Mills, Va., and subsequently fought in eighteen battles and skirmishes, escaping from all without a scratch. But in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, he was struck in the right side of his head with a minnie ball, the missile hitting him on a level with his eye, about half way between that organ and the ear, passing out on the opposite side, below the left eye, while, almost at the same instant, he received another ball in the right shoulder. He remained on the field in an insensible condition about twenty-four hours, when he rallied, and was discovered by a detachment of soldiers who were engaged in carrying off their wounded. They carried him to their field hospital, dressed his wounds, and strange as it may appear, he recovered and was sent to Andersonville prison, July 27th, where he remained until about November 1st, then was sent to the hospital and was finally exchanged, about March 20, 1865, and soon after received his discharge from the service, at Montpelier. He is now totally blind in the left eye, nearly so in the right, the sense of smell being entirely destroyed, and that of taste but partially remaining. His pension of \$24.00 per month we are sure no one covets.

The Congregational church, located at Albany, was organized August 16, 1818, by Rev. James Hobert, of Berlin, and Rev. James Parker, of Enosburgh, at the dwelling of Moses Delano, and consisted of Aaron Chamberlin, Moses Chamberlin, Theodore S. Lee, and Mrs. Hannah Skinner. The first settled minister was Elias W. Kellogg, in 1826. The first house of worship was erected at the Center, in 1841, and was destroyed by fire in February, 1846. During the following April the society purchased half of the Baptist society's edifice, on the River road, retaining the same until the present house was erected, in 1868. The society has no regular pastor at present.

The Methodist church, located at Albany, was organized in 1818, and in 1833, the first church building was erected, at the Center, which was used until 1843, when the present edifice was built. The society is now in a

flourishing condition, with Rev. H. T. Jones, pastor. The society at South Albany is under the charge of Rev. G. W. Ellis.

The Freewill Baptist church, located at East Albany, was organized by Rev. T. P. Moulton and Rev. H. W. Harris, November 14, 1842, with ten members. Rev. J. E. Flanders was the first pastor. The church building was erected in the summer of 1857, and is to be superceeded by a new structure during the present year, 1883. The society now has sixty-five resident, and forty non-resident members, with Rev. R. W. Collins, pastor.

St. John of the Cross Roman Catholic church, located at East Albany, was organized by Rev. Father Michael McCauley, in 1874, Rev. Father John Michaud being the first pastor. The church building, a comfortable wood structure capable of seating 180 persons, was erected during the same year, at a cost of \$3,300, and is now valued, including grounds, at \$3,800. The society has 225 members, with Rev. Father Norbert Proulx, of Newport, pastor.



1891
The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1891. The names are given in alphabetical order of their surnames. The names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1891 are as follows: [illegible text]



BARTON.

BARTON lies in the eastern part of the county, in lat. $44^{\circ} 45'$, and long. $4^{\circ} 49'$, bounded northeasterly by Brownington, southeasterly by Westmore and Sutton, southwesterly by Sheffield and Glover, and northwesterly by Irasburgh. The township contains an area of a little over thirty-six square miles, which was granted October 20, 1781, to William Barton and his associates, Colton Gilson, John Murray, Ira Allen, Daniel Owen, Elkanah Watson, Charles Handy, Henry Rice, Peter Phillips, William Griswold, Benjamin Gorton, Joseph Whitmarsh, Elisha Bartlet, Richard Steer, Enoch Sprague, John Holbrook, Benjamin Handy, John Mumford, Benjamin Bowen, Michael Holbrook, Asa Kimball, Ephraim Bowen, Jr., Joseph Gorton, Elijah Bean, Joshua Belven, David Barton, John Paul Jones, Elijah Gore, and John Gorton, reserving the usual five shares for public purposes. Its charter, however, was not issued until October 20, 1789.

Most of these grantees, except Ira Allen, were residents of Providence, R. I., and it is claimed that the grantees had drafted their petition for a township by the name of Providence, but that Col. Barton, anxious to immortalize his name, carefully scratched out the word Providence and inserted his own name *Barton*. This version is only traditionary, however, and it is more than probable it is incorrect. William Barton was a brave officer in the Continental army, one of the principal grantees of the town, and by no means unpopular with his associates, who, in all probability, were knowing to and not opposed to the new township being named in his honor.

Though somewhat uneven, the territory has no prominent elevations except in the central and eastern parts. Barton mountain, in the central part, is quite prominent, and affords an excellent view of the surrounding beautiful scenery. Barton river forms the principal water-course. It has its source in this town, one of its branches, Roaring branch, heading in the fountains of Runaway pond, in Glover, flowing northerly into Barton; the other rises in May pond, and after passing through Crystal lake unites with the stream from Glover. Their united waters then take a northerly direction, and, just before they reach the northerly line of Barton, receive Willoughby river, a considerable stream, having its source in Westmore. From Barton, Barton river continues a northerly course, passing through the northeast corner of Irasburgh, and eastern part of Coventry, into Lake Memphremagog, watering about 160 square miles of territory. Runaway pond, in Glover, which broke its northern bound and run entirely out June 6, 1810, passed down this river, making very destructive ravages, the traces of which are still to be

seen. Several other minor streams are found throughout the township, which unite in enriching the soil, adding to the scenic beauty of the territory, and furnishing motive power for mills and factories. Crystal lake, formerly called *Belle Lac* by the French, is a beautiful little sheet of water, about two and one-half miles in length by a half mile in width, situated in the southern part of the town. Fuller pond, in the eastern part, covers an area of about one hundred acres. May pond is a small sheet of water in the eastern part of the town, lying partly in Westmore.

The soil is very fertile and well adapted to the growth of all kinds of grain, while the pasture land upon the hill slopes is excellent. The timber is hemlock, spruce, beech, birch, maple, etc. Large quantities of sugar is manufactured from the maple, for which the township is somewhat noted. The principal rock is *calciferous mica schist*. About two miles from the Irasburgh line, and parallel with it, there extends a narrow vein of *hornblende schist* the whole length of the town. The whole of the extreme eastern corner, covering an area of several square miles, the rocks are a mixture of *granite, syenite, and protogine*. No ore discoveries of importance have been made. Iron has been found in small quantities, and some traces of gold.

The only important work of internal improvement is the C. & P. R. & M. V. R. R., which extends through the town from south to north, with stations at South Barton, Barton, and Barton Landing. This road affords a very convenient mode of ingress and egress to the town, and an excellent medium for the transportation of imports and exports.

In 1880, Barton had a population of 2,366, and in 1882, was divided into ten school districts and contained fourteen common schools, employing three male and twenty female teachers, to whom was paid an aggregate salary of \$2,688.52. There were 482 pupils attending common school, while the entire cost of the schools for the year, ending October 31st, was \$2,988.67, with A. M. Wheeler, superintendent.

BARTON, an incorporated village, is beautifully located at the outlet of Crystal Lake, a little south of the central part of the town. The village is nicely laid out, contains some fine residences, has an excellent water-power, is a station on the C. & P. R. & M. V. R. R., and altogether is a charming and very flourishing little town, one of the most important in the county. It has three churches, (Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, and Roman Catholic,) a union graded school, a weekly newspaper, four general merchandise stores, two clothing stores, several groceries, an extensive carriage manufactory, a chair-stock mill, sash, door and blind factory, etc., and a population of about one thousand.

BARTON LANDING, located in the northern part of the town, on Barton river, is also an incorporated village and station on the C. & P. R. & M. V. R. R. It has two churches (Methodist Episcopal and Congregational), a graded school, hotel, three dry goods stores, two clothing stores, two groceries, one hardware and two drug and two millinery stores, two blacksmith shops,

two paint shops, two carriage shops, one shoe shop, one marble factory, two harness shops, a grist-mill, two saw and planing-mills, etc., and about 400 inhabitants.

On the night of July 18, 1876, the village was visited by a disastrous fire, originating in the store of Flint Bros. & Co., dealers in hardware, whence it rapidly spread to Austin's building, adjoining, and thence to the dwellings of D. S. Stafford and H. D. Bigelow. All of these buildings were destroyed, entailing a loss of about \$25,000.00. During that season O. H. Austin purchased the ground and erected a large business block on the site occupied by the burned buildings. On the 12th of February, 1878, another fire broke out, destroying this new building. Within a few weeks, however, Mr. Austin began to build the third time, and now has an excellent business block.

SOUTH BARTON, a post village and railroad station located in the southeastern part of the town, contains one store, one blacksmith shop, two saw-mills, and about a dozen dwellings.

Barton National Bank, located at Barton village, was chartered July 30, 1875, with a capital of \$150,000.00 and with the privilege of increasing the sum to \$300,000.00. The officers are Hiram McLellan, of Glover, president; Emory Davison, of Craftsbury, vice-president; and H. R. Dewey, cashier.

Barton Foundry and Machine Shops, located on Water street, were built by the present proprietor, John W. Murkland, in 1874, who now employs ten men in the manufacture of plows, sugar arches, stoves, all kinds of mill machinery and in general custom work.

G. A. Drew's sash, door and blind factory, located at Barton village, was established by Mr. Drew about 1875. He employs three men and turns out about \$10,000.00 worth of manufactured goods per annum.

The Walter Hawyard Chair Co.'s Mills, located at Barton village, were erected in 1859. Chair-stock in the rough is here manufactured and shipped to Pittsburgh, Mass., where it is finished for use. About 3,000,000 feet of hard and soft wood lumber is used annually, from which \$100,000.00 worth of goods are manufactured, giving employment to one hundred persons.

Charles J. Ufford's carriage manufactory, located on Water street, at Barton village, is one of the largest in the State. Mr. Ufford has been established in the business about fifteen years, and now manufactures annually about 160 wagons and carriages and thirty sleighs, representing an aggregate value of \$20,000.00. The repository for finished work is located on Park street. The works give employment to eighteen men.

Oscar F. Rice's carriage manufactory, located at Barton Landing, was built in 1867, by John M. Hammond, and was purchased by Mr. Rice in December, 1869. He does a business of about \$20,000.00 per year, employing two men.

Chandler, French & Co.'s box factory and lumber dressing mill, located at Barton Landing, was established in 1874. The firm now employs twenty men and does a business of about \$75,000.00 per annum.

L. M. Chandler's saw-mill, at Barton Landing, cuts 800,000 feet of lumber per annum.

Johnson & Allen's marble works, located on Main street, at Barton Landing, were established by Curtis Johnson, in 1871, who continued the business till 1875, when his son, William C., took the business and conducted it alone till 1882, when he took in Charles K. Allen. They manufacture monuments and headstones from marble and granite.

The Orleans Grist and Flouring Mills, C. S. Skinner, proprietor, located at Barton Landing, were established about thirty-eight years ago. The mills are supplied with four runs of stones and do a large and successful business.

C. E. Buswell's steam saw-mill, located just over the line in Westmore, has the capacity for manufacturing 10,000 feet of lumber and 10,000 shingles per day. Mr. Buswell employs twenty-five hands and turns out 2,000,000 feet of lumber and about the same number of shingles per year.

A. O. Blake's saw and grist-mills, are located at South Barton. The saw-mills manufacture 500,000 feet of common lumber and 50,000 feet of clapboards per annum. The grist-mill has two runs of stones. Mr. Blake employs fifteen hands.

The proprietors of Barton took prompt measures toward allotting and settling the town. On the day following the issue of the charter, October 21, 1789, they applied to Luke Knowlton, of Westminster, a justice of the peace—who issued his warrant, warning a meeting of the proprietors at the home of Charles Evans in Brattleboro, on the 2d Tuesday of February, for choosing officers, etc. The meeting assembled in pursuance of this warning, when Daniel Cahoon, of Lyndon, was chosen clerk. Colonel William Barton, William Chamberlin, and Elder Philemon Hines were chosen a committee to allot such township, and a tax of £ 1, 13s on each proprietor's share was voted to defray expenses of the same. General William Chamberlin made a survey and plan of the township, which was accepted by the proprietors October 18, 1791. Soon after this a party of four or five Rhode Island men came to Barton on foot, from Lyndon, and among other things brought a few potatoes. They encamped on the south side of the outlet of Crystal Lake, about ten rods from the head of the falls, where they chopped down the trees and partly cleared a small parcel of land, and planted their potatoes. This was the first clearing made in the town. In 1794, Colonel Barton came on and cleared three or four acres of land on lot No. 5 in the seventh range, on a ridge of land westerly from the old road, and extending to the top of the hill easterly from the present road. He also cut the timber from ten or fifteen acres more on the side hill toward the northeasterly corner of the lot. On the ridge at the easterly side of the old road he built a frail log house, without floor or chimney and containing but one room. During the same season Asa Kimball, from Nepucket, R. I., cleared a few acres on lot No. 5 in the sixth range, and also slashed four acres on lot No. 5 in the fifth range. During the summer of 1795, Colonel Barton raised thirty

or forty bushels of wheat on the land cleared by him the year previous, and Mr. Kimball raised about fifty bushels on his land. This was the first grain raised in the town.

Asa Kimball brought his family into the town in April, 1795, living for the first season in a cabin composed of poles and bark. During the autumn of that year Jacob Eddy and Peleg Hicks moved their families into the town, inhabiting the rude houses they had previously constructed. But when winter came on Mr. Hicks removed his family to Wheelock. Mr. Eddy remained in the town, the first family to winter here. He and his family suffered much during that season, and the following spring left the town. David Pillsbury and John Ames came in with their families during the early part of March, 1796, and James May, David Abbott, Samuel Lord, and Jonathan Robinson, brought their families to the town, and the infant settlement was fairly begun. In 1800, the town had 128 inhabitants.

The town was organized and the first town meeting held March 28, 1798, when Asa Kimball was chosen moderator; Abner Allyn, Jr., town clerk; Jonathan Allyn, Asa Kimball, and Jonathan Robinson, selectmen; David Pillsbury, treasurer; James Redmond, constable; David Pillsbury, sealer of leather; Asa Kimball, pound keeper; Oliver Blodget, grand juror; Samuel Nichols, hayward; Oliver Blodget, tythingman; James May and David Pillsbury, surveyors of highways and fence viewers; Jeremiah Abbot, hog-reeve; and Jonathan Allyn, sealer of weights and measures. The voters in the town at this time were David Abbot, Jonathan Allyn, Abner Allyn, John Beard, James Beard, Oliver Blodget, John Ames, Asa Kimball, Samuel Lord, James May, Samuel Nichols, David Pillsbury, John Palmer, James Redmond, Jonathan Robinson, Peter Taylor, Solomon Wadham, and Daniel Young. The first justice of the peace was Jonathan Allyn, in 1797, who retained the position twenty-four years. He was also the first representative, in 1802. The first saw-mill was built by William Barton, in the summer of 1796, near where the railroad crosses the river at the Mansfield farm. The first grist-mill was built by Asa Kimball, in 1797, on the site now occupied by the chair-stock factory. He also built a saw-mill, in 1798, where the grist-mill now is. The first child born in the town was Amelia May, October 3, 1796, a daughter of James and Elizabeth May. The first male child was George Abbot, born June 3, 1797, and died the 20th of the following month. The first adult person to die in the town was Paul Blount, a farm hand in the service of David Pillsbury, in September, 1798. The first barn was built by Daniel Pillsbury. The raisers came from Lyndon, finished the raising in the morning and returned to Lyndon for breakfast. The first church was built by the Congregationalists in 1820, about one mile north of Barton village. Lemuel Sturtevant was the first merchant, in 1801, though he continued in business but a short time. Col. Bangs and Capt. Bigelow opened a store in 1805, Samuel Works in 1806, and Abisha Goodel in 1809. Ellis Cobb built a fulling-mill for dressing cloth in 1803. Joseph Owen established a distillery

for manufacturing whiskey in 1804. The first physician was Elihu Lee, in 1802. The first lawyer to reside in the town was Asa King, in 1811. The first religious meeting was held at the dwelling of Asa Kimball, in 1803, by Phineas Peck, a Methodist preacher.

Asa Kimball, the first permanent settler, was a resolute and persevering man. Soon after he came to the town he opened a public-house and kept a tavern as long as he remained in the town. In 1816, he removed to Candor, N. Y., where he remained a few years, then removed to Burlington, Ohio, where, a few years after, he died.

Jonathan Robinson, a veteran of the Revolution, came to Barton, from Lyndon, Vt., in 1796, and located where his son, Lyndon, now resides. Only three families had preceded him in the town, hence he suffered all the privations and inconveniences attending the life of a pioneer, being, among other inconveniences, obliged to go to St. Johnsbury to mill, a distance of thirty miles. Lyndon Robinson now has in his possession a five-pail kettle that was bought for his father by Joseph Eddy, and carried from Lyndon on his head, bringing at the same time a half bushel of meal. Mr. Robinson married Hannah Owen, of Winchester, N. H., with whom he passed a happy wedded life of sixty-seven years, he dying May 6, 1852, aged eighty-seven years, his wife following him the fourteenth of the following November, aged ninety years. Their family consisted of eight children, seven of whom attained an adult age. Mr. Robinson was often chosen to positions of trust and responsibility by his appreciative townsmen, all of which he filled with ability and honor. In 1817, the season following the "cold summer," the St. Francis Indians found themselves with no seed-corn. One of the principal men of the tribe came into Barton for a supply, but indulging too frequently in fire-water, he became intoxicated and was refused admission into the houses. He finally laid down beside a fence, where he was subsequently found by Mr. Robinson, in a dying condition, the result of exposure. Mr. Robinson carried him into the house and kindly cared for him, where he lingered a day or two and died. His body was buried in the cemetery near by, and members of the tribe frequently visit the grave to this day. This kindness on the part of Mr. Robinson has made the tribe firm friends of the family. Two sons of this hardy pioneer now reside here, Lyndon and J. Prentice. Lyndon is eighty-three years of age. He has held the office of selectman fifteen consecutive years, and twenty-two years in all, lister several years, overseer of the poor five years, and represented the town in the Assembly in 1847, and in 1851.

David Abbott, from Parsonfield, Me., immigrated to Sheffield, Vt., in 1796. He remained there during that winter then located in Barton, upon the farm now owned by John G. Hall, where he built a camp, then a block-house and finally, after a number of years, a farm-house. He married Sarah Keyser, by whom he reared six children,—Polly, Prudence, David, George, David S., and Hannah P. David S. is the only one now living. Mr. Abbott

died in March, 1847, aged eighty-one years. His wife died in May, 1816. David S. was born here October 6, 1798, and has always, except four years, resided here since. He married Sarah Colley, in March 1830, and has had six children, five of whom are living. Mrs. Abbott died June 6, 1853.

James May, with his wife and one child, came to Barton April 1, 1796, in company with Asa Kimball. He was a magistrate for nearly half a century, trusted and confided in by all, and was almost always selected as a talisman upon jury in the higher courts, if present when such was required. He often served as petit and grand juror, and tried as many cases, as court and juror, as almost any man in the county. He died at the age of eighty-eight years, just sixty-seven years, to a day, from the time he came to reside in Barton. Nine of his numerous family arrived at the age of maturity though more than half were deceased before their parents.

Welcome Brown was born at North Providence, R. I., May 12, 1777, where he resided until 1798, when he came to Barton, in company with James Salisbury. Each took up a lot and worked together, keeping a bachelor's hall about two years. Brown located upon the farm now owned by his youngest son, Dr. W. O. Brown. February 6, 1800, he married Phebe Farnham, who died about ten years after, leaving four children. In 1812, he married Miss Freelope Owen, this union being blessed with five children. Eight of Mr. Brown's children attained an adult age, and three are now living. Elisha, the eldest, aged eighty-two years, is a farmer in Attleborough, Mass., Daniel O., aged sixty-seven, resides on a farm in Irasburgh, near Barton Landing. The youngest, Dr. Welcome O., is a practicing physician of Providence, R. I. Mr. Brown died in 1850, aged seventy-three years.

Daniel Smith, born in Tinmouth, Mass., April 6, 1800, came to Barton with his father, from Coventry, when about seven years of age. The family settled in the forest near the Brownington line, when they built a log house with a bark roof, and in which they spent their first winter. Mr. Smith then made some improvements, though the habitation would hardly come up to our modern ideas of comfort. Daniel was married December 31, 1823, to Eliza Sturtevant, and soon after located upon a farm about two miles north of the village. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith are now living, the former aged eighty-three years. They have been blessed with eight children, only two of whom, Charles W. and Thomas, are living, both in Canada.

Andrew Folsom, from Meredith, N. H., came to Barton at an early day and located near South Barton, on a part of the farm now owned by John Forest. He had a family of sixteen children, eleven of whom are now living. He died at the age of seventy-nine years.

Daniel B. Smith was an early settler on the farm now owned by John M. Perley on road 10. He had a family of seven children, only one of whom, Daniel, is living. Daniel was born in 1800, and has always resided here.

Joseph B. Leland, from Johnson, R. I., came to Barton about 1809, and located where Barton village now is. Here he owned a tract of more than

seven hundred acres, all of which, except two hundred acres, he sold to other settlers. He built for his residence the house now occupied by Ephraim Foster, known as Foster's hotel. He held many of the town trusts and was a colonel of militia in Rhode Island before he came here. Only two of Mr. Leland's seven children are now living, William and Albert, in this town. He died at his residence in Barton, aged fifty-two years.

Daniel Graves came to Barton, from New Hampshire, in 1809, locating about a mile southwest of Barton village, where he died in 1836. His wife died in 1844. His son William was born September 14, 1811. He served as town clerk from March 7, 1848, to April 10, 1882, and was postmaster several years, and well known throughout the county. He died December 1, 1882, aged seventy-one years. He had two brothers, Daniel, Jr., and John. William, Jr., now resides in the town with his mother, Nancy A. Graves.

Joseph Owen, born in Gloucester, R. I., came to Barton with James May and Asa and Philemon Kimball. His father, Daniel, was one of the original proprietors, and a lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island. Joseph was granted shares of land by him, which he drew with the others when the survey of the town was made, thus obtaining a large portion of the land where Barton village now stands. Mr. Owen assisted in cutting the canal by which Runaway pond was drained, in 1810. The flood caused by this event buried his land three feet under a sediment of mud, rubbish and debris, so that he left it and moved away, remaining about twenty years. During this time, as the alternate dry seasons came on, this rubbish gradually burned out, so that the land became again valuable. Mr. Owen then returned, remaining here during his long life, dying at the age of eighty-seven years. He was the father of four sons and six daughters, all of whom, except two of the sons and one daughter, are living, three, Daniel, Joseph and Freelove, (Mrs. John Drew), in Barton. Oscar D. Owen, son of Daniel, is a successful business man of the town, having been engaged in mercantile pursuits here about thirteen years.

John Russell, born in Kingston, N. H., came to Barton previous to 1812, and located on the Barton and Sheffield road, where he remained four or five years, then located upon the farm now owned by John G. Hall, remained fifteen or twenty years, and finally removed to the farm now owned by his son, Asahel, where he died. He was the father of five sons and two daughters, three of whom, James, Asahel and John C., reside in this town.

Jonathan Skinner, Sen., came from Connecticut to Orange county, Vt., about 1806, where he resided until his death. Jonathan Jr., removed with his mother and family to Caledonia county, where he carried on the clothier's trade until his death. His son, Jonathan F., commenced the practice of medicine in 1822, and remained in that county until March, 1842, when he removed to Brownington, and lived about ten years, then sold out and went to Ohio. He remained there only about two years, then returned and has since resided in Barton. He married Sophia Stevens, of Barnet, by whom

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he had seven children, five of whom are living. For his second wife he married Alice B. May, of Barton. Mr. Skinner was appointed examining surgeon in 1861, which office he still holds. He represented the town in the legislature of 1859-'60, and was county senator in 1865-'66.

Timothy Dudley, a native of Maine, came to this town, from New Hampshire, in 1819. The following year he assisted in raising the first frame building in Barton Landing, a saw-mill built by Roger Enos, of Irasburgh. Mr. Dudley remained only about two years at this time, when he married and removed to Glover, remained there four years, then went to Danville and resided until 1840, when he again returned to Barton and purchased the Pillsbury farm south of Barton Landing. In 1871, he came to the village, where he now resides.

Enoch Fisk, born in Sharon, Vt., September 10, 1796, came to Barton in 1819. He afterwards resided for a short time in New Hampshire, but finally located here permanently, on Barton river. Mr. Fisk has held many of the town trusts with satisfaction to all. He served in the war of 1812. Two of his four children are living. Roswell R. and Seymour N.

Joseph Colley, born in New Hampshire, came to Barton in 1821, at the age of nine years. At the age of twenty-one he engaged in the manufacture of shoes, continuing the business about twenty-five years, since which time, he has been engaged in farming. When he came to Barton Landing there were but three frame buildings in the town, a house, barn and saw-mill. The only grist-mill was at Barton village, owned by Col. Cobb.

Chauncey G. Drown, born in Wheelock, came to Barton about 1822, and died here January 17, 1881, aged seventy-one years. His son Grover, born where he now resides, is postmaster, station agent of Passumpsic R. R., manager of the Western Union Telegraph office, and agent for the U. S. and Canada Express Company. Melvin, another son, is a manufacturer of dimension lumber and owns 700 acres of land.

William Barnard came to Barton in 1830, and carried on the blacksmith business at Barton village. He reared a family of nine children and died in August, 1852. Mrs. Barnard died in January, 1842. Their son Edward now resides here. He held the office of representative in 1852-'53, and has also held most of the other town offices.

Milton Barnard, born in Fitzwilliam, (now Troy,) N. H., came to Barton about 1828, where he married Clarissa Kimball. In 1843, he located at Barton village, where they remained until 1869, then removed to the place they now occupy, on road 37. They have two children John M. and Clara K., both residing at home with their parents.

Albert R. Thompson, born in Fairfax, Vt., in 1810, came to Barton in 1832, and located at Barton Landing, where he remained until 1842, then removed to road 48, where he now resides.

Joseph Willis, born in Windsor county, Vt., in 1800, located in Washington county with his parents when ten years of age, where he remained until

about 1838, when he came to Barton and located where William Graves now resides. In 1864, he purchased the place now occupied by his son, Orrin, on road 25½.

Joseph Drew immigrated from New Hampshire to Canada at an early day where he subsequently died, and the family removed to Danville, Vt. His son Samuel, was born September 25, 1803, and came to Barton in 1845. In 1850, he purchased the farm he now occupies. March 20, 1825, he married Betsey S. Hill, of Danville, by whom he had a family of eleven children, seven of whom are living. Mrs. Drew died August 28, 1882.

Horatio N. Wright, from St. Johnsbury, Vt., settled in Glover in 1832, and about 1835, located in Newport, where he kept an hotel for a number of years. In 1866, he came to this town and now resides with his daughter, Mary A. Blake, on road 19, aged seventy-five years.

Isaac McNeil was born October 26, 1803, and came to Barton in 1822. In 1830, he married Clarissa Green, of Wheelock, and located upon the farm she now occupies. He died from injuries received at the burning of George Reed's dwelling, January 5, 1879. One of his sons, Alonzo F., died from injuries received while hauling logs, April 2, 1880. A daughter, Emeline, and Isaac R., reside at home with their mother.

Thomas Wiggins, from Wolfboro, N. H., came to Barton about 1820, and located upon the farm now owned by A. Humphrey, on road 19. He reared a family of eleven children, five of whom are now living, and died of heart disease in 1838. His son, W. P. Wiggins, born in 1820, resides on road 19½. He married Louisa Dean and has five children. William T., son of W. P., also resides on road 19½. He married Jennie M. Batchelder, of Compton, P. Q., in 1871, and has three children.

Almond Mason, born in Ludlow, Vt., came to Barton about 1835, and located on road 25, where he now resides with his son, William F. He married Miss Minerva Gage, of Waterford, and has reared a family of six children, four of whom are now living. Lyman died of starvation in Andersonville prison, Joseph died in infancy, Wilbur F. resides in this town, Sarah E. resides in Minnesota, Lucy A., (Mrs. John Leland), is a resident of Barton, and Elsie, widow of Lewis R. Wood, Jr., resides in Glover. Mrs. Mason died in 1875.

James H. Cook, born in Lebanon, N. H., came to Barton Landing in 1841, remained five years, then removed to Brownington and remained nine years, and finally came back to Barton, in 1852, and located on road 8, where he now resides.

Captain Ira Merrill, born in Tolland, Conn., October 31, 1788, came to Irasburgh about 1807, where he remained until about 1847, then located in this town, upon the farm now owned by his son, Orrin H., on road 7. He reared a family of ten children, three of whom, Orrin H., G. G., and Cornelius P., are living. He died December 10, 1855. Mrs. Merrill died February 15, 1860.

John Forest, a native of New Hampshire, came to Barton, from Caledonia

county, in 1849, and died here March 3, 1881, aged eighty years, eight months and nineteen days. Rev. John Forest, son of John, came here with his father, and is now a Methodist clergyman residing on road 46.

Isaac Goodnow, born in Newfane, Vt., located in Glover about 1842, where he remained about ten years, then came to Barton, locating at Barton village. In 1866, he removed to road 46, where he now resides.

Edwin A. Grow, born in Morgan, Vt., in 1831, was married at the age of twenty-two years to Miss Zilpha A. Cass, of Barton, and located in this town. April 4, 1861, he enlisted in the Union Army, as a drummer in Company D, 3rd Regiment. Here he was stricken with fever and obliged to return home, where he partially recovered and finally returned to the front and was appointed hospital steward and remained until 1864. He is now suffering from the effects of his army life, being totally disabled with a spinal disease which the doctors pronounce incurable.

Samuel Nelson was born in Wheelock, Vt., March 25, 1807, and now resides with his son, B. M. R. Nelson, who came here in 1861. The latter is extensively engaged in stock dealing, having bought and sold 10,000 sheep and 1,000 head of cattle during the past year. Another son, E. S. Nelson, came to the town about five years since and is now an enterprising farmer.

Samuel Willard, born in Barnstead, N. H., died in Sheffield, June 8, 1870, aged sixty-two years. His son, Oliver T., came to Barton and located upon the farm he now occupies, in the spring of 1861.

David N. Gibb, born in Danville, May 24, 1806, came to Brownington with his father in 1810, remained until 1826, then removed to Lowell, Mass., remained there a little over seventeen years, and finally, in 1854, located in Derby, where he still resides. His son, Charles S., is engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes at Barton Landing.

David Gillis, a native of Ireland, came to Vermont in 1847, and, in 1872, located in this town, on the Irasburgh road, where he still resides.

Lorenzo D. Webster, born in New Hampshire, came to Barton Landing in 1865, where he has since been engaged in mercantile pursuits.

Ira Skinner, born in Albany, Vt., died at the residence of his son Daniel, at Barton Landing, aged seventy years. Daniel, father of Ira, a soldier in the revolutionary army, was one of the first settlers of Albany. Daniel, son of Ira, was born in Albany and came to Barton Landing in 1866, where he is engaged as a book-keeper for Mr. Granby. He served two years in the war of the rebellion, and was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness. Henry Skinner, brother of Ira, was born in Albany, served in the war of 1812, and now lives in Michigan, aged ninety-one years.

James Clement, born in New Hampshire, removed to Irasburgh with his father, Tristram Clement, in January, 1826, who settled upon the farm now owned by the heirs of Daniel Houghton. After James became of age he resided on several different farms in Irasburgh, and finally came to this town, locating at Barton Landing, where he still resides.

William H. Blaisdell, born in Hardwick, Vt., was engaged in mercantile pursuits, in Lowell and Greensboro, eighteen or twenty years, and finally located at Barton Landing, where he is engaged in the real estate and brokerage business.

Daniel Buchanan, born in Argyle, Scotland, in 1817, came to Derby, Vt., in 1830, remained there about five years, then resided in Holland thirteen years, and in Brownington thirteen years, and then located at Barton Landing where he still resides.

Mark F. Blake located at South Barton in 1856, where he carried on a lumber business until 1870, when he removed to St. Johnsbury, where he now resides. Mr. Blake held most of the town offices, and was a prominent citizen. His son, A. O. Blake, still carries on the business at South Barton. He married Ida A. Brockway, of Sutton, and has two children, Kenneth M. and Gertrude M.

Hon. William W. Grout, of Barton village, was born in Compton, P. Q., May 24, 1836. He received a liberal classical education, read law and took a course at the State and National Law Schools, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., graduating in 1857, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, locating at Barton. He served in the war of the rebellion as lieutenant-colonel of the 15th Vt. Vols. In 1865, and 1866, he was State's attorney for Orleans county, and was a delegate to the Chicago convention in 1868. He was a member of the general assembly, from Barton, in 1868, '69, '70, and '74, a senator from the county in 1876, and was president *pro tempore* of the senate, and finally was elected a member of the 47th congress.

Among the early settlers of Barton, the following were ex-soldiers of the revolution : Jonathan Robinson, David Pillsbury, William Gould, Ebenezer Cross, Joseph Graves, Paul Seekins, John Brown, Joel Benton, Lemuel Sturtevant, John Merriam, Abraham Whittaker, Elias Bingham, David Abbott, Samuel Thatcher, John Parlin, Joseph Hyde, David Hamlet, Capt. Samuel Wells, George Keyzer, and John Adams. The soldiers of the war of 1812, were Royal Cross, Daniel Horham, Elisha Parlin, Peter Cross and Nathan Gould, called out as militia for three months ; Abraham Whittaker, Alexander Benton, and Seymour Benton were one year's men. Andrew Folsom served in the Florida war. John Folsom went to the Mexican war and has never since been heard from. There were a number of soldiers in the war of 1812, who enlisted from other towns who subsequently lived and died here, viz. : Richard Newton, Moses Spaulding, Philip Colby, Laban Cass, Otis Peck, Moses C. Varney, and Alexander Benton. Enoch Fisk is now a resident of the town. In the late civil war, the town furnished 168 enlisted men, fifteen of whom were killed in service, or died from wounds or disease contracted while in the service.

The Congregational Church of Brownington and Barton Landing, located at Barton Landing and Brownington, was organized in Brownington by Rev. Jonathan Hovey, with ten members, March 4, 1809. The church was ex-

tended to Barton Landing and the name changed, May 25, 1875. Until 1841, the court-house and old academy hall were used, at Brownington ; but during that year the present building was erected. The church at Barton Landing was built in 1875. Each will seat about 200 persons, the former having cost \$2,000.00, and the latter \$6,000.00, and both together are now valued at \$7,000.00. The society has 105 members, with Rev. J. A. Bates, pastor.

The Barton Congregational Church located at Barton village, was organized September 24, 1817, with seventeen members. Rev. Thomas Simpson was the first pastor. The first church building was dedicated September 6, 1820, the second December 29, 1842, and third and present, September 25, 1876. All of the buildings were wood structures, the present one cost \$15,000.00, will accommodate 350 persons, and is now valued at \$10,000.00. The tower has lately been furnished with a fine town clock, costing about \$550.00. The society has 112 members, with Rev. Lawrence Phelps, pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, located at Barton village, was organized by Hezekiah Ramsdall, in 1833, Rev. David Cop being the first pastor. The church building was erected during the same year, a brick structure, at a cost of \$3,000.00 ; it will seat 300 persons and is now valued, including grounds, at \$5,000.00. The society has eighty members, with Rev. S. S. Bingham, pastor.

The Methodist Church, located at Barton Landing, was organized by Israel Putnam, with fifteen members, in 1846. A church building was erected during that year which did service until 1876, when the present building was erected at a cost of \$800.00, about its present value. The society has 140 members, with Rev. — Swett, pastor.

The Barton Roman Catholic Church, located at Barton village, was organized by Rev. Father John Michaud, in 1876. The church edifice was built during the same year, at a cost of \$1,000; it will seat 190 persons, and is now valued, including grounds, at \$1,400. The society has 440 members under the charge of Rev. Father Norbert Proulx, of Newport.



BROWNINGTON.

BROWNINGTON lies in the eastern-central part of the county, in lat. $44^{\circ} 49'$, and long. $4^{\circ} 51'$, bounded northeast by Salem and Charleston, southeast by Westmore, southwest by Barton, and northwest by Coventry, being ninety-five miles north from Windsor, forty-five miles north by east from Montpelier, and fifty-seven miles northeast from Burlington. It was chartered to Timothy and Daniel Brown, under the name of Brownington, October 2, 1780, an oblong tract of land containing only 19,845 acres. The usual township area of 23,040 acres was made up, however, by Brownington Gore, a tract of land that has since been annexed to Morgan.

The proprietors soon after disposed of their interest in the new township to the State of Connecticut, which in turn disposed of the property to Elijah and Elisha Strong, and Amos Porter. These gentlemen made preparations to begin a settlement, but it is supposed that they assumed responsibilities beyond their control, so were obliged to re-sell the property to Connecticut. Elijah Strong, however, became an agent for the State and subsequently, with his brother, Mr. Porter, and others commenced a settlement in the town.

The surface of the town is moderately uneven, the only prominent elevation being in the central part. The principal water-course is Willoughby river, which issues from the lake of that name in Westmore, and after flowing through the southern part of this town unites with Barton river, in the northern part of Barton. Numerous small streams are found throughout the territory, and in the northern part, lying partly in Derby, is a small pond named after the town. The rocks that enter into the geological structure of the town are mostly of the *calceiferous mica schist* formation, except in the southeastern part, where they are *granitic*. A narrow bed of *hornblende schist* extends through the central part, from north to south. The soil is good, comparing favorably with any in the county.

In 1880, Brownington had a population of 856, and in 1882, was divided into seven school districts and contained seven common schools, employing two male and thirteen female teachers, to whom was paid an aggregate salary of \$738.53. There were 188 pupils attending school, while the entire cost of the schools for the year, ending October 31, was \$797.86, with J. A. Gibson, superintendent.

EVANSVILLE, a post village located in the southern part of the town, con-

tains a saw-mill, whetstone factory, shingle-mill, blacksmith shop, two groceries, and about twenty dwellings. Joseph H. Evans, located here in 1842, and cut the first tree on the present site of the village, and from him it received its name.

BROWNINGTON, a post village located in the southwestern part of the town, contains one church (Congregational), one store, academy building, and about a dozen dwellings. The Orleans county grammar school was incorporated and located here in 1822, the building being completed and the school opened in the autumn of 1823, under the charge of the Rev. James Woodward. Courts were also held here on the alternate sessions, Brown-ington and Craftsbury being the shire towns of the county, until the legisla-ture removed the county-seat to Irasburgh, the last court being held here in 1816.

BROWNINGTON CENTER, a post village located a little south of the central part of the town, contains one church (Union), one store, two blacksmith shops and about eight dwelling.

Henry E. Preston's saw-mill, located on road 2, is operated by water-power, running about six months out of the year. It has the capacity for cutting 800 feet of lumber per hour, but cuts annually about 300,000 to 500,000 feet of lumber, and does custom shingle sawing.

Elisha Foster's saw-mill, located at Evansville, was built by Harris Alexander in 1851, upon the site of a mill built by Joel Trull in 1842, and destroyed by fire in 1851. It has been the property of Mr. Foster since 1871, who employs ten men and manufactures 2,250,000 feet of lumber per annum.

A. F. Pike's scythe-stone factory, located at Evansville, employs ten men at the factory and four at the quarry, on road 29, and manufactures 3,000 gross of scythe-stones per year. The grit of the stone is such as to make goods of an excellent quality and they are becoming very popular.

N. Gallup's steam mill, located on road 14, is operated by an eighty horse-power engine, and is furnished with a lumber saw, shingle machine, band-saw, bolting-saw, planing machine, and set of box-making machinery. Mr. Gallup employs twenty men and cuts 1,500,000 feet of lumber, 1,500,000 shingles, and 300,000 feet of lumber into chair-stock, 800,000 feet into boxes.

The first settlement was made by Deacon Peter Clark, upon the place lately known as the Hall farm, where Rev. S. R. Hall resided. Other settle-ments were made in the locality at or near the same time, 1796 or 1797, by James Porter, Samuel Smith, Jr., H. Kellam, Valentine Going, Samuel Smith, Sr., and Amos Porter. Soon after these settlements were made in the western part of the town, others were commenced in the eastern part, prob-ably in 1799, by Erastus Spencer, Elijah Spencer, and Joel Priest, near the west line of Westmore. In 1798 or '99, Elijah and Ashbel Strong located on North hill, and during this latter year, Ebenezer Gridley, George Drew,

Daniel Knox, Ebenezer Crouch, John Merriam and Luke Gilbert were in the town, but it is not known whether they had all made settlements or not. O. Weber settled upon the farm now owned by Margaret Nichols. Luke Gilbert came with Elijah Strong and labored with him for a year, then settled upon the farm now owned by S. R. Jenkins. Mr. Kingsbury commenced on the farm now owned by Mrs. A. P. Buxton.

The first town meeting was warned by John Bean, Esq., of Wheelock, Caledonia county, to be held at the dwelling of Major Samuel Smith, March 28, 1799. On this day the meeting assembled and organized the town by the election of the following officers: Major Samuel Smith, moderator; Elijah Strong, town clerk; Elijah Strong, Amos Porter, and Samuel Smith, selectmen; Elijah Strong, treasurer, Samuel Smith, Luke Gilbert, and Peter Clark, listers; Luke Gilbert, constable; Obadiah Wilcox, highway surveyor; James Porter, fence viewer; Luke Gilbert and Jonathan Smith, haywards; and Justus Smith, pound-keeper. Little other business was transacted, except to vote an assessment of \$15.00 for defraying the town expenses for the ensuing year. Among those who were appointed to the town offices at the March meeting, 1800, are found the names of Benjamin Newhall, Luther Smith, Elijah Spencer, and Carlos Cowles.

At a freemen's meeting in September, 1799, Eben Gridley, George Drew, Daniel Knox, Ebenezer Crouch, Eleazer Kingsbury and John Merriam took the freeman's oath. At this meeting twenty votes were cast for governor, and Elijah Strong was elected representative. Among the new names found on the town records during the second decade, are those of Gilbert Graw, Amherst Stewart, Isaac Smith, Humphrey Nichols, Reuben Trussell, Lemuel Nye, Daniel Bailey, Noah Allen, Tristram Robinson, John Sash, Samuel Burnham, Joseph Marsh, Amos Percival, Abraham Tracy, Zenas Field, William White, Alden Farnsworth, Benjamin Walker, James Seavey, Samuel Burke, Joshua Smith, Enos Bartlett, Amasa Plastridge, Horace Huntoon, Samuel Ward, Seth Kidder (a town pauper), Enos Bartlett, Philip Flanders, Jonathan Eaton, Jonas Cutting, Isaac Smith, Jeremiah Tracy, Ebenezer Terry, Seth Bartlett, Aristides Houstis, Asa Plastridge, Asa Winston, James Nevers, Daniel Elkins, and Cyrus Eaton. Jabez Nevers, Nathaniel Wheeler, Jonathan E. Dorris, Albert Gabrin, George C. West, William Custy, Jonathan Nye, Orra C. Blass, Gilman Esty, E. G. Strong, and James Finley appear in 1820.

The first birth in the town was that of Luke Spencer, son of Erastus Spencer, in 1800. The first death was that of a Mrs. Porter, in 1799. She was buried near the house of John Twombly. The first public house was opened by Maj. Samuel Smith, in 1799. Silas Brigham was the first to carry on the business of tanning, and James Silsby was the first blacksmith and axe-maker. Abram Day had the first furnace for small castings, and Samuel Ward had the first pottery. The first store-goods were brought into town by Levi Bigelow, who was not, however, a resident.

Erastus Spencer, one of the first settlers, came to Brownington in 1797, and located in the eastern part of the town. Luke, son of Erastus, was the first child born in the town. In 1806, he made the first settlement on the farm now owned by his son William.

Joel Priest, a revolutionary soldier, settled in the eastern part of the town, with his son, Joel, Jr., about the year 1800, and soon after removed to the farm now occupied by Mrs. L. G. Priest. Joel, Jr., reared a family of seven children, six of whom were daughters. Stephen S., the only son, was born on the old homestead, now occupied by his widow, in 1815, and died January 21, 1883, aged sixty seven years. Mrs. Almira Wilson is the only one of the daughters now living. Mrs. L. G. Priest is a daughter of Luke Gilbert, who settled here in 1799. Mr. Gilbert took an active interest in the public affairs of the town, and served in the legislature several years. His death occurred in 1845, at the age of seventy-six years. Five of his ten children are living, Mrs. Priest and Mrs. Eunice H. Spencer, in this town, and their three brothers in the west.

The Baxters of Orleans county are sprung remotely from the Baxters of Norwich, England, who came to America about 1632, and, with others from the same county, Norfolk, founded Norwich, Conn. The name Baxter is strongly associated with Norwich, for about 1775, a colony from Norwich, Conn., founded the newer Norwich in Windsor county, Vermont. Among others who came to the new settlement to conquer the primeval forests and win the virgin soil was Elihu Baxter, who, with his bride, Triphena Taylor, came in 1777. Fifteen children were born to them in Norwich, Vt. The oldest, William Baxter, studied law at Norwich with Colonel Buck, who was for several terms sent by the new State to the national legislature, which then (1798) met at Philadelphia, and whose son later succeeded his father. This William Baxter, born in 1778, after the completion of his law studies commenced the practice of his profession at Brownington, in 1801, and resided here until his death, October 1, 1827. His wife was Lydia Ashley, of Claremont, N. H. Of the other sons of Elihu Baxter, Elihu, Jr., was a physician, went to Portland, Me., and has left some descendants who bear the name; Chester settled at Sharon, Vt., as a merchant, but left no descendants; Erastus went to Malone, N. Y., and left descendants; James came up to Stanstead, Canada, and was a successful merchant—none of his descendants are, we believe, now living; John W. was a merchant at Lebanon, N. H., and the father of John W., who lived and died in Stanstead. A son of the latter lives at Sherbrooke, Canada. He and his children are the only living descendants of John W., of Lebanon. Harry, son of Elihu, was a successful merchant at Barton. None of his descendants are now living in Orleans county. Portus, son of William, of Brownington, born in 1806, settled, about 1830, at Derby Line. He was thrice sent to congress, and represented the 3d district throughout the war of the rebellion. His services to Vermont soldiers in those dark days need not be told to the present genera-

tion. He died at Washington in 1868, leaving a widow, recently deceased, and four sons. Of these, only one is now living in Orleans county. He and his children are the only descendants of William Baxter, of Brownington, living in the State and bearing the family name. Of the remaining sons of Portus, two reside in Washington, and one in Chicago. Neither has any children. The oldest, Jed H., is a colonel in the regular army. Carlos Baxter, of Burlington, was a son of William, but left no descendants to bear the name. As is the case with many of our oldest families, the tendency is towards extinction of the name; and the same tendency extends to the female line. The only daughter of William left no descendants, and of the three daughters of Carlos, of Burlington, one only, the wife of Bradley B. Smalley, has children.

Rev. Anson C. Smith was born in Bridgewater, N. H., in 1812, and spent his early life in that town. Later his parents removed to Peacham, where he taught school several years and learned the carpenter trade. In 1835, he experienced religion, studied divinity and became a Methodist minister, preaching in Moretown, Corinth, Montpelier, Thetford, Tunbridge, East Barnard, Hartland, Wilmington, Brattleboro, Craftsbury, Danville, Lyndon and Hardwick. He also studied and practiced medicine for many years in his various charges. Mr. Smith was an active, stirring man, and instrumental in building several houses of worship. He died in Hardwick, May 23, 1862, aged fifty years. His widow now resides with her daughter, Mrs. B. C. Boden, on road 6 in this town.

Gilbert Gross, a native of Massachusetts, came to Brownington in 1810, and made the first settlement on the farm now owned by B. C. Boden.

Miss Lucinda Rice, daughter of John Rice, of Walpole, N. H., came to Brownington in 1827, and in December, 1829, married John Bryant, a resident of Irasburgh, and located on road 3, near Brownington pond, where their son, G. E. Bryant, now resides. Mr. Bryant was a representative, and held other offices of trust in the town.

Amariah C. Joslyn came to Bloomington, with Timothy Joslyn, from Morristown, in 1837, and purchased of B. Robinson and E. White a farm of 200 acres on road 1, where his son, C. H., and his widow still reside. There were then no buildings on the place, and only a small clearing had been made. Mr. Joslyn held most of the town offices, was a justice of the peace twenty years, and died October 12, 1877.

Moses Foss was born in Lyndon, Vt., in November, 1819, and in 1841, came to Irasburgh, remained there three years, then came to Brownington and made the first settlement on the farm now owned by Moses A. Foss.

Cyrus P. Heath was born in Groton, Vt., March 11, 1808, and lived in Ryegate up to 1840, when he removed to Barton, and since that time has been a resident of Orleans county, having lived in Brownington for the past forty years, a great portion of which time he has spent on the farm he now occupies on road 28. One of his sons, George A., was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864.

John Marshall, born in Lincolnshire county, England, emigrated to Canada with his father, John, in 1829, resided there three years and then came to Vermont. In 1848, he located in this town. He made the first settlement on the farm now owned by George Going, and also the first on the farm of George White.

Robert Alexander, from West Fairlee, came here in 1836. In 1855, his son, Robert, Jr., located upon and cut the first tree on the farm he still occupies.

Orson A. Grow, from Hartland, Vt., came into this county in 1819. In 1825, he married Fanny Allbee, of Derby, a daughter of Elijah Allbee, an early settler in that town, and remained there about three years. He then resided in Morgan six years, in Holland nineteen years, in Barton fourteen years, and the remainder of his life in this town, dying February 4, 1875, aged seventy-five years. His widow resides here with her son Lorenzo.

Asa R. Smith, son of Samuel, Jr., was born August 2, 1802, in this town. He married Elvira S. Grow in 1834, who died in 1860. For his second wife he married Fanny A. Grow, sister of his first, who is now living. Mr. Smith was sheriff of the county a number of years and dealt largely in real estate. He died November 24, 1871. His only son, George E., is still a resident of the town.

Dr. James R. Grow, from Hinsdale, N. H., came to Brownington in May, 1820, locating near Brownington village. He practiced here for a number of years and was known as a jovial man and a skillful physician. He finally removed to Holyoke, Mass., where he died in February, 1857. His wife, Sophia Sanger, died in 1825. Five of their nine children are now living.

Samuel Smith, Jr., from Surry, N. H., came to Brownington about the year 1800, locating upon the farm now owned by Orvis Marsh. His son Isaac settled upon the farm now owned by Orson Grow, where he resided until his death. He married Mercy Priest, daughter of Joel, reared a family of eight children and died in 1831. His wife died in 1859. Isaac C., son of Isaac, who now lives here, was born September 30, 1812, married Zilpha Patch, of Derby, in 1843, and for his second wife Sarah Burnham, of New Hampshire, rearing three children. His second wife died November 13, 1881. Samuel, Jr., was twice married and died in 1825. Two of his six children are now living.

Erastus Spencer came to Brownington, from Weathersfield, Vt., about 1800, and died here in 1841, aged sixty-five years. His wife, Lucy Stimpson, died in 1865, aged ninety-six years. William, son of Erastus, born in 1806, has always resided on the farm he now occupies. He has been twice married and reared a family of eight children, only one of whom, Mrs. A. O. Joslyn, is living. Mr. Spencer has been a member of the Congregational church over fifty years.

Hon. Jasper Robinson, for many years a merchant here, was one of the early settlers of the town. He was elected a representative several times,

and served as assistant county judge a number of years. Mr. Robinson was an upright man, firm in his decisions, and a leading member of the Congregational church. He married Abigail Steel and reared a family of eight children, only one of whom, Jane A., wife of Philander Balch, of Charleston, is living. He died September 5, 1842. His wife died January 1, 1842.

Mrs. Farnshon (Hill) Twombly, who died at the residence of her son, John Twombly, in 1868, was born in Newburyport, Mass., August 2, 1771. Among the events of her early life which she remembers distinctly was a visit of Gen. Washington to Portsmouth, N. H. A little girl from out the multitude who had gathered to him, as she first cast her eyes upon the "saviour of her country" exclaimed: "Why you are nothing but a man!" The innocent remark affected the great man to tears. Mrs. Twombly also recalled another incident of that visit. A countryman in his anxiety to see Gen. Washington, made his way to town with an old horse, the harness being composed entirely of ropes and wood. At this unique display she said the General laughed heartily. At an early period her father removed to New Hampshire, and in 1796, she married Jacob Twombly. In 1801, they removed to Sheffield, and in 1830 came to this town. Mrs. Twombly lived to leave eight children, sixty-six grandchildren, and fifty-six great grandchildren. Six of her own and more than one hundred of the others are now living. She died at the great age of ninety-seven years. Her husband died in 1852.

Samuel S. Tinkham, a descendant of John Tinkham, who came over from England in the second vessel that brought supplies to the pilgrims of the "May Flower," came to Brownington, in 1850, and purchased the farm upon which he still resides. Mrs. Tinkham's mother, Ruth Richmond who resides with them, is the oldest person in the town. She was born in Hanover, N. H., July 22, 1785, married Elijah Richmond in 1863, and reared a family of eight children, four of whom are now living. Mrs. Richmond retains her mental faculties wonderfully well, at the age of ninety-eight years. She remembers quite distinctly the time when Washington was president.

During the war of 1812, the inhabitants became very much alarmed on account of the Indians, fearing an attack from them. The building of a block-house on North hill was contemplated, but never done. The inhabitants, however, placed their ammunition in a house on that hill. At one time, quite a panic was caused by the circulation of a report that the British were coming on to seize the ammunition. A guard was placed over the store-house, but as morning dawned with no British in sight the excitement subsided. Some of the people buried a portion of their effects and left the town, a number of whom never returned. Smuggling was carried on to a considerable extent, enriching some and ruining others. Peace was at last declared, however, and no British, Indian or Tory harmed any of the people of Brownington. When the war of the Union came upon us, the town showed its patriotism by furnishing sixty-two enlisted men to fight the battles of our country, seventeen of whom were killed, or died from wounds or disease contracted while in the service.

CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, an oblong town in the eastern part of the county, in lat. $44^{\circ} 51'$, and long $4^{\circ} 57'$, bounded northeast by Morgan, southeast by Brighton, in Essex county, southwest by Westmore and Brownington, and northwest by Derby, was granted by Vermont November 6, 1780, and chartered November 10th of the same year, to the "Hon. Abraham Whipple, his shipmates" and others, containing 23,040 acres. Commodore Whipple was a distinguished naval officer in the Revolutionary war, and named the town Navy, in honor of the American navy. This name was retained until November 6, 1825, when it was altered to Charleston.

The surface of the town is somewhat uneven, some portions being very low. Clyde river is the largest stream. It rises in Spectacle pond, in Brighton, thence flowing through Island Pond into this town, in a northwesterly direction nearly through its center. Some falls of importance are found on the stream, especially the Great falls in the western part of the town, where the descent is more than a hundred feet in forty rods; but its current is generally slow. The principal tributaries of the Clyde are Ferrin's river from the north, and the waters of Suke's pond through a brook; then the waters of Cole's Copper brook, Morgan Gull brook, also, the stream from Cole's pond in Brighton; next Buck's brook from Brighton, Mad brook from Westmore, and Echo pond brook at the East village; next Fenner brook from Westmore, then the Nutting brook from Broadway pond, and Toad pond brook from Toad pond. These all flow into Clyde river above Pensioners pond in this town. Echo pond, situated in the easterly part of the township, receives the waters of Seymour pond in Morgan, and through that the waters of Holland pond. Echo pond is a beautiful sheet of water one mile from the East village, whose mill-privileges are supplied by its waters through the brook which is its outlet. It is one mile and a half long and one mile wide. General Whitelaw gave it the name of Echo pond from the fact that when any sound was produced in its vicinity it was reverberated in various directions, producing a series of echoes. Pensioners pond is the next in size, and was so named by Abner Allyn, on account of the pension of Mr. Varnum, a revolutionary soldier, being used to build a mill-dam and saw-mill in 1820, near the Great falls, by his son, George Varnum. Toad pond is above Pensioners pond, near the great swamp on the Brownington line. Broadway pond is near the Morgan line.

The soil of the territory is a rich loam, capable of producing excellent

crops. The alluvial flats along the Clyde are extensive, though many of them are too low for cultivation, but improve as years pass by. In the southeast part is a bog meadow containing over 500 acres. The climate is considered exceedingly healthful. The geological structure is principally rocks of the *calciferous mica schist formation*. The northwestern part is made up of *hornblende schist*, and the southeastern of granite.

In 1880, Charleston had a population of 1,204, and in 1882, the town was divided into twelve school districts and contained twelve common schools, employing three male and seventeen female teachers, to whom was paid an aggregate salary of \$1,349.91. There were 275 pupils attending common school, while the entire cost of the schools for the year, ending October 31st, was \$1,446.53, with D. I. Quint, superintendent.

WEST CHARLESTON, a post village located in the western part of the town, on Clyde river, contains two churches (Congregational and Baptist), academy, hotel, four stores, one tin shop, one furniture shop, grist-mill, tub factory, saw-mill, emery wheel manufactory, two blacksmith shops, and about 300 inhabitants.

EAST CHARLESTON, a post village located in the eastern part of the town, contains one church (Union), one hotel, two stores, two groceries, a saw and shingle-mill, two carriage shops, a grist-mill, two blacksmith shops, and about 100 inhabitants.

The West Charleston Academy was incorporated by the legislature in 1859, though the academy building was erected in 1857. The trustees of the institution are E. O. Bennett, E. H. Robinson, and O. F. Allton. The school now has about sixty scholars, with Lydia Hinman, principal.

E. W. Green's tub factory, located at West Charleston, was built by Daniel O. Parlin about 1850. Mr. Green came into possession of the property in February, 1882, and manufactures about 5,000 tubs and buckets per year.

J. E. Wilson, at West Charleston, manufactures about 1,000 butter tubs per year and does a general cooper business.

Lemuel R. Allbee's flouring-mill, located at West Charleston, was rebuilt in 1860, by Charles Cummings and purchased by Mr. Allbee in 1883. He deals largely in grain and does a general custom business. The mill has four runs of stones and grinds about 30,000 bushels of grain per year.

Perley B. Rand's carriage shop, located on road 7, manufactures fifteen lumber wagons and fifteen sleighs per year, in addition to a general repair business.

L. D. Barron's saw-mill, located at West Charleston, cuts about 150,000 feet of lumber per year.

B. D. Clark's furniture shop, located on road 2, manufactures about \$1,000.00 worth of furniture and caskets per year.

O. C. Reed's saw-mill, located on Clyde river, is operated by G. W. D. Reed, and cuts about 500,000 feet of lumber and 1,000,000 shingles per year.

J. S. Cook's woolen mill, located on road 17, was established by him in

1852. He manufactures 2,000 yards of cloth and cards 10,000 pounds of wool per year.

A. J. Lang's saw-mill, located on Mad brook, was built by Erastus Buck in 1860. It cuts about 1,000,000 feet of lumber per year.

The Vermont Emery Wheel Co., located at West Charleston, was organized in 1874. It is a stock company, with Charles Carpenter as treasurer and managing director. The business was originally established by E. C. Merrill, in 1870. About \$15,000.00 to \$20,000.00 worth of emery wheels are manufactured per year.

J. A. Lancier's saw, shingle and clapboard-mill, located on the outlet of Echo pond, cuts about 2,000,000 feet of lumber, 400,000 feet of clapboards, and 1,200,000 shingles per year, employing twenty-five men.

Willard & Goodwin's carriage shop, located on road 46, manufactures two wagons per day in addition to a general repair, painting and blacksmith business.

M. C. Davis's saw-mill and carriage shop, located at East Charleston, cuts 200,000 shingles and manufactures twenty-five wagons per year. He also leases a mill of R. P. Stevens which cuts 150,000 shingles and 60,000 feet of clapboards per year.

Charles E. Carruth's flouring-mill, located on road 38, has three runs of stones and grinds 15,000 bushels of grain per year.

None of the original grantees ever resided in the town, and but three, John L. Chandler, and Elisha and Andrew Brown, were ever known to visit here. The most of them lived in Cranston, Providence and Johnson, R. I. One of them, Charles Murray, lived in London, England, and never saw America. Samuel Knight, one of the voters of the organization of the town, settled in 1806, on a part of No. 5, 1st division of the right of said Murray. Some time after, others began to settle on the same lot. Murray then brought a suit against them and was acknowledged by the court as the rightful owner, as original proprietor of all the lot, excepting what said Knight had gained by possession. A few of the descendants of the original proprietors came here about 1831, and settled on their grandfather's "rights."

General James Whitelaw surveyed the town into ninety-eight lots, making each lot 196 rods in length, and 192 rods in width, receiving \$256.00 for his services. According to this first survey the town was fourteen lots long and seven lots wide, the longest way of the lots being lengthwise of the town. Afterwards sixty-nine of these lots were made by draft at Providence, R. I., into first division lots, each containing $236\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Abner Allyn surveyed the second division into sixty-nine lots, making each just one-third as large as the first division lots. The third division was surveyed by Charles Cummings into sixty-nine lots, each containing ten acres and thirty rods. A first, second and third division lot, consisting of 325 acres and fifty-six rods, constituted a share or "right."

For the benefit of the settlement of the town, thirteen of the proprietors

gave fifty acres of land on each of the following lots, viz. : Nos. 4, 8, 12, 14, 24, 31, 44, 46, 53, 58 and 94 of the first division, and Nos. 9 and 23 of the second division. The first three roads were located by the proprietors, according to written contract, for the benefit of these lots and the settlements thereon ; the first from Brownington to Holland ; the second, called the Westmore county road, passed from Burke through Westmore and the center of this town, on the west side of Echo pond, thence by Seymour pond and Morgan Four Corners, to Barnston, C. E. The third road from No. 4, on the Browington and Holland road, passed through Nos. 11, 17, 24, 31, 44, 73, 80 and 94. These three roads united the settlements of the town. In 1816, the fishermen and hunters, who were accustomed to come into the town, drawn thither principally by the abundance of muscalonge and other fish found in Echo pond, discovered that their route might be shortened from Mr. Wellman's, two miles north of Burke Hollow, on the Westmore road, through Charleston on the east side of Echo pond, connecting with said Westmore county road south of Z. Senter's, in said town. Through their efforts this new county road was laid, which was a great help for both East and West Charleston.

The proprietors and agents, together with the settlers on the gift land, entered into a written contract agreeing to have two sets of mills, one in the east, the other in the west part of the town. Col. Christopher Olney, of Providence, R. I., who owned two rights of land here, gave fifty acres on lot No. 9, second division, as an inducement for building the first grist-mill at West Charleston, provided he could have for the benefit of the settlement of East Charleston his pitch on No. 33, second division, instead of a draft—said lot containing the mill privilege—and also have the pine lot No. 88 left out of the draft of the second division. By this means the first mills in both East and West Charleston were erected some years after.

The first settlement was commenced by Abner Allyn. In June, 1802, he felled the first trees in the town, on lot No. 4, first division, and planted potatoes the 5th of August, which he brought on his back from Barton, a distance of twelve miles. He had a good yield of large potatoes, which were well preserved in an out-of-door cellar until the next spring, when he planted them and had early potatoes, and also sowed grain. In July, 1803, he moved his family here from Barton, where they had lived preparatory to their more pioneer life in the wilderness. During his residence in Barton, he had been an active citizen in all that pertained to the public good, and was first town clerk of that town. He moved into a log house in Charleston, the floor of which was made of hewed logs, and the roof covered with bark. Andrew McGaffey moved his family into town, from Lyndon, in the summer of 1803, a few weeks before Allyn moved his here ; but Allyn being here one year previous, made the first clearing and raised the first crop. McGaffey having seen No. 11, adjoining No. 4, found an arm on the great swamp from Brownington line, on the line between No. 4 and 11, containing twenty-five

acres of swamp. Here he took John L. Chandler, one of the original proprietors, and kept him in the swamp nearly all day, thus succeeding in making him suppose that such was the face of the greater part of the lot, and he sold to McGaffey his whole right for an old \$30.00 horse. McGaffey's wife was sick with consumption when they moved into the town, and died in October, 1803, the first death in the town. Before the snow fell that year, McGaffey moved back to Lyndon, leaving Abner Allyn for the two succeeding years with no neighbor nearer than Judge Strong, in Brownington, four and one-half miles distant.

Joseph Seavey moved his family into town in 1804, locating on No. 58, first division, two miles from the Westmore settlement, and five miles from Allyn's. In 1805, Orrin Percival moved his family on to lot No. 12, one mile from Abner Allyn's. Robert H. Hunkins moved on to lot No. 7, in 1806. On March 31st, of that year, the town was organized by Elijah Strong, justice of the peace from Brownington. The voters then were Abner Allyn, Joseph Seavey, Orrin Percival, Lemuel Sturtevant, Robert H. Hunkins, Samuel Morrison, Amos Huntoon, Jonathan Richards, and Samuel Knight. The following officers were chosen, the meeting being held at the house of Robert H. Hunkins: Amos Huntoon, moderator; Abner Allyn, town clerk; Robert H. Hunkins, Amos Huntoon and Jonathan Richards, selectmen; Robert H. Hunkins, treasurer; Abner Allyn, Orrin Percival, and Lemuel Sturtevant, listers; and Orrin Percival, constable.

The first justices were Abner Allyn and Robert H. Hunkins, in 1807. Mr. Allyn was elected representative that year. Lemuel Sturtevant and Stephen Cole built the first grist-mill at West Charleston, in 1810. Stephen Cole also built the first frame house at West Charleston, 1811. The first saw-mill at East Charleston was erected by Jonas Allen in 1824. Stephen Cole put a small run of stones in the lower part of his saw-mill in 1827. John Cushman built a good grist-mill here in 1834. The first saw-mill at West Charleston was built by Jonas Warren, in 1809. The first hotel at West Charleston was erected and kept by Ira Richards, in 1822. The first hotel in the eastern part of the town was kept by John Cushman, in 1827. The first carding-machine and clothing works were erected at East Charleston in 1831, by Harvey Holbrook, and run by Harvey H. Cloud, both of Waterford, Vt. The first merchant was Ira Richards, in 1822. Lewis C. Bates was the first merchant in the eastern part of the town, in 1831. The first physician in West Charleston was Ezra Cushing, in 1822. The first physician in East Charleston was C  phas G. Adams, in 1855. The first lawyer was F. C. Harrington, who was also editor of the "North Union," the first newspaper printed in town. The first military company was formed in 1822, with Ira Richards, captain. The first blacksmith was Timothy Hazeltine, who moved into East Charleston in 1828. The first shoemaker was Chauncey Fuller, who moved into West Charleston in 1824. The first two marriages were of Ebenezer Bartlett and Eunice Cole, and Elisha Parlin

and Elizabeth Warren, February 3, 1815, by Ira Levens, justice of the peace, of Morgan. The first birth was that of Orrin Percival, Jr., about 1803. The first school was kept in Orrin Percival's barn. The first school-house was erected in 1822, where the West village now is.

Philip Davis was an early settler, locating where Milo Gay now resides. He paid twenty-five cents per pound for nails to build his first house. He died in 1868.

Martin Barney, from New Hampshire came to this town about 1825, and located on road 34, where his grandson, Curtis Barney, now resides. He resided here about twenty-five years, then returned to New Hampshire. Nelson Barney came here with his father, being then about twenty years of age. He married Fanny Stacy by whom he reared nine children, five sons and four daughters, and died January 1, 1869. His widow resides on the old homestead. James Barney, brother to Martin, came here several years subsequent to Martin's settlement. He married Nancy Reed and had two children, a son and a daughter. The son, William N., married a daughter of Nelson, and now resides on road 32.

Michael Bly came to Charleston, from Westmore, in 1825, and located on the farm now occupied by Oscar Elwood. He had a family of six children and died in Derby in 1873. Two of his children, John and Mrs. George W. Pierce, reside here. John married Ann Catharine, and has five children.

Theodore L. Tripp, from Maine, came to Charleston in 1826, and located upon the farm now owned by his son, B. F. Tripp. Seven of his ten children are living, one only in Charleston.

David Royce, many of whose descendants now reside here, located in the western part of the town in 1828, coming from Lyndon, Vt. One of his sons, Clark Royce, is one of the present selectmen of the town.

Samuel Waltham, from New Hampshire, located near West Charleston in 1829, and died here in 1879, aged seventy-eight years. Only one of his four children, C. F. Waltham, resides here.

Emerson Wolcott, from Barnet, Vt., came in 1829, and located on road 34, where George Pierce now resides. He had a family of nine children, of whom William and Hiram reside on road 34, near the old homestead. Mr. Wolcott came here two or three years before he moved his family on, and built a small frame house, which is now occupied by the present incumbent of the farm. He died March 27, 1860.

James G. Barnard came here, from Wethersfield, Vt., about 1830, and settled at West Charleston, where he carried on the blacksmith business until his death. Five of his eleven children are living, though but one, Rufus H., resides in this town. Rufus married Eunice Ruggles, who died in 1877, and has six children.

Jasper Robinson, from Brownington, located at West Charleston about 1830. He had a family of eight children, only one of whom, Mrs. Philander Balch, is living. One of the sons, John M., father of E. H., was a merchant

here and died in 1870. Another son, Elijah, was a physician here for many years.

Daniel Streeter, from Concord, Vt., located near East Charleston about 1830, and died in 1872. Three of eight children are living, S. C., in this town.

William Sawyer, from Waterford, Vt., located in the eastern part of the town in 1831, where he cleared a farm and reared a family of five children. He died April 28, 1874.

Calvin Duntton came to Charleston from Littleton, N. H., in 1832, and located upon the farm he still occupies, at the age of seventy-three years.

Alvin Shedd, father of Lewis Shedd, of this town, settled in Derby about 1837, and was engaged in tanning until his death, in 1842. He reared a large family of children, of whom one son lives in Derby, and Lewis in this town. Mrs. Shedd is living in California.

Loren W. Clark was born in Wethersfield, Vt., in 1807, and came to Charleston in 1839, and established himself in the mercantile business at West Charleston. Mr. Clark was one of the most active business men of the town until about six years ago, when he received a shock of paralysis. He has been a justice of the peace thirty-nine years, represented the town twice in the legislature and was assistant judge eight years, being now seventy-five years of age. He has had a family of six children, three sons and three daughters. One son, William, was killed at Spotsylvania, July 2, 1864; George is in Portland, Oregon; and Charles died in this town. The daughters, Mrs. E. C. Bennett, Mrs. A. T. Whipple, and Mrs. W. A. Leland, are living.

Charles Carpenter, youngest son of Chester Carpenter, was born in Derby, Vt., October 7, 1828. He attended school at Derby academy, and when eighteen years of age went to Burlington, and entered the store of Sion E. Howard, remaining seven and one-half years. In 1853, he came to Charleston and opened a store, remaining in trade until 1874, since which time he has been treasurer and managing director of the Vermont Emery Wheel Co. Mr. Carpenter is a deacon of the Congregational church, represented the town in the legislature of 1872-'73, was State senator in 1876, and has held other offices of trust. He was married in 1854, to Miss Betsey Hinnian, a granddaughter of Hon. Timothy Hinman, an early settler in Derby.

The following pensioners of the Revolution have resided in the town: William Sawyer, David Streeter, Samuel Spaulding, and Martin Barney. Parker Langmayd was a pensioner of the Mexican war. During the late civil war Charleston furnished 121 enlisted men, thirty-five of whom were killed in action or died from the effects of wounds or disease contracted while in the service.

The Baptist Church of West Charleston was organized by its first pastor, Rev. Joseph Whittemore, June 7, 1863, with fourteen members. Their church edifice, a granite structure, was built in 1842, at a cost of \$2,000.00, about its present value. The society now has sixty members, with Rev. D. I. Quint, pastor.

The Union Church, located at East Charleston, was built in 1856. It is a wood structure capable of seating 250 persons and valued at \$2,000.00.

COVENTRY.

COVENTRY, located a little north of the central part of the county, in lat. $44^{\circ} 53'$, and long. $4^{\circ} 54'$, is a township of about thirty-five square miles in area, being in form an irregular quadrangle, no two sides being of equal length; and bounded northeast, six and one-quarter miles, by Newport and Derby; southeast, four and three-quarter miles, by Brownington; southwest, five and three-quarter miles, by Irasburgh; and northwest, four and one-half miles, by Newport. The charter was granted November 4, 1780, to Maj. Elias Buel,—in honor of whom the town was named after his birth-place,—and fifty-nine others. The boundaries being defined in the charter deed, as follows:—

“Beginning at a beech tree, marked ‘Irasburgh corner, September 26, 1778,’ being the northwesterly corner of Irasburgh, and running north 36° east, six miles and sixty-three chains, to Lake Memphremagog; then southeasterly on the shore of said lake, about twenty-seven chains, to a hemlock tree, marked ‘Salem Line, 1778’; then south 45° west, two miles and two chains, to a great hemlock tree, marked ‘Salem West Corner, September 30, 1778’; then south 45° east, six miles and twenty-one chains, in the southerly line of Salem, to a stake five links northwest from a cedar tree, marked ‘Coventry Corner’; then south 36° west, four miles and four chains, to the north line of Irasburgh; then north 54° west, five miles and sixty chains, to the bounds begun at.”

Within these limits were supposed to be contained 16,767 acres, or about twenty-six and one-fifth square miles. To make up the six miles square usually included in a township, there were granted 2,000 acres directly south of Newport, called Coventry Gore, which still belongs to the town, and 4,273 acres in Chittenden county, east of Starksboro, called Buel's Gore. The northern part of Buel's Gore was annexed to Huntington in 1794, and it all now practically belongs to that town. That part of Coventry which bordered on Lake Memphremagog, being in the form of a slip, 108 rods wide on the lake, and two miles, four rods long, was called Coventry Leg, somewhat inappropriately, as it was narrowest where it joined the body of the town, and widened as it extended north. In 1816, it was annexed to Newport. Five rights were reserved by the charter, one for the benefit of a college in the State, one for the benefit of a county grammar school, one for the benefit of schools in the town, one for the first settled minister, and one for the support of the ministry, as the inhabitants should direct. November 3, 1841, the name of the town was changed to Orleans, and altered back to Coventry November 1, 1843.

The surface of Coventry is somewhat uneven, though not mountainous, with a very arable soil. Near the lake it is, in some places, clayey, and on Black river it is somewhat sandy, but through the township generally the soil consists of a deep, rich loam. The timber is mostly maple and beech, with some elm, basswood, birch, hemlock, spruce, fir, cedar, etc. Black river flows a northerly course through the central part of the town, into Lake Memphremagog. Barton river flows through the eastern part, parallel with the former, also emptying into the lake. These streams are from four to eight rods wide and very deep near their mouths. They have several tributaries, all of which united afford the town a number of good mill-sites. The other waters of the territory are South bay of Lake Memphremagog, in the northern part, and two small ponds, Bowley's and Daggett's, in the western part. The geological structure of the town is composed of rocks of the *calcareous mica schist*, *limestone*, and *clay slate* formations. The two latter rocks being disposed in parallel ranges through the center of the town from north to south. No minerals of importance have been discovered. The products of this rich farming country, and also the manufactured goods, are afforded a convenient mode of transportation in the Passumpsic railroad, which extends through the eastern part of the town, with a station at East Coventry.

In 1880, Coventry had a population of 911, and in 1882, was divided into nine school districts and contained ten common schools, employing two male and eighteen female teachers, to whom was paid an aggregate salary of \$1,208.86. There were 232 pupils attending common school, while the entire cost of the schools for the year, ending October 31, was \$1,895.35, with C. F. Branch, superintendent.

COVENTRY, a post village located in the southwestern part of the town, on the falls of Black river, was commenced in the autumn of 1821, by Calvin and Daniel W. Harmon, when all that part of the town was a dense forest. It now contains two churches (Methodist Episcopal and Congregational), an hotel, two stores, one tannery, a saw-mill, two blacksmith shops, a harness shop, shoe shop, and about 150 inhabitants.

EAST COVENTRY (p. o.), a hamlet located in the eastern part of the town, is a station on the Passumpsic railroad.

G. S. Hermon's saw mill, located on road 15, is operated by water-power, employs seven men, and cuts 1,000,000 feet of lumber annually.

Israei Trudo's Tannery, located at Coventry village, was established by B. T. Hubert at an early day, and operated by him and Charles Hubert until 1878, when it was purchased by its present proprietor. He employs four men and tans 2,500 hides and 12,000 calf-skins annually.

Seymour Lane's flouring-mill, located at Coventry village, is managed by Seth Fisher, who grinds about 15,000 bushels of grain annually.

Samuel Burbank's starch-mill, located on road 18, was established by Elijah Cleveland, in 1838, who carried on the business about sixteen years,

then sold out to the present proprietor. He manufactures seventy-five tons of starch annually.

At the time Coventry received its charter Orleans county was destitute of inhabitants and inaccessible by roads or thoroughfares of any kind, so the lands were of no value except for speculative purposes. In September, 1799. Samuel Cobb and his son Tisdale visited the township with a view to settlement, and, deciding favorably, proceeded to build a log house and returned for their families. In the following March they brought their families, making the first settlement in the town. Samuel's family consisted of his children, Samuel, Jr., Nathaniel and Silence. Tisdale had only his wife. They started from Westmoreland, N. H., March 15th, traveling on horseback as far as Brownington, which being the end of the road, they left their horses, and made the rest of the journey on foot. Samuel pitched on lot No. 11, the farm now occupied by Stillman Church. Tisdale located on lot No. 12. In the following June, Samuel Cobb's wife, Silence Barney, born February 21, 1756, and his younger children, who had remained in Westmoreland while preparations were being made for their reception, joined their father. As soon as the Cobb's had fairly established themselves, they built a log-shop, in which they carried on blacksmithing. They were the only men of the trade in the northern part of Orleans county, and so had customers from all the region around.

There were no roads, no neighbors within two miles, no grist-mill nearer than West Derby, and facilities for procuring the most ordinary necessities, not to say comforts of life, were scanty indeed. The young men used to carry grain on their shoulders to Arnold's mills, in West Derby, there being no road that could be traveled by horses. In the winter they had an easier conveyance, by hand-sled on Lake Memphremagog. By most diligent toil, in which all the members of the families bore their parts, each man made a small clearing in the season of 1800, and raised grain and potatoes enough to secure them from fear of actual want. Each family had a cow which gained its living as best it could in the forest. It was the work of the younger girls to find the cows at night, and drive them home—oftentimes a laborious task requiring them to search the woods for miles around. To provide for the cows during the winter was a problem of no easy solution. No hay was raised, but a scanty supply was brought from Barton, and with the help of browse, which was abundant and close at hand, they were comfortably wintered. So ended the first year of the infant settlement.

In 1801, Samuel Smith, of Brownington, built a saw-mill on Day brook. This was a great convenience to the settlers, as it obviated the necessity of going to Barton for boards and planks, or of using planks roughly split from logs, which was not an unusual kind of flooring in the early days. A grist-mill was lacking for some years longer, and, in the meantime, most of the grain was sent to Arnold's mills at West Derby, it being floated down Barton river and through South Bay, in canoes. At length David Kendall built a grist-

mill on Day brook. It was driven by an overshot wheel, and as the brook was small and the supply of water sometimes insufficient, the miller was occasionally compelled to supply the lack of water by treading the buckets of the wheel after the fashion of a tread-mill. The stones of this mill were made of the nearest granite, and as there was no bolt in the mill, the meal which it made was of the coarsest kind.

Many of the former townsmen of the Cobbs came to visit them and their new settlement, and several families were added to the little colony in 1801 and 1802. Among those who immigrated from Westmoreland were Jotham Pierce, Asa Pierce, William Estey, Simon B. Heustis, John Farnsworth, and John Mitchell. All the settlers prior to 1803, in the strictest sense of the phrase, "squatter sovereigns," having no deeds of any kind, but taking possession where they pleased, and procuring deeds when they could. Deeds were executed to them early in 1803. Jotham Pierce pitched on lot No. 15. He was a man of great energy, and became an influential citizen of the town. He was the first captain of militia, and magnified his office not a little, as was suitable he should in those days, when a captain was of more consequence than a brigadier general now is. William Estey pitched on lot No. 13, now owned by Luke Day. Simeon B. Heustis located on lot No. 50, John Mitchell on lot No. 51, and John Farnsworth on lot No. 52; Farnsworth brought with him the first ox-cart ever seen in the town. Daniel B. Smith came in the autumn of 1802, and made a clearing on lot No. 53, the first made west of the Barton river. He took an active part in town affairs, but remained only till 1805, when he sold to Samuel Boynton and removed. The first frame house in the town was built by him.

About 1802, Joseph Marsh and Timothy Goodrich, both from Addison county, made the first settlement in the western part of the town. A log cabin was built by Jabez G. Fitch near the upper falls, and in this cabin Goodrich resided, having as boarders Marsh and his family, and some other persons, who like himself, were employed by Fitch in clearing and building. Timothy Woodbridge, from Waltham, Vt., came in the autumn of 1802, and purchased lots No. 23, 24 and 47. He was a son of Hon. Enoch Woodbridge, of Vergennes, and married Lydia Chipman, daughter of Darius Chipman, and neice of Hon. Nathaniel Chipman, one of the first settlers of Middlebury, Vt. After a few years he sold his first purchase and bought a part of lot No. 156, on which he made a clearing and built a cabin, but in 1807, he sold out and left the town. Amherst Stewart pitched on lot No. 3, resided there a few years, then removed to Brownington. John Wells, Jr., began on what is now known as the Peabody farm. He was the first justice of the peace appointed in the town. Perez Gardner, from St. Johnsbury, came in 1802, and pitched on parts of lots No. 9 and 10. During this year the first hay made in Coventry was cut on lot No. 7, where Quincey Wellington, a son-in-law of Samuel Cobb, had begun a clearing. He abandoned it the next year and it returned to wilderness, and so remained till 1817, when

Zebulon Burroughs reclaimed it, enlarged the clearing and erected buildings. In June, 1802, John Ide, Jr., began a clearing, either on lot No. 55, or 56, both of which he had purchased for \$500.00. For many years he was a leading man in the town and did much to give it form and character.

The settlers thus mentioned constituted the adult population of the township in March, 1803, when it was deemed expedient that the town be regularly organized. Accordingly, application was made to Luke Chapin, Esq., of Newport, who issued a warrant for a town meeting to be held at the residence of Samuel Cobb, Thursday, March 31, 1803. The meeting was duly convened, when the town was organized by the election of the following officers: John Wells, Jr., moderator; Joseph Marsh, clerk; Timothy Woodbridge, constable; Samuel Cobb, treasurer; Samuel Cobb, Daniel B. Smith, and John Ide, Jr., selectmen; Perez Gardner, John Wells, Jr., and Joseph Marsh, listers; Joseph Marsh, Samuel Cobb, John Wells, Jr., and Samuel B. Smith, highway surveyors; and Perez Gardner, grand juror. The first justice of the peace was John Wells, Jr., in 1802. Joseph Marsh was the first representative, in 1803.

The town slowly increased in population till, in 1821, there were about 300 inhabitants, many of whom were in comfortable circumstances. But capital and enterprise were sadly lacking. At that date there were only two saw-mills, and those quite dilapidated, and no grist-mill deserving the name, no store, mechanic's shop, public house nor house of worship. There was no semblance of a village except at the Center, where there were four or five dwellings and a school-house, and the roads for forty rods each way laid one rod wider than through the rest of the town. All the trade went to Barton, Brownington, or Derby, occasioning great inconvenience and labor, and much loss of time. But in 1822, Calvin Harmon and his brother Daniel W., located where the village now is and immediately commenced operations on an extended scale. A store was built and stocked with merchandise and a saw-mill erected on the site of the present mill. A postoffice was also established during this year, commencing business May 22, with Isaac Parker, postmaster. In January, 1823, the first school-house was built in the village, by voluntary contribution and labor of the inhabitants. The first cooking-stove was brought to the town by Rev. Lyman Case, March 10, 1823.

The first birth in the town took place July 28, 1801, when a daughter was born to Tisdale Cobb. Her original name was Harriet Fitch, bestowed on account of a promise of Jabez G. Fitch to give a lot of land to the first-born child; but he failed to fulfill his promise, and the name was changed to Betsey. In the summer of 1803, a saw-mill, the second in the town and much better than the first, was built on the upper falls of Black river, by Jabez G. Fitch. This and the adjacent cabin of Goodrich and Marsh constituted a center of civilization in the western part of the town, as the Cobb settlement did in the eastern part. The first freemen's meeting was held September 6, 1803, when sixteen votes, the unanimous vote of the town, were given for

Isaac Tichenor for governor. In 1804, the first birth of a male child, the first marriage, and the first death took place. The birth was that of George B., son of John Ide, Jr., February 17th. The marriage was that of Silence Cobb to Col. David Knox, March 11th, solemnized by Elijah Strong, Esq., of Brownington. The death was that of Mrs. John Farnsworth, December 4th. In October and November, 1805, the first public roads were laid out. Until that time the roads were mere paths cut through the woods, with reference mainly to private convenience, and no wider than was absolutely necessary for a single team, and not always as wide as that. When John Farnsworth came into town with his ox-cart, the whole population had to perform extra work on the road from Brownington, to allow the passage of so wide a vehicle. In June, 1806, the first road from east to west was laid out. It extended from the upper falls of Black river, through the center "to the west side of Jotham Pierce's opening." The first law suit in Coventry took place in the winter of 1805. It was held at the house of D. B. Smith, Esq., who was the magistrate in the case. William Baxter, Esq., of Brownington, was plaintiff and attorney, and Joseph Marsh, Esq., of Coventry, was defendant and attorney. The action was founded on a note payable to Perez Gardner, and the defense was that the note was given for beef which proved not to be sweet. But the plaintiff proved that Marsh took the beef "for better or for worse," so the defense failed. In 1813, Abithar Dean, Jr., made eight sleighs, the first that were made for use in the town. The first capital operation in surgery was performed February 27, 1825, by Dr. F. W. Adams, of Barton, who amputated Jonathan Baldwin's leg, which had been crushed the day before by a falling tree. Within less than a year from that date Dr. Adams amputated three other legs in Coventry; one of Francis Siscoe, a lad whose ankle had been crushed; one of Isaac Baldwin, on account of a fever sore; and one of Nathaniel Dagget, February 14, 1826, on account of a white swelling. The first lawyer was Samuel Sumner, from St. Albans, who established himself here November 13, 1828. The person who attained the greatest age was Timothy W. Knight, who died in June, 1882, aged ninety-six years. One of the first frame buildings erected was a barn built by Ebenezer M. Gray, the first shoemaker in the town, in 1812, which is still standing, in good repair. The nails used in its construction cost twenty-four cents per pound, and were paid for with butter at eight cents per pound. The first hotel was kept by Heber Hamilton, on the site now occupied by the dwelling of W. W. Frost.

John Mitchell, born at Boston, in 1780, came to this town in 1801, and located upon the farm now owned by Samuel Parker. Here he worked summers and returned to Westmoreland winters, until 1804, when he married Sarah Walker and came to Coventry in January, 1805. From Brownington Mrs. Mitchel came on horseback. When within a mile of her new home, while fording a brook, she fell from the horse into the water. Notwithstanding the cold, the lady was obliged to retain her wet garments until

a fire could be kindled in the log house whereby to dry them, for all her other clothing had been left behind in Brownington. This was rather a cool reception to her wilderness home, though she and her husband passed many happy years therein. Two of their family of three children are now living, Warren, of Coventry, and Nancy W., of Brownington. Mr. Mitchel died in 1867, aged eighty-seven years.

Ebenezer Willson, one of the early settlers of Coventry, was born at Keene, N. H., in 1786, and when quite a young man assisted his father, Aaron Willson, in erecting the first grist-mills in Glover, Vt. When "Runaway pond" burst through its banks and emptied its waters into the valley below, these mills, together with other improvements were swept away causing the financial ruin of his father. After this disaster he returned to his native place, but soon located in Westminster, Vt., at which place he married Lucy, daughter of Colonel Ichabod Ide, she being a cousin of the first Baptist minister in Coventry, the Rev. John C. Ide, whose son, Rev. George B. Ide, attained great prominence as an eloquent and talented preacher in the Baptist church. In 1820, Mr. Willson, with his young family, removed to Coventry, where he engaged in house-building, which, along with other mechanical occupations, employed his time during a long series of years. His skill as a mechanic was of great value to the early settlers, as he could construct or repair anything made of wood from a violin to an ox-sled. Later on he removed to the village of Barton Landing, where he died at the advanced age of 92 years, forming one of a trio of aged men, consisting of himself, Judge Parker, and Col. Cyrus Eaton, who, having been warm friends in their younger days, lived in close companionship until the snows of ninety winters whitened their scanty locks. Death found him ready for the change, and he passed away in 1878, respected and esteemed by all his neighbors and friends.

Joseph Day and his son Luke, from Vergennes, Vt., made the first settlement upon the farm now owned by Andrew L. McFarland.

Deacon Perez Gardner, from St. Johnsbury, Vt., made the first settlement upon the farm now owned by Ralph Burroughs.

William and Anna Esty, from Westmoreland, N. H., came to Coventry in 1803, and located on road 37. William died in 1843, aged eighty-three years. Their family consisted of eight children, six sons and two daughters.

Deacon Jonathan True, from Andover, Mass., was among the early settlers. He married Mary Cram and reared a family of eight children, Reuben, Daniel, Bartlett, Levi, Moses, Rhoda, Hannah, and Nancy, of whom Moses is the only one now living. George W., son of Daniel, and Silas R., son of Bartlett, reside in Coventry.

Samuel Boynton, son of Joseph Boynton, was born at Westmoreland, N. H., in 1777, where he resided until 1805, when with his wife, Clarissa Gleason, he came to Coventry and purchased of Daniel Smith the farm now owned by his son, Ira Boynton, on road 29. There was a small frame house and a frame barn on the place. The barn is still in a good state of preservation.

Frederick W. Heermon, a German, while on a visit to England in 1776, went aboard a man-of-war, when, with six others, he was pressed into the British service and brought to America. When near Portland he deserted and joined the Americans, serving until the close of the war. In 1808, he came to Coventry and located upon the farm now owned by his son, Hartson W. Heermon.

Isaac Baldwin, born in Westminster, Vt., in 1780, came to Coventry in 1808, and made the first settlement upon the farm now owned by Henry F. Black, upon which he resided until his death, in 1838.

Thomas Guild, a native of Swanzey, N. H., born in 1786, married Keziah Foristall, of Troy, N. H., and came to Coventry in 1808, making the first settlement upon the farm now owned by Job Guild, on road 43. He reared a family of seven children, of whom Dan, of Northfield, Vt., Job, of this town, Ezra, of Coventry, and Sarah K. Alden, of Irasburgh, are still living. When Mr. Guild came here he brought a back-load of boots and shoes to sell, and was probably the first dealer in town.

Isaac Parker, born in Cavendish, Vt., in 1790, came to Coventry in 1808, and located upon the farm now owned by Clark Morse, there being at that time only a small clearing made on the place. Mr. Parker graduated from Middlebury college with Silas Wright, married Arabella Cobb, daughter of Samuel Cobb, and reared a family of eleven children, nine of whom are living, and died July 30, 1882, aged ninety-two years.

Timothy W. Knight, born in New Hampshire in 1786, came to Coventry in 1809, and located upon the farm now owned by — Bailey, where he resided until 1825, when he located where his daughter, Mary Niles, now resides. He died in June, 1882, aged ninety-six years.

Dea. Ebenezer M. Gray, son of Joseph, was born in Townshend, Vt., in 1781. He learned the shoemaker's trade when quite young, and followed boating summers, and worked at his trade winters until 1810, when he came to Coventry and made the first settlement upon the farm now owned by G. H. Gorham. Here he made a small clearing and erected a rude log cabin and returned to Westmoreland, where, in the following year, he married Lavina Reed and came back to Coventry. They reared a family of six children, four of whom, Nathaniel W., Lavina Fairbrother, Azro, and Hubbard, are living. Mr. Gray was a prominent citizen, a deacon of the Methodist church, and held many of the town offices. He was the first shoemaker in the town, and did all the work for four adjoining towns for many years. His death occurred May 27, 1854, at the age of seventy-three years.

Zebulon Burroughs, a native of New Hampshire, was born August 11, 1794. He immigrated to Caledonia county with his father, and in 1811 came to Coventry and purchased the farm now owned by his son, Albert W. He married Martha Reed, by whom he reared a family of ten children, seven of whom attained an adult age, and five are still living. His death occurred in 1879, at the age of eighty years.

Winslow Berry, born at Westminster, Vt., in 1789, came to Coventry in 1816, and purchased a hundred acre lot on road 32, where he died at the age of thirty-nine years, leaving a family of five children to the care of his eldest son, Jesse, who was then fifteen years of age. Jesse remained here until 1851, when he removed to Barton Landing, where he died a few years later. Mrs. Job Gould, of Barton Landing, and Kenelin W. Berry, who occupies the homestead in this town, are the only surviving ones of the family.

William Flanders, son of Philip Flanders, was born in Salem, Mass., in 1805, and while yet a small boy moved with his father to Brownington, where he resided until 1819, when they came to Coventry and located upon the farm now owned by B. W. Flanders. There was a frame house on the farm, built by Jotham Pierce, which is still standing. Philip resided here until his death, when the farm passed into the hands of William, who made it his home until 1875, when he removed to Barton Landing, where he died September 27, 1882.

Timothy Black, from Westminster, Vt., came to Coventry in 1822, and purchased the farm now owned by Mrs. Black, on road 22. He married Almira Baldwin and reared seven children, three of whom, Henry F., Ellen A. Huntington, of Randolph, and Ann E. Babcock, of New York City, are living. His death occurred in 1856.

Thomas Wells came from New Hampshire in 1807, and was one of the early settlers of Troy, locating about a mile west of North Troy, upon the farm now owned by H. C. Wilson, whose wife is a niece of Mr. Wells. He represented Troy in the legislature several times, and held other offices. His son, Thomas, Jr., was born in Troy, and in 1840, came to this town and purchased a hundred acre lot overlooking South Bay on road 21, which now forms a part of his home farm of 225 acres. At the age of forty-three years he enlisted and served his country in Co. H, 15th Vt. Vols. His grandfather, Samuel Wells, was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and died in Boston, about 1828.

Dea. Loring Frost, born in Brattleboro, Vt., December 24, 1793, married Abigail M. Bosworth, of Beekmantown, N. Y., November 24, 1817, and came to Coventry in the winter of 1822-'23, where he engaged in teaching school, and passed the remainder of a long life. He organized the first Sabbath school in Orleans county.

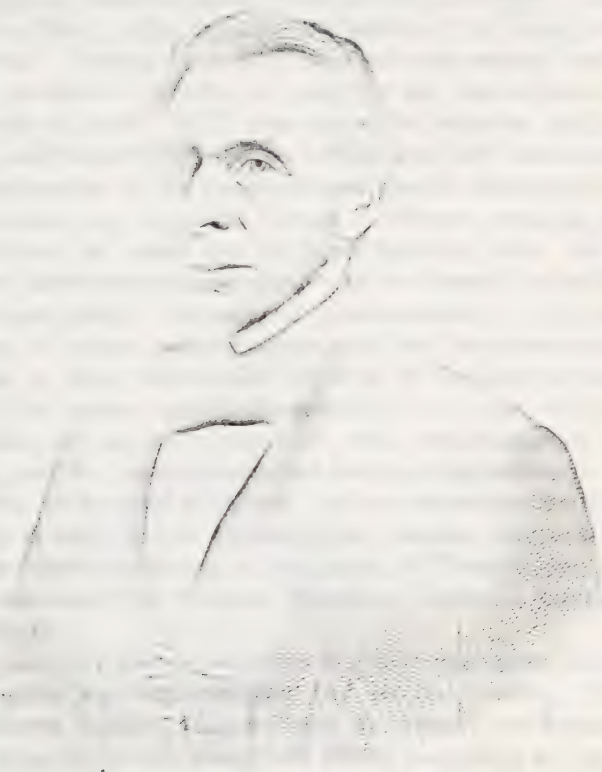
Asa Ryther came to this town February 12, 1839, and settled on road 9, where he died February 12, 1859, just twenty years from the time he located there. Only one of his children, Charles V., is now living.

Daniel P. Walworth was born in Caanan, N. H., March 25, 1808. In 1829, he located in Washington, Orange county, as a clerk, and after two years became a partner in the firm of Dickinson & Stone. In 1834, he sold his interest there and came to Coventry, opening a general store at Coventry village, where he remained in trade, excepting two years, until 1876. Since that time he has not been actively engaged in business. He represented the

town in 1870-'74, has been selectman and justice of the peace several years, and is the present town agent, having held that position a number of years. He married Mary Bartholomew, the union being blessed with three children, though only one, Jennie E., is now living.

Hon. Elijah Cleveland, son of Elijah P. Cleveland, was born in Hanover, N. H., June 29, 1795, and immigrated with his father to Waterford, Vt., when five years of age, where he remained until 1816, then removed to Passumpsic village and remained until 1825, when he came to Coventry and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He kept a store twenty-five years, built the first grist-mill of importance, where the present mill stands, and operated the first starch factory for several years. He was one of the charter members of the Passumpsic railroad company, and in 1848, was elected a director of the same, which office he held twenty-five years, and in 1854, was appointed secretary of the company, which office he still holds. He was also president of the Bank of Orleans, at Irasburgh, ten or twelve years, succeeding Ira H. Allen to that position. He was several times elected a judge of the county court, and held most of the town offices, was one of the presidential electors when Zachary Taylor was elected, was a member of the State senate two years, and is now a wonderfully well preserved man of eighty-eight years. Our engraving represents him at the age of fifty-five years, when he was president of the bank and actively engaged in the railroad enterprise. Two sons, Henry C., occupying the old homestead, and Charles B., of Newport, are his only children now living, he having buried one son.

Rev. Pliny Holton White was a man too well known, not only in this town, but throughout the State, to need an extended notice in this short sketch of the good old town of Coventry. As a writer and historian he ranked high and was widely known; but as a true man and a Christian, his memory ranked still higher in the hearts of his townsmen. His forcible pen was never idle, and to his excellent and ably written history of Coventry, in Miss Hemenway's *Gazetteer*, we are largely indebted for the materials of this sketch of the town. He covered all the points and exhausted all the materials pertaining to the history of his adopted town, and no man was better fitted for the task, or could have performed it in a more satisfactory manner. He was born at Springfield, Vt., October 6, 1822, the son of John and Bethia Holton White. At the age of three years he was left fatherless and in poverty, and before he was fifteen was made an orphan. He had always a predisposition to learning, and a great thirst for knowledge. His early education was received at Limerick (Me.) Academy, where he was a student from his eighth to his fifteenth year. He then spent a few years as a clerk in a store at Walpole, N. H., his leisure hours being assiduously devoted to reading and study, developing those peculiar traits of industry that characterized his after-life. He studied law with Hon. William C. Bradley, at Westminster, Vt., and having access to his well selected library, he was afforded excellent opportunities for the cultivation of his taste for reading and literature, and the



E. Cleveland

well known historical tastes of his instructor probably gave direction and development to his own natural inclination toward historical inquiry, wherein he became so justly celebrated. November 24, 1843, he was admitted to the Windham county bar, and practiced his profession from April 15, 1844 until 1851, when he became editor of the *Brattleboro Eagle*. He severed his connection with that paper in December, 1852, and in January, 1853, he, removed to St. Johnsbury, engaging as a clerk in the establishment of Messrs. Fairbanks, in whose employ he remained until August, 1857. From St. Johnsbury he went to Amherst, Mass., where he was connected, from August 15, 1857, to May 7, 1858, with the publication of the *Hampshire and Franklin Express*. Having for a long time privately pursued theological studies, he was licensed to preach, and preached his first sermon at Westminster, Vt., April 18, 1858. After preaching a few Sabbaths each at Bernardson, Mass., and Putney, Vt., he came to this town and commenced his labors as acting pastor of the Congregational church, August 8, 1858, and was ordained February 15, 1859, Rev. George N. Webber preaching the sermon. He continued its pastor until his death, April 24, 1869. Mr. White also held several public positions connected with the general assembly. He was second assistant clerk of the house of representatives in 1851; was appointed secretary of civil and military affairs under the first administration of Gov. Fairbanks, in 1852; represented the town of Coventry in 1862-'63; in November, 1862, he was appointed a member of the board of education, and held the office for successive years until 1868; was chaplain of the senate in 1864-'65, and '66; superintendent of the recruiting service in Orleans county from 1863, to the close of the war; and was superintendent of schools in St. Johnsbury in 1857, and in Coventry from 1862 to 1864. Mr. White was also a valued correspondent of all the papers of Vermont, and, in 1866, was elected president of the Vermont Historical Society, a position ably filled until his death.

The military history of the town takes its date from September, 1807, when a company of militia was organized, and had its first training. Ebenezer Hosmer, was chosen captain; Jotham Pierce, lieutenant; and Tisdale Cobb, ensign. This organization was maintained till the destruction of the militia system by the statute of 1844. In 1856, a statute was enacted permitting of volunteer and uniformed companies, and under that statute a company, which took the name of "The Frontier Guards," was organized, December 16, 1857. The officers elected were Azariah Wright, captain; Hartford Hancock, Augustine C. West and John H. Thrasher, lieutenants; and Dr. D. W. Blanchard, clerk. When the war of 1861, came upon us, the officers of this company, and many of its members, did good service, either as recruiting agents or as soldiers, or in both capacities. About the old guard, as a nucleus, was formed another company of "Frontier Guards," which, under that name, went into service with full ranks, and formed a part of the Third Vermont Regiment.

The Congregational church, located at Coventry village, was organized by Rev. Seth Payson, with seventeen members, October 2, 1810, Rev. Lyman Case being the first pastor. The church building was erected in 1829, a wood structure capable of seating 400 persons. Its original cost was \$2,750.00, though it is now valued, including grounds, at \$6,000.00.

The Methodist Episcopal church located at Coventry village, was organized by Rev. W. R. Puffer, in 1877. The building was erected during that year, a wood structure capable of seating 300 persons, and is valued at about its original cost, \$2,400.00. The first pastor was Rev. O. D. Clapp. The society now has forty-two members, with Rev. Lucius E. Taylor, pastor.



CRAFTSBURY.

CRRAFTSBURY lies in the southern part of the county, in lat. $44^{\circ} 39'$, and long. $4^{\circ} 32'$, bounded northeasterly by Albany, southeasterly by Greensboro, southwesterly by Wolcott, and northwesterly by Eden. It contains an area of about six miles square, or 23,040 acres, granted by the State to Ebenezer Crafts, Timothy Newell, and sixty-two associates, November 6, 1780, and chartered by the name of Minden, August 23, 1781. The name of Minden was retained until October 27, 1790, when it was altered to Craftsbury, in honor of Ebenezer Crafts, the first settler in the county and one of the principal grantees.

The surface of the town is much broken into hills and valleys, though not to such an extent as to retard the cultivation of the soil, which varies from alluvial meadows to clay and gravel, there being almost as many grades and varieties of soil as there are farms in the township. Taken all in all, however, it is considered a good farming and dairying town, susceptible of producing good crops of all the grains and grasses indigenous to northern Vermont. The territory is well watered by numerous streams and ponds, there being five of the latter, as follows: Elligo, lying partly in Greensboro and partly in this town. It is about two miles long and half a mile wide, and has two outlets, one to the north and the other to the south. The northern outlet constitutes one of the head branches of Black river; the southern, after passing through Little Elligo pond, communicates with the Lamoille in Hardwick. The scenery about Elligo pond is romantic and beautiful. The eastern shore presents abrupt, and, in some places, perpendicular rocks of considerable height, while the western rises gradually, and is covered with a luxurious growth of forest trees which contrast finely with the naked cliffs of the opposite shore. Near the center of the pond are two small islands. It was formerly a favorite hunting-ground of the St. Francis Indians, to whom is due its name, *Elligo Scoolon*, which is sometimes improperly written *Elligo Scotland*. The others are Great Hosmer, lying partly in Albany, Little Hosmer, and two other small ponds. Black river, having its source as above mentioned, forms, with its numerous tributaries, the principal water-course. It was called by the Indians *Elligo-sigo*. Its current is in general slow, the whole descent from its source to Lake Memphremagog, including the falls at Irasburgh and Coventry, being by actual survey only 190 feet, hence it affords but few good mill sites in its whole course. Wild branch, a tributary of the Lamoille, rises in Eden and flows through the western part of this township. The valley of Black river, in this town, is a muck bed averaging

a quarter of a mile in width, upon which is grown a great quantity of meadow-hay. Though Black river lacks mill privileges, the deficiency is made up in the other streams, where several good water-powers are found, a few of which are utilized by saw, grist, and other mills. Considerable timber is yet standing in the town, mostly spruce, maple, and beech, interspersed with elm and birch. The climate is delightful, the air being invigorating and healthful.

Geologically, the town varies in its structure to an unusual degree. In the eastern borders *granite* appears, then *gneiss*, then *mica slate*; and these, in the central portions, are displaced by *argellaceous slate* of a very dark or plumbago color, alternating with *silicious limestone*. The rocks on the west side of Black river are hardly more uniform; strata of *mica slate*, *argellaceous*, and *chlorite slates*, and *limestones*, give place to each other in rapid succession. Near Craftsbury village is an extensive body of *gray granite*, very much broken on the surface. This rock is filled with nodules of *black mica* and *quartz*, in concentric lamina. These are about the size of butternuts, and, in many of the specimens, are so numerous that an hundred may be counted within a circle two feet in diameter. In some parts of the ledge these nodules are very much flattened, as if subjected to an immense vertical pressure when the mass was in a semi-fluid state. A rock similar to this, it is believed, has not been found in any other place in this country or in Europe.

In 1880, Craftsbury had a population of 1,381, and in 1882, was divided into fourteen school districts and contained fourteen common schools, employing one male and twenty-two female teachers, to whom was paid an aggregate salary of \$1,306.82. There were 299 pupils attending common school, while the entire cost of the schools for the year, ending October 31, was \$2,445.69, with J. C. Taylor, superintendent.

CRAFTSBURY, a post village located in the southern part of the town, is the most important settlement, although it is very young when compared with "The Common," as North Craftsbury is familiarly called. When quite a thriving settlement was flourishing at that point, the site of Craftsbury village was a dense, tangled forest. The first settlement was made in 1818. It now contains one church (Methodist Episcopal), an hotel, four stores, a tin-shop, blacksmith shop, grist-mill, saw-mill, sash and blind factory, a woolen factory, and about thirty dwellings. The Eagle Hotel, located on Main street, was built by Amasa Scott. After his removal the property was owned by different parties until 1864, when it came into the hands of I. T. Patterson, the present proprietor. As soon as he came into possession of the property he enlarged the building, adding another story, and refurnished it throughout in a neat and comfortable style.

North Craftsbury is a post village located near the central part of the town, on an elevated plain affording an extensive prospect. It is principally situated around an open square, forty rods north and south, by twenty-four rods

east and west, where all the general trainings were wont to be held, having been donated to the town for that purpose, and from which the familiar term of "The Common" is derived. The village has a history as old as the town itself, having been settled by the earliest pioneers, and was for many years the center of business and trade, not only for Craftsbury, but for Eden, Lowell, Albany, and portions of all the neighboring towns. Much historical lore that is of interest to Craftsbury people clusters about the old place, though the arrogance of its prosperous youth has passed to its younger neighbors. Aside from its old-time business supremacy and its never-to-be-forgotten "training days," all the public and religious meetings were held here, and it also enjoyed the dignity, in company with Brownington, of being the seat of the county government, for, until 1815, when Irasburgh became the shire town, the Orleans county courts were held alternately at Craftsbury and Brownington. The village now contains one church (Congregational), Craftsbury academy, one hotel, one store, a carriage shop, paint shop, blacksmith shop, and about twenty dwellings. The academy is situated at the right of and facing the common, a pleasant and desirable location for an institution of the kind. It was incorporated in October, 1829, with the advantage of the avails of half the grammar school lands in the county, amounting to about 2,600 acres. This land the institution leased for a number of years, but owing to mismanagement on the part of those in charge, it has lost control of a large portion of this public property. The first building was erected in 1832, a two-story brick structure, which, owing to poor workmanship in its construction, became, after a few years, unfit for school purposes, and, in 1868, was superseded by a wood structure. This building, together with most of the school furniture, was destroyed by fire in 1879. With the insurance money and the subscriptions of the townspeople the present building was soon after erected, a convenient, well arranged structure, designed to accommodate about eighty pupils. Since 1880, the school has been under the able charge of Mr. Leland E. Tupper, a graduate of the University of Vermont, assisted by an efficient corps of teachers. Instruction is given in the classical and English courses, preparatory to college entrance.

EAST CRAFTSBURY is a small post village located in the eastern part of the town, near the Greensboro line. It contains one church (Union), one store, a blacksmith shop, hulling-mill, and about a dozen dwellings.

MILL VILLAGE is a hamlet located in the northern part of the town, on Hosmer pond. Its name was derived from the mills erected at this point early in the town's history, by Col. Crafts. It now contains a saw and grist-mill, a store, blacksmith shop, and half a dozen dwellings. A sub-postoffice is located here for distributing the mails sent from North Craftsbury.

BRANCH is a postoffice located in the western part of the town for the accommodation of the families in that section. This office was established March 25, 1883, with George Merrill, postmaster, the office being located at his house.

Garvin Alston's hulling-mill, located at Mill Village, was built by John Patterson in 1842. Mr. Patterson run the mill for a few years, when he was unfortunately caught in the machinery and killed. Thomas Moody then purchased and improved the property and put in new machinery, operating the mill until 1866, when it came into the hands of the present proprietor, who does a large and successful business.

John McRoy's blacksmith shop, located on road 32, was built by Jerome Burdick in 1842, and came under the control of the present proprietor in 1879.

William P. Kaiser's blacksmith shop, located on Main street, was established by Charles G. Doty in 1852, and was purchased by the present proprietor in 1872.

Jacob O. Douglass's blacksmith shop, located at North Craftsbury, was built by the present proprietor in 1878.

I. & A. Kent's woolen mills, located on Black river, were built by James E. Burnham, in 1849, and are now operated by James Anderson, who employs ten workmen, producing from fifty to seventy-five yards of woolen cloth per day.

A. A. Randall's grist and saw-mill, located on the outlet of Hosmer pond, near the site of the old mill built by Col. Crafts, was built by the Craftsbury Mill Co. in 1867, and was purchased by Mr. Randall in December, 1878. He does mostly custom work.

N. H. Kinney's sash and blind factory, located on road 38, was purchased by him in 1869. He now employs from four to seven men. In 1877, the entire works were destroyed by fire, involving a loss of over \$4,000.00. During the following summer he built the present factory, a building 42 by 60 feet, three stories in height, and furnished it with new and improved machinery. Mr. Kinney has also on his farm a trout pond, or spawning bed, where he breeds brook trout for the New York and Boston markets.

A. C. Collins's saw-mill, located on road 11, was built by him in 1859. Mr. Collins employs from six to ten men and manufactures about 500,000 feet of lumber per annum.

The first settlement in the town was made in the summer of 1788, by Col. Ebenezer Crafts, who opened a road from Cabot, eighteen miles, cleared during the summer ten or twelve acres of land where Mill Village now is, built a house and saw-mill, and made considerable preparation for a grist-mill. In the spring of 1789, Nathan Cutler and Robert Trumbull moved their families into the township. In the ensuing autumn Mr. Trumbull, by reason of the sickness of his family, went to Barnet to spend the winter, but Mr. Cutler's family remained through the season. Thus was begun the first settlement within the bounds of Orleans county. In February, 1791, Col. Crafts, having previously erected a grist-mill and made considerable additions to his improvements, returned to the town with John Corey, Benjamin Jennings, Daniel Mason, John Babcock, and Mills Merrifield, with their families,

from Sturbridge, Mass. After arriving at Cabot, they found it impossible to proceed any further with their teams, on account of the great depth of snow, it being about four feet deep. They were obliged to provide themselves with snow-shoes and draw the female members of the families on hand-sleds a distance of eighteen miles. These settlers were soon after followed by several other families from Sturbridge and other towns in Worcester county.

The town was organized in March, 1792, the meeting being held at the residence of Col. Crafts, who acted as moderator. Samuel C. Crafts was elected clerk, and held the office until 1829; Ebenezer Crafts, Nathan Cutler and Nehemiah Lyon, selectmen; and Joseph Scott, constable. The first justice of the peace was Samuel R. Crafts, in 1792. The first representative was Ebenezer Crafts, elected the same year. The first freemen's meeting was held in September, of that year. The first child born was Betsey Cutler, August 22, 1791. The first physician was Dr. James Paddock.

Col. Ebenezer Crafts was born in Pomfret, September 3, 1740, and graduated from Yale college in 1759. At the commencement of the Revolutionary war he organized a company and joined the army at Cambridge in 1775. He was a man of great energy and firmness of character, and resided here until his death, May 24, 1810, aged seventy years.

Hon. Samuel C. Crafts, son of Ebenezer Crafts, was born in Woodstock, Conn., October 6, 1768, graduated from Harvard college, in July, 1790, and came to this town with his father. In 1792, he was elected clerk of the town, which office he held by yearly elections until 1829, when he declined it, after having served the town faithfully for thirty-seven years. In 1793, he was elected a member of the convention to revise the constitution of the State, and in 1796, was elected a member of the legislature. The two following years he was chosen clerk of the same, and was subsequently elected to the legislature in 1800, 1801, 1803, and 1805. From 1800 to 1810, he held the office of assistant judge of the county court, and after that time, till 1816, was chief judge. From 1807, to 1813, he was a member of the council of the State, and in 1816, was elected a member of the house of representatives in congress, being continued a member eight years. He was again elected to the State council, and also chief judge of the county court three years, and was then elected governor of the State, holding that office for 1829-'30 and 1831. In 1829, he was a member of the constitutional convention and was elected president of that body. Soon after retiring from the office of governor, he was appointed on a committee to decide on a place for the State House, the materials of which it should be built, etc. In 1842, he was appointed by the executive committee of the State to a seat in the senate of the United States in place of Judge Prentiss, who had resigned. At the next meeting of the legislature he was elected by that body for the remainder of the term for which Judge Prentiss had been elected. He died November 19, 1853, aged eighty-five years.

Dr. James Paddock, from Massachusetts, came to Craftsbury in 1793, and

after a course of medical lectures located at North Craftsbury, where he practiced until his death, in 1809, aged forty-four years. He married Augusta Crafts, daughter of Col. Crafts, by whom he had two sons, James A. and William E. William became a merchant and lived in the town until his death, in the summer of 1855. James A., born in 1798, graduated from the University of Vermont in 1823, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1825, remaining in practice in this town until his death, in 1867, aged sixty-nine years. He held most of the town offices, and was an assistant judge of the county court. In the earlier years of his life his health was not good, which prevented his taking the active part in public affairs that he otherwise would have done. He reared a family of four children, all of whom resided for a time in the town. The youngest, Augustus, born June 25, 1838, enlisted in Co. D., Vt. cavalry, in 1862, and served until the close of the war. He is now a merchant of Craftsbury village, where he has been in trade since the autumn of 1865.

Nehemiah Lyon, one of the earliest settlers of the town, came here from Sturbridge, Mass., and located upon the farm now owned by his great grandson, on road 20, where he cleared five acres of land, to which he brought his family, consisting of nine children, the following year. He was a blacksmith and followed the trade here until his death, October 21, 1836, aged eighty-three years. Nehemiah M. Lyon, his seventh child, born in 1789, was also a blacksmith, and died here in 1852. William H., third son of Nehemiah M., born in 1821, also was a blacksmith, and died here in 1874, having reared five children, all of whom now reside in the town. Royal M., his only son, is a justice of the peace and one of the present selectmen. He has three children, the fifth generation born here.

Benjamin Jennings, from Brookfield, Mass., came here in 1791, and made a settlement on road 4; but owing to the hard times and poor markets he returned to Massachusetts soon after. Anna, his second child, was nine months old when her parents came here, and remained with the family of Hiram Mason when they returned to Massachusetts. In 1827, she married William Perham and had three children, Needham M., Lucy M., and Hiram. Lucy M., widow of W. A. Kilburn, resides on road 49.

Benjamin Hoyt, from Massachusetts, came to Craftsbury in 1794, with his wife and two children. The family was subsequently increased to thirteen children, many of whose descendants are living. Wyman, the second child, born in 1789, had also a family of thirteen children, eight of whom are living. Job, the fourth child, was a leading member of the Methodist church, having held the office of steward over sixty years. All of his seven children are living. The youngest, Charles C., served in Co. I, First Vt. Cav., and was a prisoner of war eight months. He occupies the old homestead.

Samuel Stratton came to Craftsbury, from Brookfield, Mass., about the year 1794, and located on road 58, where his son William now resides, where he died in 1857, aged eighty-six years. Three of his ten children, Samuel,

Jr., William and Horace, located on portions of, or near, the old farm. Horace now lives with his eldest son, Edwin S.

Samuel Ephraim Morse came from Massachusetts at an early day and located where East Craftsbury now is, and resided there until his death, in 1834, aged sixty-six years. He brought the first wagon into the town, a vehicle that would not be worth \$25.00, but which at that time was not only quite valuable, but was also very much of a curiosity. Mr. Morse was successively engaged in farming, distilling, and hotel-keeping. Two of his three children settled in the town. The youngest, Samuel, born in 1794, resided on the old homestead until his death, in 1848. He had a family of nine children, three of whom became residents of the town. The youngest, Samuel E., born August 27, 1837, now occupies the farm.

Samuel French, from Massachusetts, came to the town previous to 1800, and located on East hill, upon the farm now owned by Dea. Datin, where he died September 28, 1854, aged eighty-eight years. Only one of his eight children, Alvah R., born in 1798, located in the town. His death occurred in 1876, at the age of seventy-eight years.

Marion R. Marcy came to Craftsbury from Boston, Mass., at an early day, and located at North Craftsbury. One of his three children, Ephraim B., born in 1842, still resides here. He served in Co. D, 5th Vt. Vols., three years during the late war, was wounded at Savage Station and taken prisoner, remaining in the Richmond prison, however, only twenty-one days.

Jesse E. Merrill, from Corinth, located in this town at an early date, residing here most of the time until his death, following the mason's trade. He served the town in several official capacities, among which as a representative in the legislature. He had five children, three of whom settled here. His second son, George, born in 1833, now resides on road 42.

Daniel Davison, a Revolutionary soldier, came to Craftsbury, from Massachusetts, in 1795, locating in the southern part of the town where he kept an hotel, and subsequently kept an hotel at The Common. He died in November, 1854, at the great age of ninety years. His father also died here, aged ninety years. Two of his four children located in the town. Emory, the eldest, born in 1789, reared seven children and died here in 1868, aged seventy-nine years. His second son, Emory, Jr., born in 1830, still resides here. He represented the town in 1861.

Daniel Seaver, a Revolutionary soldier, from Petersham, Mass., came here in 1796, and located in the western part of the town, on road 23, where he died in 1831, aged seventy-eight years. James, the fifth of his twelve children, born in 1791, reared seven children, and died here in 1859, aged sixty-eight years. His oldest child, William, born in 1823, is still a resident of the town.

James Coburn came here, from Sturbridge, Mass., in 1800, and located on road 40, upon the farm now owned by his grandson, Silas W. Coburn, where he died, in December, 1861, aged eighty-two years. He served in the

war of 1812, and held the office of constable and collector for a number of years. James, Jr., the fourth of his nine children, born in 1811, died here in 1877, aged sixty-two years. Silas W., his second son, who now occupies the old farm, was born in 1846.

Samuel Works, a native of Massachusetts, came to Craftsbury previous to 1800, and located in the eastern part of the town. His son Samuel, born in 1783, made Craftsbury his home during the remainder of his life. His three children, George, Lucia W., wife of P. V. Scott, and Harriet, wife of S. B. Robbins, are living.

Caleb Harriman, from New Hampshire, came to this town in 1802, and died here in 1848, aged seventy-two years. Hamilton Z., son of Ziba, and grandson of Caleb, was born in 1854, and now resides on road 35.

Benjamin Squires came to Craftsbury, from Massachusetts, in 1807, and located at The Common. He had a family of seven children, only one of whom, Abigail N. (Mrs. Lawrence), born in 1810, is living. She resides with her daughter, Mrs. S. Searls, on road 55. Mrs. Lawrence has been totally blind for the past nine years, yet is able to spin, knit, and do house-work with great facility.

Ephraim Wylie, from Hancock, Vt., located in the eastern part of Eden in 1808, and, in 1829, came to Craftsbury, and located on road 55, where his eldest son, Wyman, now resides. Charles R., son of John, and grandson of Ephraim, resides on road 4.

Elijah Scott, from Fitzwilliam, N. H., came to Craftsbury in 1809, reared a family of ten children, and died in 1840, aged sixty years. Amasa, the third son of Elijah, was born in 1809, and has been a resident of the town since his father moved here. He has one of the finest residences in the town, and has been engaged in mercantile pursuits since 1830. He has one daughter, Mary A., born in 1858, who resides at home. She graduated from Fitchburgh college in 1878.

William J. Hastings, from St. Johnsbury, Vt., came here in 1817, and learned the tanner's trade, but after a few years he purchased three hundred acres of land on road 40. He held the office of town representative in 1836, '37, '38, '48, and '49. He was also county commissioner and associate judge two years. Two of his family of four are living, Eliza H., wife of William Chamberlin, of Dexter, Iowa, and Edward L., residing on road 12.

William Robbins, from Dunstable, Mass., came to Craftsbury in 1822, and located on road 50, with a family of twelve children. His fourth and fifth sons, twins, James Madison and Thomas Jefferson, born in 1812, have always resided here.

Gersham W. Harriman came to Craftsbury with his father, Enoch, at the age of two years, and resided here until his death, in 1850, aged thirty-eight years. David G., his only child now living, born in 1845, resides on road 27.

William Randall came to Craftsbury, from Greensboro, in 1825, and operated a saw-mill here for a number of years, then returned to Greensboro, where he

passed the remainder of his life. Amasa A., the third of his eight children, born in 1820, has been a resident of this town since his fifth year.

Hiram Merrill, from Lisborn, N. H., came here in 1827. He has two children, one having died in infancy. Sarah J., his only daughter, born in 1834, resided here until her marriage with John L. Dodge, in 1863, when she removed to Irasburgh. His second son, William H. H., born in 1840, resides on road 4.

George F. Sprague, born in Claremont, N. H., in 1807, came to Crafts-bury, from Peacham, in 1829, locating on road 47. Three of his five children, William F., George H., and Martha A. (Mrs. O. M. Tillotson), are living. Mr. Scott has held, among other offices, that of justice of the peace for thirty years.

John Chase came to Craftsbury, from New Hampshire, in 1831, locating in the southern part of the town. He died in 1880, aged seventy-eight years. Seven of his ten children are now living. George, his fourth son, born in 1828, has resided on the farm he now occupies since 1853.

Liberty McIntyre, of East Crafts-bury, located here in 1831, coming from Massachusetts. He married Jane Patterson in 1849, and has two children.

Matthew McRoy, a native of Ireland, located as a blacksmith at East Crafts-bury, in 1831, where he died in 1879, aged eighty years. John, the oldest of his five children, born in 1832, still resides here. He served four years during the late war, was wounded twice, and was in Libby prison three months.

Joseph Allen, from Burke, Vt., located upon a farm in the northeastern part of the town in 1833, where he resided until his death, rearing a family of seven children. James J., his third son, born in 1832, now resides on road 22. Job W., the second son of Joseph, was born in 1828, and has lived here since he was five years of age.

L. Carlos Bailey located at Crafts-bury village in 1835, followed blacksmithing there until 1856, then removed to South Albany, where he remained until his death, in 1863. Four of his five children are now living.

Dr. Henry Huntington, of North Crafts-bury, was born in Greensboro, June 3, 1818, a son of Henry, Sr., who was one of the earliest settlers of that town. Dr. Henry was educated at Crafts-bury academy, and at Albany, N. Y., medical college. He practiced medicine in Champlain, N. Y., two years, in Crafts-bury two years, and then went to Atlanta, Ga., where he practiced dentistry fourteen years. In 1864, he left the south to avoid conscription in the confederate army, and after five months separation from his family they joined him in Iowa. Here, in Des Moines, he practiced dentistry a number of years. In 1882, he returned to Crafts-bury, where he now resides. His wife, Martha M. (Duston) Huntington, is a neice of the late Gov. Crafts.

John Udall, from Hartford, Conn., came to Wolcott about 1840, locating near the center of the town. Six of his eight children are now living, two in this town.

Henry H. Dutton, from Royalton, Vt., located upon the farm he now occupies, in 1845. He has three sons, two of whom are residents of the town.

Levi Glidden, son of Joseph Glidden, one of the early settlers in Greensboro, came to this town in 1848, locating upon a farm in the northern part of the town, where he resided until 1867, then removed to the farm now owned by his son, Frank J., on road 41, and thence located in Craftsbury village, where he died, in 1878, aged sixty-one years.

Horace Andrus, born at Newbury, Vt., in 1829, came to this town and located on road 40, where he kept a hotel three years, and also kept a hotel at Craftsbury village two years. He has been a Methodist layman for a number of years, and pastor of the church in Eden two years.

Henry Douglass, from Waterbury, Vt., came to Craftsbury in 1855, and now occupies the house where Gov. Crafts died. He has served as assistant judge, and has been elected justice of the peace nearly every year since he came to the town, and has been engaged in the insurance business forty years.

Daniel Mason, born at Sturbridge, Mass., came to Craftsbury in 1790. He became a successful farmer and accumulated a fair property; but when about fifty years of age he left his farm and entered the ministry of the Calvinist Baptist church, remaining in that vocation until old age warned him to retire. He also held most of the town offices, being a justice of the peace thirty years. His death occurred at the age of seventy-five years, he having been the father of ten children. His son Tyler commenced life as a farmer, but at the age of twenty-four years commenced the study of medicine with Dr. F. W. Adams, of Boston, and subsequently with Dr. Allen Smith, of Hardwick, and finally graduated from Burlington medical college. He has had a successful practice of sixty years, being now eighty-five years of age.

The soldiers who went from the town during the war of 1812, so far as known, were William Hidden, Moses Mason, Captain Hiram Mason, James Coburn, Amory Nelson, John Towle, John Hadley, and Elias Mason. In the war for the Union, the town furnished 128 enlisted men, five of whom were killed in action, six died of wounds, fifteen died of disease, five in rebel prisons, and one by accident. The expenses of the town for the support of the war were as follows: bounties paid to volunteers, \$13,268.00; expenses in enlisting recruits, \$69.40; subsistence of recruits, \$19.67; transportation of recruits, \$17.20; for further expenses of same nature, \$90.15, aggregating \$13,464.42. In addition, the selectmen incurred additional expenses in transporting recruits amounting to \$14.25, which the adjutant-general allowed and paid. There was also raised by subscription in 1862, the sum of \$161.50 and paid as bounties to eight volunteers, for nine months service, and the further sum of \$875.00 was subscribed to aid in procuring recruits, of which sum about \$650.00 was collected and paid out, which, added to town bounties and other expenses, makes an aggregate of \$14,275.92.

The Congregational church, located at North Craftsbury, was organized July 4, 1797, with twenty-four members. Rev. Samuel Collins was the first pastor. The church building was erected in 1820, though it has been remodeled since, so that it will accommodate 250 persons, and is valued, including grounds, at \$5,000.00. The society has 112 members, with Rev. Francis Parker, pastor. The flourishing Sabbath school connected with this church is one of the oldest in Vermont, its existence dating back to the summer or autumn of 1814. Its founders and first teachers were Lucy Corey and Clarissa Clark, both of whom were members of this society over fifty-six years. One result of these and other faithful workers is seen in the continuous existence and hearty support of the school down to the present time.

The First M. E. church of Craftsbury, located at North Craftsbury, was organized by its first pastor, Wilbur Fisk, in 1818. The first church edifice was erected in 1829, and gave place to the present building in 1852, which will comfortably seat 400 persons and is valued including grounds, at \$3,700.00. The society now has 150 members, under the charge of Rev. W. H. Worthen.

The Reformed Presbyterian church of Craftsbury, located at East Craftsbury, was organized about 1830, with sixty members. Rev. Samuel M. Wilson was the first pastor. The building was erected in 1830, rebuilt in 1858, and is now valued at \$15,000.00. The society has sixty-five members, with Rev. J. C. Taylor, pastor.



DERBY.

DERBY lies in the northern part of the county, in lat. $44^{\circ} 58'$, and long. $4^{\circ} 50'$, bounded north by Canada, east by Holland, southeast by Morgan and Charleston, southwest by Coventry and Brownington, and west by Lake Memphremagog, which divides it from Newport. It was chartered by Vermont, October 29, 1779, to Timothy Andrus and fifty-nine associates, with an area of 23,040 acres. This area, however, has been increased and the original bounds greatly changed, as given above, by the late annexation of the township of Salem, which was effected by an act of the legislature of 1880, and took effect March 1, 1881. This wedding has made the "two one," though each has its separate history. So we will here briefly outline the history of Salem, up to the time it was annexed to Derby, then speak of the surface, settlement, etc., as simply the one town of Derby.

Salem was an irregular, five-sided town, lying in lat. $44^{\circ} 54'$, and long. $4^{\circ} 46'$, with an area of 17,330 acres, bounded north by Derby and a small part of Morgan, southeast by Charleston, and southwest by Brownington and Coventry. It was originally granted to Josiah Gates and others, November 7, 1780, upon condition that unless the granting fees, £540, were paid before February 1, 1781, the grant would be void. The fees were not paid, therefore Gov. Thomas Chittenden authorized Noah Chittenden and Thomas Tolman to sell the township to any persons who would pay the granting fees. Col. Jacob Davis, of Montpelier, and sixty-four others became the purchasers, and a charter was issued to them August 18, 1781, the charter bounds being fixed as follows:—

"Beginning at the southwest corner of Navy [now Charleston], then northeast in the northwest line of Navy to an angle thereof, supposed to be about six miles, and carrying back that breadth northwest so far that a parallel line with the northwest line aforesaid will encompass the contents of six miles square."

A survey of the land thus bounded, however, disclosed the fact that 5,710 acres of the territory were within the bounds of Derby. This caused an uncertainty to rest upon the title to these lands, and discouraged settlements in both towns, and also led to long controversies between the respective proprietors. But in 1791, the legislature confirmed the grant to Derby, thus leaving Salem nearly a fourth part smaller than a full township. The proprietors of Salem made repeated applications to the legislature for the return of a portion of the purchase money, and in 1799, the sum of \$1,116.26 was refunded to them. A large part of the lands also proved unavailable on account of

being covered by the lake, and an application was made to the legislature for compensation, but with what success no records show. In 1816, the town was made still smaller by the annexation to Newport of all that part of Salem lying west of the lake.

Notwithstanding so large a part of its granted lands were under water, Salem, had it been allowed to retain its original boundaries, would have become second to no other town in the county in population and wealth ; but all its best water privileges; its best village sites, and its most valuable lands, were outside of the limits within which it was at last circumscribed. The thrifty village of Newport, the village of West Derby, and a considerable part of Derby Center, are on territory once granted to the proprietors of Salem. The first settlement was made by Ephraim Blake, March 15, 1798. The population increased very slowly, amounting in 1820 to only eighty, and the town remained unorganized until April 30, 1822, when an organization was effected by the choice of the following named officers : Noyes Hopkinson, moderator and treasurer ; Samuel Blake, town clerk ; Ephraim Blake, J. Lyon, and Nathaniel Cobb, selectmen ; John Houghton, constable ; Noyes Hopkinson and Orrin Lathe, grand jurors ; Abel Parlin, Samuel Blake, and Asa Lathe, listers ; and Nathaniel Cobb, Ephraim Blake, and Abel Parlin, highway surveyors. At the time of its annexation to Derby, however, it had no village, store, mechanic shop, postoffice, house of worship, nor office of a professional man within its limits. A telegraph line passed through the eastern part of the town and the Passumpsic railroad extended through the western part, but neither of these had a place of business except a wood station on the railroad. Its change of name and jurisdiction must have been considered rather in the light of an improvement than a misfortune. Here we leave Salem and from this time forward speak of both as Derby.

The surface of Derby is quite level, there being no elevations worthy of note except in the southern part, where are found Sugar, Elm, and Salem hills. Clyde river forms the principal water-course, flowing through the town from east to west, affording many excellent mill-seats. The soil is fertile and abundantly productive. The timber is principally rock-maple, and other hard woods, except in the vicinity of the lake, where white and Norway pine abounds, interspersed with red oak, hemlock, fir, cedar, etc. Cedar swamps from one to ten acres in extent are found in various parts. *Calceiferous mica schist* is the principal rock of the geological formation, though there is some *clay slate* along the lake shore. In the central part of the town there is a large bed of *granite*. A valuable quarry is worked on road 26, owned by Curtis Willey. It was first opened by Nathan Wheeler, about 1832, the farm upon which it is located being then owned by Asel Hyde. It was never worked to any extent, however, until 1869, when it came into the present owner's possession. The stone is susceptible of a high polish, and as it contains no iron nor other minerals, is valuable for monumental and decorative purposes.

In 1880, Derby had a population of 2,549, and in 1882 was divided into twenty school districts and had nineteen common schools, employing one male and twenty-six female teachers, to whom was paid an aggregate salary of \$1,994.64. There were 553 pupils attending common schools, while the entire cost of the schools for the year, ending October 31st, was \$2,133.12, with C. A. Smith, superintendent.

DERBY, a post village located near the center of the town on Clyde river, contains three churches (Methodist, Congregational and Baptist), one hotel, academy building, one general store, a drug store, two furniture and undertaking stores, a grist-mill, saw-mill, wagon shop, marble shop, and about 250 inhabitants.

DERBY LINE, a post village located on the line between this town and Canada, contains one church (Universalist), a bank, hotel, four stores, photograph gallery, livery stable, millinery store, wagon shop, and about 250 inhabitants. It is reached by a branch of the Massawippi railroad.

WEST DERBY, a post village located on the Clyde river about a mile east of Newport, contains one church (Baptist), one store, one grocery, a paper-mill, veneer-mill, grist-mill, and about 300 inhabitants.

BEEBE PLAIN, a post village located on the Canada line about two miles west from Derby Line, contains one store, an hotel, and about a dozen dwellings.

NORTH DERBY (p. o.) is a hamlet and station on the Passumpsic railroad, located in the northwestern part of the town.

The National Bank of Derby Line was originally incorporated by the State in 1850, as the People's Bank of Derby Line, with a capital of \$50,000.00. In 1857, this capital was increased to \$75,000.00, and again in 1865, it was increased to \$150,000.00, and changed to a National bank. It now has a surplus fund of \$38,000.00. The presidents of the institution have been Harry Baxter, from 1850 to 1852; Portus Baxter, 1852-'63; Levi Spalding, 1863-'71; Austin T. Foster, from 1871 to the present time. The cashiers have been N. T. Sheafe, 1851-'53; D. B. B. Cobb, 1853-'55; Stephen Foster, from 1855 to the present time.

The International Company, manufacturers and dealers in lumber, located in this town, with an office at Newport, was chartered by the State in 1882, and organized with a paid up capital of \$100,000.00, January 22, 1883, with John L. Edwards president; H. E. Folsom, treasurer; and L. C. Grandy, manager. The company was formed by the consolidation of several interests, the principal of which was the Lyndonville Dressing-Mill. The new mill is a building 120 by 36 feet, two stories in height, while their large lumber yard is admirably situated for both lake and railroad transportation. The company deals largely in all kinds of lumber, especially in Quebec and hardwood flooring, and manufactures boxes and chair-stock extensively.

M. A. Adams's grist and flouring-mill located at Derby village, has four runs of stones and grinds 15,000 bushels of grain annually.

J. H. Searle's veneer-mills, located on road 64, are operated by steam-power and are supplied with one lumber-saw, four bench-saws, one swing-saw, one veneer cutter, a drag-saw, and two machines for making baskets. Mr. Searles employs thirty men and manufactures fifty car-loads of chair-stock, 500,000 feet of veneer per month, and 1,000,000 baskets of different kinds per annum.

Ira A. Adams's woolen-mill, located on road 46, was built in 1845, and came into the present proprietor's hands in 1865. It is operated by water-power and has the capacity for manufacturing seventy-five yards of cloth per day.

A. J. Allbee's sash, door, and blind factory, located at Derby village, gives employment to six hands, and turns out about \$5,000.00 worth of stock per year.

The Memphremagog Machine Shop and Boat-yard, located on the eastern shore of the lake manufactures steam yachts, row-boats, and steam engines.

The Clyde River Paper-Mill, located at West Derby, P. S. Robinson, proprietor, employs eight hands and manufactures about \$15,000.00 worth of paper per year.

The West Derby Flouring Mill, Lane & Davis, proprietors, was built in 1835. The mill has four runs of stones and does several thousand dollars worth of business per year.

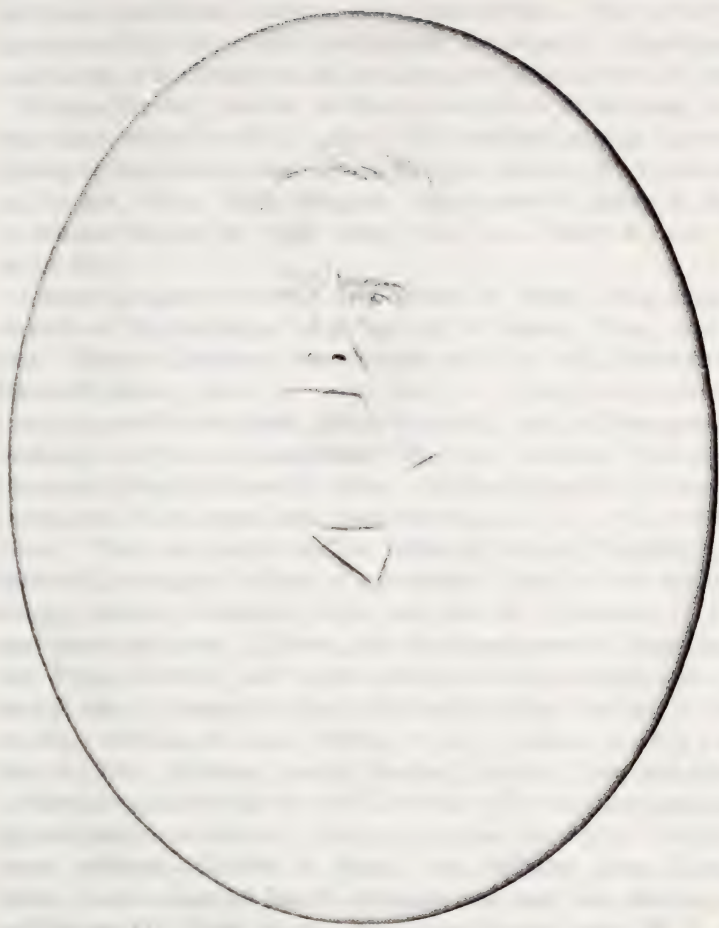
The first permanent settlement was made in 1795, by Judge Timothy Hinman, who came on from Southbury, Conn., with his family, and located upon the farm now owned by Charles Johnson and others. He was one of the original proprietors, and the only one of them who ever settled here. In the autumn of 1790, he came to the town and located his farm, though he did nothing towards improving it until 1795. From Greensboro, a distance of thirty miles, he made the journey on horseback, leaving his nearest neighbors at that point. In the autumn of that year, however, he was joined by Henry Buzzell, from Danville, who located upon the farm now owned by Mr. Blake, and John, Joseph and Henry Merritt made a settlement upon the farm now owned by Carlos Daggett, and Rufus Stewart, from Brattleboro, came in 1797, and settled upon the farm now owned by George Eaton. Mr. Hinman was one of the most prominent men of the town for many years, being the first town clerk, first justice of the peace, and first representative. He married Phœbe Stoddard and reared a family of eleven children, two of whom, Mrs. Horace Stewart and Mrs. Clarissa Forbes, are living. His death occurred in 1850.

In 1794, a Mr. Strong came on from Connecticut and built a saw-mill where West Derby now is, to which was added a grist-mill not long after. Benjamin Hinman, from Southbury, Conn., who was so long prominently identified with the interests of the town, came on with men who built the mill, in the capacity of cook. He returned to Connecticut with them in the autumn, stayed through the winter, and then came on and made the first settlement upon the farm now owned by Mr. Watson. The settlement of

the town rapidly increased, so that in 1800, it had a population of 178. The first town meeting was held at the house of Timothy Hinman, March 20, 1798, when the following officers were elected: Timothy Hinman, moderator and clerk; Isaac Hinman, Elisha Lyman, and Henry Buzzel, selectmen; Rufus Stewart, constable; Samuel Hill, grand juror; James Greenleaf, Isaac Hinman, and Elisha Lyman, listers; Aaron Vilas, Henry Buzzell, Eliphalet Bangs, and Elisha Lyman, surveyors of highways; Jehiel Broadman, sealer of weights and measures; and Samuel Hill and Aaron Vilas, fence viewers. The first freemen's meeting was held September 4, 1798, when nine votes were cast for Paul Bingham for governor, and Timothy Hinman elected representative. The first hotel was kept by Timothy Hinman, where Charles Johnson now resides. Ezra Hinman, son of Judge Hinman, was the first male child born, and Rachel Buzzell, daughter of Henry Buzzell, was the first female born. Levi Bigelow kept the first store. The first deaths were two children of Solomon Ashley, in 1800. The first school was kept by David Bebee, on the farm of Timothy Hinman. The first physician was Luther Newcomb, who came from Massachusetts in 1798. The first deed recorded in the town was given to Ebenezer Strong, of Southbury, Conn., by Moses Robinson, of Bennington, bearing date of January 12, 1790, and acknowledged January 18, 1791. The first settled Congregational minister was Luther Leland, about 1808, and the first Baptist clergyman was Samuel Smith. Both came about the same time and the right of land set aside for the first settled minister was divided between them.

Major Rufus Stewart, born in 1776, came to Derby in 1797, and made the first settlement upon the farm now owned by George S. Eaton, where he resided until 1812, when he removed his family to Morgan and joined the American army, ranking as captain. He served three years, was at the battle of Plattsburgh, and, in 1816, returned to Derby and purchased the farm now owned by his son, Emery Stewart, where he died in June, 1846, aged seventy-one years. His wife died in 1842. Two of their six children are living—Emery, on the old homestead, and Nancy, widow of Aaron Hinman, at Derby village.

Horace Stewart, son of Major Rufus, who died at Beebe Plain, May 25, 1883, was born here September 25, 1804. About 1826, after alternating between the farm and an indifferent experience in trade, he went to Beebe Plain and erected the plain, yet comfortable and substantial buildings which still stands unimpaired by time. He soon rose in the esteem of those around him and came to be regarded as one of the first business men in the county. It is a little remarkable that notwithstanding his large business, extending from the Connecticut river far into Canada, and involving dealings with all kinds of men, he never was charged with violating an agreement or indulging in a trick. February 3, 1830, he married Catharine Hinman, a woman of remarkable kindness and benevolence, who survives him. There were four children born to them, only one of whom, a daughter, is



Horace Stueck

living. With the death of Mr. Stewart, Derby lost not only one of its most enterprising business men, but one of the most kindly, courteous, and hospitable gentlemen of the town, while his family has to mourn the departure of a most considerate husband, father and brother. Mr. Stewart was a man of commanding figure and gentlemanly deportment, of very even temper, ever having a kind word for all, yet strict and rigid in rules of business.

Phineas Stewart, brother of Rufus, went from Brattleboro, Vt., to Plainville, Ohio, where he died in 1871. His daughter, Sophia D., married R. S. Brown, of Brattleboro, who is now living in Malone, N. Y., she having died in October, 1871. Their daughter Annie married Rufus P. Stewart, son of Horace Stewart, in May, 1871. One son, Harry B., now resides at Beebe Plain.

Charles Kingsbery was an early settler in Derby. His lineal ancestors came from England about 1650, settled at Ipswich, Mass., and had seven sons. Henry Kingsbery, the seventh, with his wife, Susannah, settled at Haverhill, Mass., where, in 1656, their son Joseph was born. In 1679, Joseph married Love Ayres, also of Haverhill, and had two sons, Joseph and Nathaniel, and several daughters. The sons married Ruth and Hannah Dennison, sisters, of Ipswich, Mass. Nathaniel settled in Andover, Conn. Joseph and Ruth, soon after their marriage, in 1705, removed to Norwich, Conn. Their son Joseph was the father of Sanford Kingsbery, and grandfather of Charles, the subject of our sketch. Sanford was educated at Yale college, married Elizabeth Fitch, and died at Claremont, N. H., in 1834, aged ninety-six years. Charles, his eldest son, came to Derby in 1790, married Persis Stewart, and reared a family of nine children, viz.: Mary Ann, born in 1801; George, in 1804; Sanford, in 1805; Lucius, in 1807; Eliza, in 1809; Charles, in 1812; Persis, in 1813; Emera, in 1815; and Henry, born in 1816. Of these, George, Sanford, Charles, Eliza, and Henry, settled in the western part of the State of Georgia, while the others remained in Derby, and married as follows: Mary Ann became the wife of Levi Child and had seven children,—Charles B., Susan, Ann, William, John, Katharine, and Ruth. Lucius married Jane E. Drakely, and had two children,—Helen A. and George D. Persis became the wife of Lewis Patch, M. D., and had no issue. Emera married Mary Forbes, and reared three children,—Persis, Charles, and William. Charles, or Esq. Kingsbery as he was familiarly known, suffered all the vicissitudes and privations of a pioneer. The first three years he worked on his clearing, living in a bark shanty and sleeping upon a bed of hemlock boughs. His winters, however, he spent in Claremont, N. H. In 1800, the clearing having become sufficiently large to yield crops of value, he built a house and barn, and on the 17th of September married Persis Stewart, daughter of Gen. Stewart, of Brattleboro, Vt., and brought his wife to their new home. His first deed is dated in 1797, being for a piece of land located nearly half way between the center of the town and the Canada line, and about eighty rods east of the present traveled road.

Upon this piece of land he planted the first apple trees in the town, and made the first cider, which orchard still bears fruit. In 1812, he removed to a farm about half a mile east of Derby Center, and, in 1820, he located opposite the present site of the Congregational church, known as the Kingsbery place, where he died, in 1843. Mr. Kingsbery was an early town representative, holding the office three successive years, and was also elected to that office in 1828, '29, '38, and '39. He also held the office of town treasurer from 1812 to 1833, was a justice of the peace from the organization of the town to 1829, lister from 1806 to 1826, and overseer of the poor three years. Esq. Kingsbery lived a life that reflected no discredit upon his ancestors, and handed an unsullied name down to his posterity.

Samuel Colby, from Thornton, N. H., came to Derby in 1797, and made the first settlement on the farm now owned by Ralph Kelsea, where he reared a family of five children. Nehemiah, the oldest son, kept a store nearly all his life, and was postmaster nearly thirty years, where his son, George Colby, now resides.

Dr. Luther Newcomb, the first physician in the town, came here in 1797. He married Milley Conant, of Glover, and died in 1831. His son Orem was a merchant here for many years, and a leading man of the town. He died in 1854. His widow, and son Orem survive him.

David Dustin, son of Timothy, a descendant of Hannah Dustin, of Haverhill, Mass., was born in Claremont, N. H., May 29, 1777, came to Derby in 1799, and purchased the farm now owned by his son, Joel R., and returned to Claremont. In 1800, he came back and felled the first tree cut on the farm, and lived here alone in a camp five years. He then built a house and married Amelia Broadman, by whom he had a family of five children. During the war of 1812, he served as captain of cavalry. His wife died in February, 1824, and he subsequently married Fanny E. Robinson, of Brattleboro, by whom he had three children. Joel R., the youngest, occupies the homestead.

Charles Sias, from Danville, Vt., came here a short time previous to 1800, and located on road 40. About the same time his son, John Sias, came on and located near him. John had a family of nine children, four of whom are living, and died in 1860. His wife died one year previous. Of the children Roxana, widow of Freeman Miller, and Louisa, wife of Solomon Fields, reside in Newport. Cyrus S. and Marshall reside in Derby. Marshall married Susan Cummings and reared two children, of whom Martha, wife of Jackson G. Kendall, resides in Newport.

Joseph Benham, born at Middlebury, Conn., in 1769, came to Derby in 1800, and made the first settlement upon the farm now owned by A. D. Bates, where he resided until his death, in 1856, aged eighty-seven years. Deacon Nathan S. Benham, son of Japeth, born in 1802, is now the oldest native born citizen of the town.

Sylvanus Bates came from Woodstock in 1800, and made the first settle-

ment on the farm now owned by Mrs. Betsey Orcutt. It was on this farm that General Whitelaw camped during the "dark day," while surveying the town.

William Forbes, from New Haven, Conn., settled upon the farm now owned by W. F. Kingsbury, in 1804. He was twice married, and died in 1850. His son, Sherman, now resides here at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. He married Alice Houghton and had a family of eight children, three of whom are living—William, in Boston, Mary, wife of Emera Kingsbury, and Eliza, wife of T. P. Vanderwater, of Charleston.

John Wilson, born in Massachusetts, February 15, 1775, came to Derby about 1804, and settled upon the farm now owned by his son, Lewis Wilson. He had a family of seven children, and died August 29, 1839, aged sixty-four years. His wife died December 26, 1869, aged eighty-four years.

David Hopkinson, Jr., from Guildhall, Vt., came to Derby in 1802, and purchased the farm now owned by David Hopkinson. Col. Noyes Hopkinson, brother of David, Jr., came in 1818, and exchanged farms with David, Jr., who returned to Guildhall. The farm is now owned by David, son of Noyes, who represented the town of Salem in the legislature four times. He has in his possession an old clock purchased by his grandfather in 1809, for a watch worth \$46.00. He also has a copy of Spooner's "Vermont Journal," published at Windsor in 1796. David Hopkinson, Sr., came here with Noyes in 1818, and died in 1830, aged seventy-nine years. Noyes died in 1860, aged seventy-two years.

Col. Chester Carpenter was born in Randolph, Vt., and came to Derby in 1807, making the first settlement on the farm now owned by Edward Martin, where he resided until 1815, then sold out and removed to Derby village, purchasing the site of the present hotel, together with two hundred acres of land, and kept a hotel until 1840. In 1824, he became a member of the Baptist church and became a prominent instrument in building the church and academy. He gave all his surplus money, \$4,000.00, to aid in erecting the church and school building, and donated the grounds for the church, parsonage and cemetery, and also donated all lands for the building of roads that passed through his farm. Mr. Carpenter was the first volunteer from this town for the battle of Plattsburgh. He died at Derby village, December 31, 1872, aged eighty-five years.

Charles C. Lunt, born in Newburyport, Mass., in 1767, came to Derby from Stanstead, P. Q., in 1808, locating at Derby village, and after a few years removed to Rochester, N. Y., where he subsequently died. His son Johnson settled in Holland, married Sarah Paynton, of that town, reared a family of eleven children, and now resides with his daughter, Emma Nye, of Charleston, aged eighty-seven years. His wife is seventy-seven years of age. Charles Lunt resides in Derby, on road 7. He represented the town in 1870 '71, and is one of the present selectmen.

Ira M. Foss was born in New Hampshire, September 26, 1811, and came

to Derby in October, 1831. March 23, 1835, he married Hannah Heath, and has had a family of eleven children, eight of whom are living. Mrs. Foss died February 9, 1882, aged sixty-seven years.

Israel Williams, from Guildford, Vt., went to Stanstead, P. Q., about 1800. During the war of 1812, his sons were drafted into the British army; but not wishing to serve on that side of the cause they came to Derby. One son, Joel, returned to Canada after the war, remained a time, then came back to Derby and built a house on the farm now owned by his son Sylvester, where he remained until his death, in 1874, aged eighty-four years. His wife died in 1876, aged seventy-seven years. Six of their children are now living, one in this town.

David M. Camp was born at Tunbridge, Vt., in 1788, graduated from the University of Vermont in 1810, and came to Derby in 1813, as a customs officer. Mr. Camp was president of the first senate held in the State, in 1837, which office he held five years, and also served as county superintendent of schools for several years. He died in February, 1871, aged eighty-three years.

Nathan Morgan, from Norwich, Conn., came to Morgan in 1799, and made the first settlement on the farm now owned by Ceylon Wilcox, where he reared a family of thirteen children. Calvin, the oldest son, was a captain in the American army during the war of 1812, and came to Derby in 1814, remained until 1820, when he removed to Stanstead, P. Q., and died there in 1869, aged eighty-eight years.

Frank Place was born near London, England, in 1792. When quite young he enlisted as a bugler in the British army, and during the war of 1812 came to America with his regiment. While in Quebec, he, in company with a non-commissioned officer by the name of Tim McDaniels, deserted. After many days of weary travel through the wilderness, and many narrow escapes from recapture, they reached Derby Line. While camping in the woods here they heard a team approaching. McDaniels immediately plunged into the thicket and was never heard from after. Place remained, found friends and work and became a resident of the town, dying in 1867, aged seventy-five years. On one occasion he was induced to go to Stanstead to play the bugle at a grand drill. There he met his old colonel who immediately arrested him. Place requested permission to go into a store and get a glass of liquor, which request was granted, and slipping out of a rear door effected his escape. He married Philinda Dwyer and reared a family of three children, two of whom, Elvira Powers, of this town, and Catharine McDougal, of Barton, are now living.

Chauncey Wilson, son of John, was born in this town July 12, 1814. June 15, 1844, he married Harriet Blodgett, by whom he has reared a family of six children, viz.: John B., Frank B., Mary A., (died February 18, 1863,) Henry M., Willie E., and Emma E. Mr. Wilson has been an extensive farmer and stock breeder. He represented the town in the legislature of 1872-'73, and has held the office of selectman and lister.

Isaac Robbins came from Canton, N. H., in 1815, and purchased the farm now owned by John Kelley, where he lived about fifteen years, when the farm passed into the hands of his son, Alvin, and he moved to what is now Derby Center, and engaged in the manufacture of furniture, which business he followed as long as age permitted. He died in 1866, aged eighty-four years.

James Jenne, a native of New Hampshire, came to Derby in 1815, and made the first settlement on the farm now owned by A. A. Green. He married Betsey Carey, of Hartland, reared a family of ten children, five of whom are living, viz. : Tolman, Thomas, and Betsey, in Derby, George in Morgan, and Stillman, in Newbury, Vt. Thomas was born here December 11, 1812, and has resided upon the farm he now occupies since he was four years of age. He has a family of six children, one of whom Loren M., is principal of Newport Academy.

Jedediah Dane located at West Derby in 1815, and resided there until his death, in November, 1866, aged eighty-two years. His wife died during the previous March, aged seventy-six years. Four of their six children are now living. One son, Nathaniel G., born September 18, 1829, resides at West Charleston. He married Martha Walker and has four children.

David Kittridge was born in Danville, Vt., in 1782, and came to Derby in 1815, making the first settlement on the farm now owned by his son, Lyndal M. Kittridge.

Daniel D. Holmes was born in Stonington, Ct., in 1787, and came with his father to Derby in 1817, locating upon the farm now owned by H. D. Holmes.

Josiah Lyon was born December 3, 1772, at Woodstock, Conn., married Polly Cole January 4, 1798, and came to this county in 1803. He first located in the northern part of Troy where he cleared a small farm and resided until 1818, then came to Derby. He reared a family of twelve children, four of whom are now living, and died in 1866, aged ninety-four years and six months. Mrs. Lyon died in 1865, aged eighty-eight years. Mr. Lyon represented the town of Salem a number of years, and held all the other town offices many terms. He was also a deacon of the Baptist church at Derby Center over forty years. Porter Lyon, his son, born February 27, 1806, now resides on road 51. He married Elvira Morse, January 9, 1831, and has had a family of nine children. Four of his sons were in the late civil war, and one, Harrison, lost his life in the service.

John Grow was born in Hartland, Vt., and came to Derby in 1820, and located upon the farm now owned by John Daley. He resided there two years, then removed to the farm now owned by his son, Calvin S., on road 75, and cut the first tree on that place. Four of his sons are now living, Calvin S., aged seventy-five years, on the old homestead; John M., with John M., Jr.; Leland A., in Johnson; and Marcus A., in Wheelock, Vt.

Francis Gardner a soldier of the war of 1812, was born at Roxbury, Mass.,

in 1791, and came to Derby about 1820. He married Sally Foss and reared a family of four children, of whom Franklin M. and Susan reside in this town, Samuel in Holland, and Russell H. in Bethlehem, N. H. Mr. Gardner died from the effects of a sabre wound received at Chateaugay, N. Y.

Thomas Collier came from Hardwick, Vt., in 1821, and settled upon the farm now owned by L. N. Collier, where he died in 1849. His son, Levi L., came to the town with him and resided on the homestead until his death, in 1878, aged seventy-five years. Levi was for many years engaged in teaming from Derby to Boston, Mass.

Francis House, from Fairlee, Vt., was one of the first settlers in Stanstead, P. Q., in 1798. His son, Hiram, was born there in 1801, and in 1822 he came to Derby, making the first settlement on the farm now owned by C. B. Buell. In 1868, he removed to road 20, where he now resides.

Moses Blake, son of Israel, was born in Campton, N. H., September 27, 1783. He married Nancy A. Story and came to Holland in 1814, remained there until 1823, then came to Derby and purchased the farm now occupied by his son Moses. He died October 28, 1861, aged seventy-eight years.

John Lindsay was born in Newbury, Vt., in 1797, and removed from there to Stanstead, P. Q., in 1815. He was a carpenter by trade, and built the first house erected between West Derby and the Canada line, which is now occupied by Edward Ball. In 1823, he removed to Derby. He married Pleuma Ball, of Stanstead, and reared a family of five children, three of whom, Marshall, Harriet, and Hinman now reside here.

Freeman Haskell, from Lyndon, Vt., removed to Rock Island, P. Q., in 1823. He there built the oil-mill, saw-mill, cloth-mill, and other business places, and died from injuries received in falling upon a saw in the mill, in 1828. He married Fanny Kaltear, who died in 1878, and had two children, Carlos F. and Fanny. Carlos F. married Martha M. Stewart, and settled at Derby Line and carried on the mercantile business, dying in 1865. He had one son, H. Stewart, who now is a resident of the town.

John Macomber was born at Bridgewater, Mass., December 8, 1800, and settled at Derby Center in 1858. He married Carrie R. Booth, of New Bedford, Mass., and had a family of five children, one of whom, Ella, wife of Gen. Davis, resides in the town. Mr. Macomber died March 27, 1883.

Col. Joseph Morse was born in Newbury, Mass. When quite young he removed to Bridgewater, N. H. In 1823, he came to this town. He helped to build the road on the west side of Salem pond, and was the first postmaster in Salem, and also had a school taught in his house. He married Abigail Thomas and reared a family of ten children, seven of whom became prominent men. Rev. C. F. Morse, a Congregational minister, was a missionary in Turkey fourteen years, and now resides at McIndoes Falls. Rev. S. B. Morse is a Baptist minister, of Providence, R. I. Alvira, wife of Porter Lyon, resides in this town. Mr. Morse died in September, 1873, aged eighty-six years. His wife died October 8, 1873, aged eighty-three years.

Joshua Blodgett, Jr., son of Joshua Blodgett, who was a Revolutionary soldier, came to Derby in 1822, locating upon the farm now owned by Frank Eddy. Joshua, Jr., was a soldier of the war of 1812.

Stephen Foster, father of Stephen, Jr., and Austin T., were born in Rochester, Mass., July 30, 1772. He was the fifth descendant of Thomas Foster, who came to Massachusetts in 1635. January 3, 1802, he married Mary King, daughter of Jonathan King, and shortly afterwards, with his wife, came to what is now known as East Montpelier, where he had already prepared a home. Mr. Foster died April 3, 1850, leaving a family of seven children. Stephen Foster, born in 1806, came to Derby Line in May, 1828, and engaged in trade with Col. James H. Langdon, of Montpelier, under the style of Langdon & Foster. In 1833, Levi Spalding purchased the interest of Col. Langdon, the new style being Spalding & Foster, and so continued till 1844, when his brother, Austin T. Foster, purchased his interest and continued the firm under the same name. He moved into Canada in 1831, was mayor of the county of Stanstead, P. Q., in 1855, and had the honor of receiving Earl Head, governor-general of Canada, on his visit to Stanstead in that year, was appointed cashier of the People's Bank of Derby Line, in 1855, and holds that office now in the National Bank of Derby Line, and being, with one exception—Wm. P. Black, of Manchester—the oldest cashier in Vermont, has held many offices of honor and trust and is now in his 77th year. Austin T., when in his fifteenth year, left East Montpelier and entered his brother Stephen's store, at Rock Island, as a clerk. In his 19th year he was admitted as a partner in the firm of Spalding & Foster. From this time till 1882, he continued in business either alone or with a partner, first at Rock Island, and finally at Derby Line. In 1865, he opened a boot and shoe manufactory at Rock Island. He served two terms in the Vermont legislature, 1862-'63. In 1872, he became president of the National Bank of Derby Line, having been a director in that and the State bank since 1852. He married Amelia Way, Sept. 19, 1848, who died Nov. 9, 1850. His second wife was Sarah H. Gilman, daughter of Capt. John Gilman, of Stanstead, P. Q., by whom he has a family of four children. Harriet married Frank M. House, of Somerville, Mass., July 26, 1877; John Gilman is a lawyer at Derby Line; Mary J. resides at home; and Stephen A. is attending school.

James Kelsey, Jr., whose father was an early settler in Danville, Vt., came to Derby in 1832, and located upon the farm now owned by Moses M. Kelsey, where he died, in 1878, aged eighty-five years. This farm was originally settled by Charles Sias, Jr., and was known as the great swamp. It has been owned by the Kelsey family since 1824.

Asa Carlton, born at Luenburg, Mass., in 1764, was engaged in the Revolutionary war, and came to Derby in 1824, locating upon the farm now owned by Aurette F. Adams. Ruth, widow of Levi P. Adams, and daughter of Asa, also resides on the farm with her son, being ninety years of age.

John Allbee came to Derby in 1835, locating in the eastern part of the

town, where he died in 1862. His son, A. J. Allbee, still resides here, engaged in manufacturing pursuits.

James Morrill, from Danville, Vt., came to Derby in 1838, and located upon the farm now owned by Charles Marston, and died here in 1846. His son James located upon the farm now owned by A. J. Morrill, in 1838, and died in 1875, aged sixty-six years. A. J., son of James, Jr., married Martha Paine, and has one son, Charles F.

Nelson Davis, son of William Davis, of Royalton, Mass., came to Derby in December, 1841. He carried on a saw-mill at West Derby until 1881, and also manufactured lead piping, pumps and starch, being now proprietor of the grist-mill of that place. He married Sarah Coburn, of Westfield, Vt., and has three children.

Parker Dodge, from Hopkinton, Mass., was one of the early settlers of Hartland, Vt. His son William came to Derby in 1842.

Levi Spalding was born in Sharon, Vt., in 1805, and went to Montpelier when twelve years of age, to live with his brother, John Spalding. He finally became a clerk in the store of Langdon & Spalding, and afterwards became a partner. In 1833, he sold out and moved to Canada, entering into business with Stephen Foster at Rock Island. This co-partnership lasted ten years, during which time he, Foster, and George R. Holmes carried on a business at Derby Line, under the style of Foster, Holmes & Co. In 1845, he removed to Derby Line, where he died, in June, 1871, aged sixty-five years.

Ahira Green, son of Edmond Green, an early settler in Danville, was born at that place in 1808. In 1828, he married Roxanna T. Mears, and in 1830, removed to Charleston. After residing in that town and in Canada a number of years, he came to this town in 1846, locating upon the farm he now occupies.

John Tinker, son of Joel Tinker, an early settler in Chelsea, Vt., came to Derby in June, 1848, locating at Derby Center, where he carried on the furniture business a number of years, and subsequently moved to Beebe Plain, where he now acts as postmaster, having held the position since 1867. Mr. Tinker has also held the office of high sheriff, and was a custom-house officer two years. He was born September 3, 1811, married Emily Ross, of Williamstown, Vt., and has had a family of seven children, six of whom are living.

Moses Darling was born in Hopkinton, N. H., served in the Revolutionary war, and about 1800, moved to Ryegate, Vt., resided there two years, then located in Wheelock, where he died, in 1822. Only two of his fourteen children, Edward N., of Hudson, Wis., and Joseph, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, are living. His grandson, Ezra F., son of David, resides in this town, on road 16.

Furber A. Goodwin, from New Hampshire, settled in Sheffield about 1810. His son Warren, now lives in Derby, on road 19.

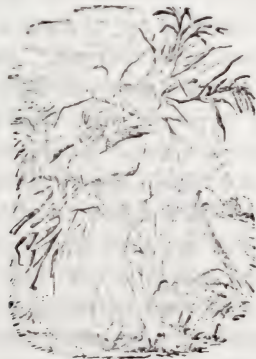
John Lynch was born in Ireland in 1800, and came to this country in 1847, locating at Plymouth, N. H. Two years later he came to this town and purchased the place he now occupies with his son Daniel.

Martin Adams, from St. Johnsbury, was one of the first settlers in Newport, his son Abial being the first male child born in that town. He married Irene Gray and reared a family of fourteen children, eleven of whom are now living. His son, Ira A., is proprietor of the woolen-mill on road 46, of this town.

During the late war Derby performed her full share in suppressing the rebellion, and, in 1866, erected a fine granite monument at Derby Center in honor of her brave ones who fought our battles. The monument is located on a little knoll fifteen feet high, about eight rods back from the road. The front side of the die contains in heavy raised letters the following inscription: "*In Memory of the Volunteers from Derby, who Lost their Lives in the Great Rebellion, 1861-'65.*" The south side contains the names of the four officers, and underneath their names a sunken shield with the raised letters "U. S." On the east side are the names of twenty-four privates, and on the north side the names of twenty-five privates, which completes the list of fifty-three men whom Derby sacrificed in the war.

The Congregational church, located at Derby, was organized in 1806, with sixteen members, Rev. Luther Leland being the first pastor. The church building is a wood structure, built in 1849. It will comfortably accommodate 300 persons, cost \$2,500.00, and is now valued, including grounds, at \$6,000.00. The society has ninety-eight members, with no regular pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal church, located at Derby, was organized in 1830. The church is a wood structure, erected in 1845, capable of seating 250 persons, costing \$1,350.00, and is valued, including grounds, at \$2,600.00. The society has sixty-three members, with Rev. C. A. Smith, pastor.



GLOVER.

GLOVER lies in the southeastern part of the county, in lat. $44^{\circ} 40'$, and long. $4^{\circ} 45'$, bounded northeasterly by Barton, southeasterly by Sheffield, in Caledonia county, southwesterly by Greensboro, and northwesterly by Albany. It contains an area of 23,040 acres, granted June 27, 1781, to Gen. John Glover and his associates, and was chartered November 20, 1783. Gen. Glover was a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary army, ranking as brigadier-general under Gen. Washington, having worked himself up to that position from the ranks. He was the son of Jonathan and Tabitha B. Glover, born at Salem, Mass., in 1732, and died at Marblehead, Mass., in 1797. The people of Marblehead, where he passed a number of the years of his life, still venerate his name as a brave soldier and a good and worthy man. Thus this town which perpetuates his name was granted to him by congress as a reward for his distinguished military services.

The surface of the town is quite uneven, being broken into hills and valleys, making a very pleasing picture, but causing some inconvenience in cultivating the soil. The highest elevation is Black hill, a small mountain in the southern part. In the middle and western portions of the territory the soil is, in general, wet and cold, but very good for grazing purposes. Along the river it is dry and warm, and well adapted to the production of grains. The territory is well watered by the head branches of Barton river, and branches of the Passumpsic, Lamoille, and Black rivers, which have their sources here. Four ponds of considerable size also are found here, Parker pond, in the northern part, Stone's and Clark's pond, in the southern and central parts, and Sweeney pond in the western part. Another pond was located here previous to 1810, but took to itself not wings, as riches are said to sometimes do, but legs, and ran away, hence it has since been known as Runaway pond. The body of water was known as Long pond, situated in the southern part of the town, at an elevation of fourteen or fifteen hundred feet above the level of the sea, furnishing the head waters of the Lamoille river, and flowing south. It was nearly two miles in length and from one-half to three-quarters of a mile in width, and, excepting near the outlet, was very deep. About one hundred rods north of this pond was another body of water, having about half the area and about 150 feet lower, discharging its waters into Lake Memphremagog. For about five hundred yards from its southern extremity, Long pond was very narrow and the water not more than ten or fifteen feet deep, but it then made a sudden descent in its bed to a depth of one hundred feet

BEYOND

The first of the two main parts of the book is a study of the history of the word 'beyond' in English. It is a study of the word in its various senses, and of the way in which its meaning has changed over time. The second part of the book is a study of the word 'beyond' in its various uses in literature and in art. It is a study of the word in its various senses, and of the way in which its meaning has changed over time. The third part of the book is a study of the word 'beyond' in its various uses in philosophy and in science. It is a study of the word in its various senses, and of the way in which its meaning has changed over time. The fourth part of the book is a study of the word 'beyond' in its various uses in religion and in politics. It is a study of the word in its various senses, and of the way in which its meaning has changed over time. The fifth part of the book is a study of the word 'beyond' in its various uses in psychology and in sociology. It is a study of the word in its various senses, and of the way in which its meaning has changed over time. The sixth part of the book is a study of the word 'beyond' in its various uses in economics and in law. It is a study of the word in its various senses, and of the way in which its meaning has changed over time. The seventh part of the book is a study of the word 'beyond' in its various uses in education and in medicine. It is a study of the word in its various senses, and of the way in which its meaning has changed over time. The eighth part of the book is a study of the word 'beyond' in its various uses in history and in geography. It is a study of the word in its various senses, and of the way in which its meaning has changed over time. The ninth part of the book is a study of the word 'beyond' in its various uses in music and in dance. It is a study of the word in its various senses, and of the way in which its meaning has changed over time. The tenth part of the book is a study of the word 'beyond' in its various uses in sports and in games. It is a study of the word in its various senses, and of the way in which its meaning has changed over time. The eleventh part of the book is a study of the word 'beyond' in its various uses in science fiction and in fantasy. It is a study of the word in its various senses, and of the way in which its meaning has changed over time. The twelfth part of the book is a study of the word 'beyond' in its various uses in horror and in thriller. It is a study of the word in its various senses, and of the way in which its meaning has changed over time. The thirteenth part of the book is a study of the word 'beyond' in its various uses in mystery and in detective. It is a study of the word in its various senses, and of the way in which its meaning has changed over time. The fourteenth part of the book is a study of the word 'beyond' in its various uses in romance and in love. It is a study of the word in its various senses, and of the way in which its meaning has changed over time. The fifteenth part of the book is a study of the word 'beyond' in its various uses in war and in conflict. It is a study of the word in its various senses, and of the way in which its meaning has changed over time. The sixteenth part of the book is a study of the word 'beyond' in its various uses in peace and in harmony. It is a study of the word in its various senses, and of the way in which its meaning has changed over time. The seventeenth part of the book is a study of the word 'beyond' in its various uses in death and in life. It is a study of the word in its various senses, and of the way in which its meaning has changed over time. The eighteenth part of the book is a study of the word 'beyond' in its various uses in heaven and in hell. It is a study of the word in its various senses, and of the way in which its meaning has changed over time. The nineteenth part of the book is a study of the word 'beyond' in its various uses in paradise and in purgatory. It is a study of the word in its various senses, and of the way in which its meaning has changed over time. The twentieth part of the book is a study of the word 'beyond' in its various uses in heaven and in hell. It is a study of the word in its various senses, and of the way in which its meaning has changed over time.

or more, and opened rapidly to a breadth of half a mile, and then more gradually to three-quarters of a mile, the depth also increasing to 150 feet, in the broadest part, and did not diminish in depth till within a short distance of the northern extremity, where its width was about half a mile. On the east and west the shores were bold, and rose into hills of considerable height. Between these hills, on the north end, was a plain of one or two acres, a few feet higher than the pond. This plain, perhaps twenty rods north of the pond, terminated in an abrupt descent of about one hundred feet, and then more gradually to Mud pond. The northern shore consisted of a narrow belt of sand and a bank of light sandy earth. Here had been formed a deposit, resembling frozen gravel, two or three inches in thickness, and extending into the pond for five or six rods. This deposit formed the only solid barrier to the waters—alone preventing them from descending into Mud pond. The bottom of Mud pond was a mass of thick, deep mud, which became very solid when dry. Barton river, its outlet, flowed very rapidly for two miles, through a rough uneven territory, and then more gradually to Barton village, three miles further north. The country was covered with an unbroken forest, except where grist and saw-mills, owned by a Mr. Wilson, had been erected. Some clearings had been commenced near the stream in Barton, and other mills had been erected some miles below on the stream, near Crystal lake. The stream where Wilson's mills stood was insufficient for turning the wheel during the dry season, and this inconvenience occasioned the proposal to cut a channel from Long pond toward Mud pond, and thus increase the volume of water in the latter and the stream which flowed from it.

On June 6, 1810, the inhabitants of Glover and adjoining towns who were interested in the matter, assembled to the number of about sixty at Keene's Corners, and thence proceeded to the northern shore of Long pond and commenced digging a channel, through which was to flow the water considered necessary for the comfort of those residing on the banks of Barton river. The channel was commenced about three feet from the waters of the pond, and descended to the point where the descent was rapid towards Mud pond. When all was ready the connection with the pond was effected by removing the barrier which had been left, and the water issued through the opening with only moderate force, but to the surprise of the workmen it did not follow the channel dug, but descended into the sand beneath. It appears they had not observed that under the deposit of "frozen gravel," or hard pan, was a species of quicksand, and the stream, sinking through the broken deposit, began to wash away the earth. In a short time so much sand was carried away, thereby weakening the hard pan, that the pressure of the water widened the channel into a deep gulf, down which a large stream rushed towards Mud pond. The workmen now becoming alarmed retreated to a safer distance from the constantly increasing stream, though some barely escaped. The waters having finally demolished the hard pan, which, with the quicksand had held them, rushed with an impetuous force towards Mud pond, tearing

and destroying whatever impeded their progress, leaving but a yawning chasm and wide-spread desolation behind. In their course they excavated a channel nearly a quarter of a mile in width, and from eighty to one hundred feet in depth. With such rapidity did the immense body of water pursue its wild flight, that but a few moments elapsed before Long pond had entirely disappeared from its bed. Rushing down through Mud pond, tearing away part of its barrier, and gaining additional strength from its tributary waters, the torrent swept down the channel of Barton river, and made a rapid descent toward the meadow lands in Barton. Through all this distance it tore up the forest trees, and bore them onward as trophies of its power, while huge stones were moved from their places, and often carried for a great distance by the force of the deluge. So powerful was the force that after a course of seventeen miles a huge rock, estimated to weigh one hundred tons, was moved several rods from its bed.

The path hollowed out by the waters was thirty or forty rods wide, and, in some places, from twenty to sixty feet deep. Not only were the mills swept away, with the mill-dams, but also the ground for many feet around, and even the bed of the river found a new channel for itself. As the mingled mass of water, sand, and timber reached the more level country, it expanded itself, but still marched onward in its devastating career, reaching Lake Memphremagog in about six hours. The largest trees were torn up, and in some places where clearings had been made, the torrent left them buried many feet deep in debris, so that for years they were unreclaimable; but as the alternate dry seasons came on, year after year, the debris decayed and was burned out, until they are now rich alluvial flats. Such is the history of Runaway pond.

The geological structure of Glover is composed almost entirely of rocks of the *calciferous mica schist* formation. In the central part, extending the whole length of the territory from north to south, is a narrow bed of *hornblende schist*, and in the extreme western portion there is a considerable bed of *granite*. Some iron ore has been discovered, and sulphur springs are common, also several beds of marl suitable for manufacture into lime.

In 1880, Glover had a population of 1,066, and in 1882, was divided into ten school districts and contained eleven common schools, employing five male and sixteen female teachers, to whom was paid an aggregate salary of \$1,198.00. There were 276 pupils attending common school, while the entire cost of the schools for the year, ending October 31st, was \$1,517.27, with W. F. Clark, superintendent.

GLOVER, a post village located on the eastern part of the town, on Glover brook, contains two churches (Universalist and Congregational), one hotel, two stores, furniture shop, butter-tub manufactory and about twenty dwellings.

WEST GLOVER, a post village located in the northern part of the town, on the outlet of Parker pond, contains a church (Union), one store, a saw-mill, grist-mill, and about twenty dwellings.

J. E. Dwinell's cabinet shop, located on road 30, was built for a wheelwright shop in 1830. Joseph H. Dwinell, father of the present proprietor, converted it into a cabinet shop in 1840, and in 1854, J. Elmer Dwinell purchased the property. The machinery is operated by water-power. Mr. Dwinell employs four hands and manufactures all kinds of furniture.

C. S. Leonard's tub factory, located on road 30, was built by him in 1878, and run as a box factory until 1879, when he put in machinery for the manufacture of tubs. He employs from two to five hands and manufactures about 12,000 tubs and 3,000 boxes annually.

L. H. Nye's tannery, located on road 30, was built in 1840, and purchased by Mr. Nye in 1844. He employs three hands and turns out about \$5,000.00 worth of stock annually.

Martin Abbott's carriage factory, located at Glover, was originally built for a cloth dressing mill, and was purchased by Mr. Abbott in 1865, who does a general business in the manufacture of all kinds of carriages, wagons and sleighs.

Horace A. Whitney's saw, shingle and grist-mill, located on the outlet of Parker's pond, turns out 5,000 feet of lumber and 8,000 shingles per day. The grist-mill does custom work.

Eli B. Partridge, located on road 27, is engaged in distilling oils from cedar, hemlock, tansy, etc.

It was not until many years after its charter was granted that anything was done towards the settlement of the town. In 1793, James Vance passed through the town on his way to Canada, and, it seems, became impressed with the idea that the soil was peculiarly rich and fertile, and that the town would make a very pleasing home for a pioneer. Accordingly, some time after his journey, he purchased 160 acres in the northern part of the township, where his son, Samuel, now resides, upon which, in 1798, he commenced a settlement, opening the march of civilization and progress to the wilderness town. Mr. Vance was then twenty-nine years of age, and came from Londonderry, N. H. He and his wife, Hannah Abbott, of Dracut, N. H., spent the remainder of their long lives here, leaving a numerous progeny in this and surrounding towns. Mr. Vance died November 26, 1864, aged ninety-five years.

Ralph Parker was the next settler. He came from New Haven, Vt., soon after Mr. Vance, and located at the southern extremity of Parker's pond, where he immediately opened a public house. Mr. Parker became the first town representative, and held other positions of trust. He was also agent for the sale of lands in the town, so became quite a prominent man among the settlers who came after him, and also quite popular. Mrs. Parker is described as a very superior woman, known and loved by the people far and wide. She died in August, 1811, her funeral sermon being preached by Rev. Salmon King, of Greensboro, from which sermon we learn that Mrs. Parker "died in the thirty-fifth year of her age, leaving a disconsolate husband, four

sons and two daughters, and numerous acquaintances to mourn her loss." One of these sons, Daniel Penfield Parker, was the first child born in the town. Soon after the death of his wife Mr. Parker removed to Rochester, New York.

Samuel Cook, the next settler, came during the year 1799, made a clearing, and brought his family on in March of the following year, the snow being four feet in depth. In 1805, he was elected captain of the first military company formed in the town.

Samuel Bean and Jonas Phillips also located here in 1800, so that it gave the town in that year a population of thirty-eight souls. After this settlers came in more rapidly, so that in 1807, there were about seventy resident families, numbering about 250 individuals. Owing to the loss of the records it is impossible to give the early proceedings of the inhabitants. The first town meeting, however, was held not far from the year 1800, probably in 1803, the following persons being present: Ralph Parker, James Vance, Andrew Moore, John Conant, Asa Brown, and Levi Partridge. Mr. Parker was the first justice of the peace and first representative, elected to the latter office in 1803.

Jonas Phillips came from Athol, Mass., and located on road 12, where he resided until his death, July 12, 1849. He reared a family of twelve children, seven of whom are now living. Hiram, the fourth child, born in 1809, has always resided here. He helped to build the first church in the town, and has seen the building of every house in the village, has held nearly all of the important town offices, and has never been confined to the house on account of sickness. Samuel, the fifth child, born in 1812, is now a retired farmer.

Silas Wheeler, from Connecticut, came to this town about 1800, and settled upon the farm now owned by E. A. Norton, where he built a log house and resided a number of years. About 1812, he removed to the place now owned by Samuel Phillips. He died about 1860. His wife, Cloe, died a few years previous. Of their seven children, only Silas, Jr., and Ira are living. Silas, Jr., born December 13, 1810, resides at South Glover, and is prominent in local military affairs. He married Mary Parker and has seven children. Ira is a resident of Albany.

Benjamin Spaulding came from Plainfield, Vt., about 1810, and settled in the eastern part of Craftsbury, where he remained until his death. His son, Noah, married Phebe Pendell, of Saratoga, N. Y., and resided in Craftsbury about thirty years. He represented that town in the legislature, was a justice of the peace twenty-five years, and was known as one of the best school teachers in the county. He finally came to this town and died here at the age of eighty-three years. His wife died at the age of eighty-nine years. His brother, Benjamin M., now resides here, aged eighty-three years.

Ira Colburn came to Glover, from New Hampshire, in March, 1804. He reared a family of thirteen children, five of whom are now living, and died in

1861, aged seventy-nine years. His wife died in 1838, aged fifty-seven years. Luther Colburn was born in July, 1819, married Jane Scott, of St. Johnsbury, and has lived in the same school district fifty-eight years, never having been over thirty-three miles from his place of birth. He has a family of nine daughters.

Michael Ufford came to this town about the year 1800, married Marcia Nelson and reared four children, none of whom are living, and died in 1865. His only son, T. J. Ufford, married Sophia Cutler and had a family of five children, all of whom are living. He died in 1880. His widow resides with one of her sons at Barton village.

Nathan Norton, from Strafford, Vt., came here in 1803, and located on road 43, where he built the second frame house in the town and kept an hotel for a number of years. Nathan, Jr., the third of his nine children, ran the hotel several years after the death of his father, and died in 1865, aged seventy years. He held most of the town trusts, and reared seven children, three of whom settled in Glover, Elijah A., Dana, and Sarah W., the wife of Amos Clark.

Jonathan Movers came to Glover, from New Hampshire, at an early date, and located upon a farm in the western part of the town. From there he removed to Canada, where he died in 1842. Only one of his five children, Peter, located here. He was born in 1795, and, in 1826, located upon the farm now owned by his daughter, Almira, where he died, in 1874, aged seventy-nine years. Almira was born in 1828. She had one brother, William, who died some years since.

Nathan Cutler, whose father was one of the earliest settlers in Craftsbury, came here from that town about 1800, and located on the farm now owned by his son, Charles. He died in 1818, aged forty-five years, having reared a family of six children, all but one of whom are living. Charles, the second son, born in 1810, has always been a resident of the town, excepting a few years spent in Barton. He has had a family of six children, two of whom, Emily H. (Mrs. David Baker), and Charles F., reside here. Henry Cutler, first son of Nathan, born in 1808, has been a resident of the town since 1851.

John Sherburne, from Canada, came to Glover in 1812, locating upon a farm in the central part of the town. He died in Sheffield at the age of eighty-two years. Two of his eight children settled in Glover. John, Jr., his third son, born in 1804, has always been a resident of the town, and five of his six children now reside here.

Noah Leonard, from Keene, N. H., came to Glover at an early date, locating at the village. He reared six children, four of whom settled in the town, and died in 1874, aged seventy-five years. Charles S., his second son, born in 1830, has always been a resident of the town.

Zenas French, from Keene, N. H., with his father, Silas, located in Greensboro in 1804, on road 9. Zenas was born in 1795, and in 1818, came to this town, locating upon the farm now owned by his second son, Lindol,

and the following year built the house and barn now standing thereon, the barn being the oldest in the town. Lindol is the only one of the fourteen children now residing in the town. He has held the office of selectman since 1875, and has eight children living. Lindol, the youngest son of Silas, born in 1802, lived in Glover from the time he was four years of age until his death, in 1880. He held several of the town offices, among which that of representative a number of years. Miss Amanda Frost, a descendant of the French family, lives in the first frame house built in the village.

Joseph Owen, a son of Hon. Daniel Owen, an ex-governor of Rhode Island, came to Barton at an early day to look after his father's interests in that and adjoining towns, and finally made a permanent settlement in this town. Mr. Owen became quite prominently identified with the public interests of the county, and seven of his children now live here. Philander, his second son, born in 1809, made it his home in Glover from early boyhood until his death, in 1882. He was engaged in farming and milling, and took an active part in the public affairs of the town and county. His father located in this town on account of the flooding of his Barton property by Run-away pond. Clarence P., the only child of Philander, was born on the place he still owns in 1844. He has held the office of United States inspector of customs at Keokuk, Iowa, for two years. He has two children living at home.

Charles E. Graves, from Maine, came to Glover at an early date and located upon a farm in the western part of the town, and finally located in the northern part, where he died, in 1844, aged sixty-five years. Four of his twelve children located in Glover. George W., one of his younger sons, born in 1823, has always resided here. Nathan E., the youngest of his five children, born in 1857, has resided here all his life.

Gabriel Patterson, a native of Scotland, came to Glover about sixty years ago, and, in 1825, located upon the place now owned by his son, John M. He and his wife celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding day in 1875, and both are now living, enjoying excellent health. Seven of their ten children are living, and four, John M., Luther W., and Gabriel, Jr., own adjoining farms in Glover. I. T. Patterson, another son, is the present sheriff of the county.

Joseph Bardwell, from Canada, located at an early date upon the farm now owned by his grandson, Edwin, where he died, in 1845, aged sixty-three years. Four of his seven children located in the town.

John Crane, a native of Tolland, Conn., came to Glover, from Williamstown, with his family, in 1810, locating near road 33. One of his children was the first person buried in the cemetery on road 33. Mrs. Mary E. Darling and Mrs. Lydia F. Dwinell are the only descendants of John living in the town. Mr. Crane was always known as "Squire Crane," having held the office of justice of the peace for many years.

Solomon Dwinell, from Keene, N. H., came to Glover in 1818, and located

upon the farm now owned by his son Joseph and grandson Dwight J. He held most of the town offices, and that of associate judge of the county court. Three of his family, Albert, Cornelia, and Joseph, now reside in the town.

Nathaniel Drew, from Wolfsboro, N. H., at the age of ten years came to Glover with his father, in 1818, locating upon the farm now owned by John O. Drew. Two of his seven children still reside here.

Cephas Clark came to Glover in 1816, and located upon a farm in what was long after known as the Clark neighborhood. Five of his eleven children still reside in the town. Cephas C., the second son, was seven years of age when his father came here, and remained a resident until his death, in 1869, aged sixty years. Ezra L., the youngest child of Cephas C., born here in 1855, married Addie A. Skinner, in May, 1880, and now resides on road 24.

William and Garvin Anderson, from Ayrshire, Scotland, came in 1820, and located in the western part of the town. Garvin now has a family of six children and owns one of the best farms in that part of the town. John Anderson, brother of Garvin, came in 1831, and has resided on the place he now occupies for forty years.

Isaac Drew, from Eton, N. H., came to Glover in 1820, locating in the central part of the town, where Mr. Norton now resides. Six of his eight children are living, five in Glover. Rufus L., the fourth child, born in 1835, now resides with his wife and three children on road 20. He was engaged in mining in California seven years, and during the late war served in Co. D, 6th Regt. Vt. Vols.

Thomas Baker, from Keene, N. H., came here in 1821, locating in the northern part of the town on road 7, where he died in 1850, aged fifty-seven years. Two of his five children are living. David, the fourth child, born in 1830, has reared a family of eight children, and resided upon the farm he now occupies since 1868.

Samuel Day, from Acton, Me., came to Glover in 1828. He had a family of seven children, of whom Edward B., the eldest, born in 1850, resides on road 48.

E. Loomis Stanton, son of Harrison Stanton, who located in Barton about 1850, is now on road 25, manager of one of the largest stock-farms in the town. During the season of 1882, he wintered 113 head of cattle.

William Halloway, a native of England, came to Glover in 1836. Two of his children now reside here. Edward, the oldest, has resided on the place he now occupies twenty-six years.

James Simonds, from Landoff, N. H., came to Glover village in 1833, and in company with his brother, Enoch B. Simonds, purchased the country store of Gray & Drew, the only one in the place. James was soon after elected town lister, which office he held thirty-four years; he also represented Glover in the legislature three terms, has been town clerk and treasurer twenty-eight years, only resigning in 1883, on account of failing health. He was chosen assistant county judge two terms, and has been a

justice of the peace many years. When he came here Glover village consisted of a few dwellings, the Universalist church, a store, and small saw and grist-mill.

Arthur Gilmour, from Scotland, came to Glover in 1842. He married Elizabeth E. Miller and reared a family of eight children, six of whom now live at home with him.

John Salmon, a native of Scotland, came to Glover in 1844, and located on road 20, where he resided until his death, October 16, 1881, aged sixty-eight years. Six of his eleven children are now living in the town. John, Jr., his second son, has resided here since five years of age.

John Borland, from Ayrshire, Scotland, settled in the northwestern part of the town in 1849, and subsequently purchased the farm he now occupies, on road 12. Mr. Borland has two sons, and has been a deacon of the Congregational church a number of years.

Lewis A. Chase was born in Westminster, Vt., January 20, 1818. When twelve years of age he removed with his father to St. Johnsbury, where he remained six years, and from that time, 1836 to 1843, he resided in different towns in Caledonia county. He then located in Barton, remained five years, then after an absence of two years, returned and bought the farm now owned by Asahel Buswell. After spending two years on this farm he sold out and purchased the place he now occupies, on road 17, in this town. He has a family of six children. One son, A. C., owns with him the farm of 320 acres. Another son, Bradford, is assistant secretary of Oberlin (O.) college.

Hon. Dr. Wilbur F. Templeton, a native of Sanborton, N. H., was born in 1836, graduated from the Eclectic Medical College, of New York city, of which he has since been for several years a trustee, and located in Glover in December, 1864, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. The Vermont State Eclectic Medical Society has chosen him its president four successive years, and he has held various other offices in that organization. In 1876, '78, and '80, he represented the town in the legislature, and is now a State senator from Orleans county.

During the late war, Glover furnished ninety-five enlisted men, nineteen of whom were killed or died from wounds or disease contracted while in the service. The expense to the town for procuring men was \$19,875.00, to which should be added \$3,300.00 paid by eleven men for commutation, equaling \$23,175.00. The close of the conflict, however, found Glover free from war debt.

The First Congregational church, located at Glover and West Glover, was organized July 12, 1817, by Rev. Samuel Goddard and Rev. Luther Leland, with sixteen members. Rev. Reuben Mason was the first pastor. In 1830, a church building was erected at Glover, and one in 1832 at West Glover. In 1853, the house at Glover was given up to other denominations and a new structure built there, while the expense of the West Glover building was partly borne by the Methodist society. The building at Glover will seat 300

persons, and the West Glover building 250 persons, the whole property being valued at \$4,500. The society now has 104 members, with Rev. B. S. Adams, pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal church, located at Glover village, was organized as a station on the Craftsbury circuit in 1818, and as a separate charge in 1861. The society occupies a church at Glover in connection with the Congregational church, and also owns, in connection with other denominations, a house at West Glover. Rev. J. Thurston is pastor.

The Spiritualist Society of Glover village was organized by Lyman Darling, with thirty-three members, November 13, 1878. The society now has about the same number of members, with no regular preacher, their meetings being held in the Universalist church.

The First Universalist church, located at Glover village, was organized by John Crane, Warren Sartwell, Lindol French, Silas Wheeler and others, with twenty-five members, in 1833. A church building was erected during the same year, and was replaced by the present building in 1856, a wood structure capable of seating 250 persons and valued at \$3,500. John Crane came to Glover, from Williamstown, Vt., in 1810. He was a very zealous and earnest believer in the Universalist doctrine, and it was through his influence different ministers of the gospel visited the town and preached their doctrines, making their stay principally at his house. Rev. William Farwell preached the first Universalist sermon in town, and Revs. Babbitt, Loveland, Palmer, and Watson supplied occasionally for several years, after which believers were so numerous that they employed and settled a minister, Rev. I. W. Ford, who labored hard for the society, and cause of Christ during his stay of five years; was always blessed with a good choir leader, Joseph H. Dwinell, a fine tenor singer, and always at his post. In 1848, Rev. S. W. Squares was settled as pastor, and was succeeded by Rev. T. J. Tenney, in 1852, who finished his earthly pilgrimage here in 1855, having left memories behind precious in the hearts of many.

After him Rev. George Severance was settled as pastor for the term of fourteen years, with the exception of two years by Rev. A. Scott. The society was then destitute of a settled preacher from 1869 to 1876, when it was reorganized by Rev. W. E. Copeland, who remained one year. After him Rev. E. W. Pierce was engaged as pastor, remaining four years. He was a good, faithful, earnest worker, both in the society and Sabbath school. For the past year Rev. B. M. Tillotson has officiated a quarter of the time. He is a very able man, one to whom all denominations like to listen, and he always has a large congregation.



GREENSBORO.

GREENSBORO lies on the southern extremity of the county, in lat. $44^{\circ} 36'$, and long. $4^{\circ} 41'$, bounded northeast by Glover, southeast by Wheelock and Goshen Gore, in Caledonia county, southwest by Hardwick, in Caledonia county, and northwest by Craftsbury. It contains an area of 23,040 acres, granted November 6, 1780, and chartered by the name of Coltshill, to Harris Colt and sixty-six associates, August 20, 1781. The name given in honor of Mr. Colt, however, soon became considered not sufficiently euphonical for the dignity of the infant town, so it was changed to the one it now bears, given in honor of Mr. Green, another of the grantees.

The surface of Greensboro is quite uneven, though its elevations are not generally abrupt, and the whole town is said to have the highest altitude of any in the State. For this reason its winters are longer than in many of the neighboring towns, and for the same reason the summer months are unusually cool and delightful. Numerous streams and ponds abound, lending a pleasing diversity to the landscape. The largest body of water is Caspian Lake, sometimes called Lake Beautiful and Silver Lake, located in the southern part of the town. It is indeed a "beautiful lake," its shores being lined in some places with forest trees, at others with highly cultivated farms. It is nearly three miles in length, averaging about a mile in width. Fed by springs beneath its surface and tributaries from the surrounding hill-sides, it is the natural home of the speckled trout, the angler's especial pride. The lake is also a favorite resort for camping parties and pic-nickers. Elligo pond lies in the western part of the town, extending into Craftsbury, and there are several small ponds in the northern part of the town. The ponds and springs form the sources of the headwaters of the Black and Lamoille rivers. West branch and Mill branch in the southern-central and eastern parts of the town are the largest streams, though there are several others of almost equal importance, that afford many excellent mill-sites. The soil is strong and productive, and except that it is somewhat cold might be considered of an unusually fine quality, generally speaking. The timber is principally of the hard wood varieties, though in some localities it is entirely hemlock, spruce, cedar and fir. Maple is especially abundant and the manufacture of its sap into sugar forms an important factor in the industries of the township. Upon the farm of James B. Calderwood are two mammoth maples, or rather one, or two in one, as it were, sort of Siamese twins, that are a fine illustration of the curious freaks nature sometimes indulges in. The boles or trunks of the

trees stand about six and one-half feet apart, the larger being five feet in circumference at its base, and the smaller three and one-quarter feet. Seventeen feet above the ground they unite, forming a trunk five and one-half feet in circumference.

The rocks entering into the geological structure of the territory are principally of the *calciferous mica schist* formation, though there is a large bed of a species of *granite* in the western part. Huge boulders are scattered over the surface of the town, which bear unmistakable evidence of the abrasion of ice and water, and it is quite probable they were dropped to their present beds from some mighty iceberg at a remote age when the whole of this territory was covered with water. Upon the farm of Thomas Gebbie, in the northern part of the town, is a huge boulder known as the "rocking stone." It rests on another large rock, and is so nicely balanced that it can be set in motion by the pressure of the hand. Upon the farm of Alexander McLaren is another curiosity, known as the "big rock." This mighty boulder is forty feet in length, thirty feet wide, and twenty in height, its sides being nearly perpendicular and its general outline reminding one much of the hull of a ship. A ladder has been placed against one of its sides, by means of which one may gain its top, where is a level space large enough to afford seating room for fifty or more persons.

In 1880, Greensboro had a population of 1,061, and in 1882, was divided into twelve school districts and contained twelve common schools, employing one male and twenty-one female teachers, at an aggregate salary of \$1,258.40. There were 247 pupils attending common school, while the entire cost of the schools for the year, ending October 31st, was \$1,571.87, with J. A. Crane, superintendent.

GREENSBORO is a handsome little post village located on the outlet of Caspian Lake. It was formerly a center of considerable importance, and even now its fine water-power affords unusual facilities to the manufacturer. It contains three stores, a grist-mill, butter tub manufactory, blacksmith shop cabinet shop, Caspian Lake hotel, town hall, and about thirty dwellings.

GREENSBORO BEND, a post village and station on the St. J. & L. C. R. R., is located in the extreme southern corner of the town. It contains three stores, an hotel, Tolman, Simpson & Co.'s mills, a blacksmith shop, and about fifteen dwellings. Its history, however, bears a comparatively recent date, being coincident with the advent of the railroad.

EAST GREENSBORO is a postoffice located in the eastern part of the town.

NORTH GREENSBORO is a postoffice located in the northern part of the town, for the accommodation of the farmers in that section.

The Caspian Lake hotel, located at Greensboro village, within a few rods of the beautiful little lake that Prof. Hall describes as the highest body of water of its size in the State, and in the vicinity of some of the most exquisite scenery and the best trout fishing grounds in the State, thus being a most

desirable summer resort. The present proprietor, William B. Sawyer, a popular host, has been in possession since 1880.

The Greensboro Bend hotel was built in 1877, by A. P. Folsom, to accommodate the operatives of the steam mills, but was subsequently changed to an ordinary hotel. In 1880, it was purchased by the present proprietors, W. E. & A. D. Hopkins.

Tolman, Simpson & Co.'s saw and shingle-mill and box factory, located at Greensboro Bend, was built by the present firm in 1873, upon the site of the mill destroyed by fire the year previous. The mill is operated by steam, employs from thirty-five to forty hands, manufacturing all kinds of lumber and shingles, and also a large number of boxes.

William Engall's cabinet shop, located on the outlet of Caspian Lake, was built by the present proprietor in 1862, who now carries on a good business. The machinery is driven by water-power.

Sargent Dow's sash and blind factory, located on road 52, was built by a Mr. Pinney in 1832, for a fulling-mill, and was remodeled for its present use by Samuel Dow, father of Sargent.

J. O. Cutler's carriage shop was built in 1804, by Eli Austin, for a carding-mill, for which purpose it was used forty-nine years.

Smalley & Martin's butter-tub factory, located on the outlet of Caspian lake, is furnished with machinery capable of turning out 200 tubs per day.

A. A. Caldwell's saw, shingle and planing-mill, located near road 49, was built by Gov. Miles in 1878, and purchased by the present proprietor in 1882, who made several improvements, so that he is now able to manufacture 10,000 feet of lumber, and 10,000 to 15,000 shingles per day.

Henry Edwards' saw-mill, located on the head waters of the Lamoille river, was built by Dwight Jocelyn in 1867, and was purchased by Mr. Edwards in March, 1879. It has the capacity for manufacturing 5,000 feet of lumber and 5,000 shingles per day.

H. H. Hill's saw and shingle-mill, on road 48, has the capacity for manufacturing 10,000 feet of lumber and 10,000 shingles per day.

Among the farm buildings in the town that are worthy of special mention is the finely appointed stock barn of D. C. Melvins, on road 46. This building is 44x109 feet and thirty-six feet in height. Above a good cellar for storing roots, etc., is a basement capable of stabling thirty-eight head of cattle, and above this is the main barn-room, with the capacity for storing 150 tons of hay. Everything about the building is arranged after modern ideas of convenience, so that it will compare favorably with the best.

It was not until eight years after the town was granted that the first settlement was commenced. As early as 1779, however, the old military road was opened through the township, upon which, at different points along its entire length, were erected small forts or block houses. One of these was located on the western shore of the Caspian. In 1781, Capt. Nehemiah Loveland, of Peacham, sent a scouting party of four men over this road.

They proceeded as far as this block-house, where they were surprised by a party of Indians, and two of their number, Bliss, of Thetford, and Moses Sleeper, of Newbury, were killed and scalped, and the other two carried into Canada as prisoners. (For a more detailed account of this affair see page 186.) Other than these military expeditions the territory is not known to have been visited by white men, except hunters, and by two men by the name of Tolman and Wood. Thomas Lyford, a famous hunter of Cabot, used to spend a great deal of time here in the vicinity of Caspian lake, where he had camps built at several different points, the precise location of some of which, it is said, can be pointed out at the present day. In one of these camps Messrs. Tolman and Wood spent three days. In December of the following year, 1788, a meeting of the proprietors was held in Cabot. Timothy Stanley, one of the proprietors, on his journey to attend the same, had his limbs frozen so badly that amputation of a portion of one of his feet became necessary. The operation was performed, owing to the want of proper instruments, with a mallet and chisel. Uncouth as the instruments were, it is said the operation was quite successful.

During the spring following this meeting of the proprietors, the first actual settlement was commenced. Ashbel and Aaron Shepard, with their families, came on from Newbury. Both families consisted of five persons, Ashbel and his wife, and Aaron and his wife, and one child. From Cabot Plain, a distance of sixteen miles, the women had to make the journey on foot, the furniture for both families being drawn on the three hand-sleds. Aaron occupied the block-house, and Ashbel erected a log cabin a little south of it. In August Aaron returned to Newbury with his family, leaving his brother and his sister-in-law the only inhabitants of the town during that winter. Their nearest neighbors were Benjamin Webster, in Cabot, and Nathan Cutler, in Craftsbury, the latter being, with his family, the only inhabitants of that town, and both families forming for a time the entire population of the territory now included within the limits of the county.

During that winter Mr. Shepard brought all his grain from Newbury, more than fifty miles, sixteen miles of which he drew it upon a hand-sled, the snow being four feet deep. In this manner also he drew hay for the support of his cow from a beaver meadow three miles distant.

About the middle of March Mrs. Cutler paid a visit to Mrs. Marsh, and during that visit the first child in the county was born, William Scott Shepard, March 25, 1790, to whom the proprietors voted a hundred acres of land near the center of the town. About this time Aaron Shepard returned with his family, and with them Horace Shepard and his family, and also their sister, Miss Susan Shepard, who came to reside in the family of Ashbel. She afterwards became the wife of Col. Levi Stevens. The same year, also, came Timothy Stanley, who erected a saw-mill near the outlet of the lake. Soon after, his brother, Joseph, a blacksmith, came on and started a shop. During the following year, 1791, John Law, Dea. Peleg Hill, Peleg Hill, Jr., and

James Hill and their families, and probably some others came on. About this time Timothy Stanley erected a grist-mill.

On the 25th of July, 1793, in a frame house standing on the eminence west of the road about half way from the mills to the Congregational meeting-house, was performed the first wedding ceremony in the county, uniting in matrimony Joseph Stanley, of Greensboro, and Mary Gerould, of Craftsbury, the ceremony being performed by Timothy Stanley, Esq. To this wedding all the inhabitants of the town were invited, and it is believed they were all present, with the exception of five adults and a few children. This newly married couple constituted the fifteenth family in the town. In 1795, two years later, this number had increased to twenty-three families and 108 persons. In 1796, came Mr. Walton, as miller, and lived in the mill-house. In 1797, came Dr. Samuel Huntington, Samuel Elkins, and Amos Blanchard. In 1798, came John Ellsworth, commencing a settlement two miles east of the lake, and, in 1799, Aaron Farnham made a settlement towards the northern part of the town, and in February of the same year Williard Lincoln succeeded Josiah Elkins on his farm. Thus the settlement advanced, so that the census returns for 1800 show the town to have had a population of 280.

In 1799, or early in 1800, Ephraim Strong and Ashbel Hall established themselves here as merchants, commencing trade in a large bed-room in Timothy Stanley's new frame house. During the year 1800, however, they built the large house still standing a short distance south of the village, near the forks of the roads leading to Hardwick street, the southwest room of which they fitted up for a store. They did business here two or three years, then moved their goods into a new store they had just completed, a little below the house and nearer the road. During the following year Asahel Washburn established himself here as a clothier.

The town was organized and the first town meeting held, March 29, 1793, at the house of Ashbel Shepard. The early records were all destroyed by fire, however, together with the store and an extensive stock of goods belonging to Storrs & Langdon, August 9, 1830, so it is impossible to tell who the first officers were: Nathan Cutler was the first town clerk, holding the office twelve years. Timothy Stanley was the first justice, in 1791, and also the first representative, elected in 1795. There was another large fire December 6, 1838, destroying the large store of Babbitt & Gleason, and seven or eight other buildings. The first public road laid through the town after its settlement was the old road to Glover, formerly known as the Norton road. The first school was held in Aaron Shepard's barn in 1794, taught by Anna Hill, and the following year was held in the barn of Ashbel Shepard. In the same place soon after, Eunice Stoddard taught a school. She afterwards became the wife of Col. Elkins, of Peacham. The third teacher employed was Jane Johnson, who occupied the first school-house, built upon an eminence on the old road leading from Greensboro village to Hardwick street. This house, not many years after, was destroyed by fire.

The Scotch settlers in this town, though they cannot be ranked among the early settlers, coming only from thirty to fifty years ago, deserve honorable mention among the permanent settlers, for their characteristic industry and frugality has secured to them, with few exceptions, comfortable homes and farms whose appearance betoken the thrift of their possessors. John Urie was the pioneer, coming from Paisley in 1830, locating in the northwestern corner. John Simpson came the same year, from Glasgow. They were followed, in 1832, by John Gebbie, from Ayrshire, and in 1839, by David Calderwood, from the same place. In 1843, James Simpson and Bruce H. Cuthbertson came. In 1849-'50, came George and Alexander Young and wives, Matthew Marshall, Andrew Jardine, and Clark Brownlie, from Glasgow, and were followed later by David Logan, John Findlay and others.

Thomas Tolman, from Attleboro, Mass., came to Greensboro in 1795, and located upon a farm on road 36, where he died in 1842, aged eighty-six years. Mr. Tolman was a Revolutionary soldier having held an office of minor rank in the Continental army. During his later years he was a Congregational clergyman, and always more or less connected with State affairs, and was also a prominent mason. His father came to reside with him in 1817, at the age of ninety years. He reared a family of ten children. Enoch, the third son, born in 1787, died here in 1846. Only one of his thirteen children, Henry S., the fourth son, settled in Greensboro. He now occupies the old homestead and is the largest landowner in the town. He represented the town in 1866-'67, and was State senator in 1874, and has also held most of the other town trusts.

Charles Cook, from the southern part of New Hampshire, came here in 1796, locating upon the farm now owned by his grandson, John B., on road 35, where he resided the remainder of his life. Only two of his seven children are now living. Charles, Jr., born in 1805, was a resident of the town until his death, in 1865. When his father located upon the old homestead it consisted of a farm of forty acres, but at the death of Mr. Cook he and Charles, Jr., had increased it to 328 acres. This entire farm was then owned by the latter. John B., the oldest of Charles, Jr.'s three children, born in 1832, has resided here all his life. He served in the 6th cavalry all through the war, and has three children, all residing at home.

John Ellsworth came to this town, from Windsor, Conn., in 1798, and located upon a farm on road 46, where he resided the remainder of his life. He was the first county judge, and held the office of county clerk for a number of years, together with the different town offices. Two of his seven children are now living. William Wallace Goss, a grandson of Mr. Ellsworth, and tenth child of Sophia B., resides on road 41.

Jason White, from Oakham, Mass., removed to Craftsbury with his father, James, about 1800, and after becoming of age he resided in various places in the county, finally dying with a son in Barton. Royal, the oldest of his ten children, born in 1814 resided in Craftsbury twenty-five years, then came to this town, where he now resides, on road 5.

Ezekiel Rand, from New Hampshire, came to Greensboro about 1800, locating in the northern part of the town, and subsequently removed to the eastern shore of the lake. He held most of the town offices, among which that of representative. Five of his ten children are now living. The youngest, Nelson, born in 1824, resided here until nineteen years of age, when he began the study of law. In 1848, he entered into mercantile pursuits in Craftsbury, following the same about twenty years, then resumed his profession. He had four children.

Luther Scott, from Hartford, Vt., came to Greensboro in 1803, locating upon the farm now owned by E. R. Hanson, on road 2. He died at the residence of his son, John M., in 1824, aged sixty years. Mr. Scott reared a family of twelve children and was for many years an active member of the Baptist church then located in Craftsbury. Three of his sons became Methodist clergymen, two of whom are living. Nathan W., his second son, born in 1813, has always resided here. In 1842, he purchased the farm he now occupies.

Samuel W. Rice came to this town, from Norwich, Vt, with his parents in 1801, locating on road 4. He now enjoys excellent health at the age of eighty-four years, his wife being eighty-three years old, they having been married fifty-eight years. Two of their children, Eveline, wife of James B. Calderwood, and Harvey A., reside in the town.

Elijah Austin, from Tunbridge, Vt., came here in 1804, in company with his older brother, Eli, a blacksmith, who erected a wool carding machine, one of the first in the county. Elijah, at the age of ten years, commenced work in the carding-mill for his brother, and at the age of twelve years could take entire charge of the works. Mr. Austin has led an active business life, held many of the town offices, and kept hotels in seven different cities of Vermont, Massachusetts and New York. He is also one of the oldest masons in the State, having joined that order in 1819. Both of his children, S. Stanley and Lorina A., reside here.

John L. Porter, from Danville, Vt., came here with his father, Amos, about 1812, and located upon a farm in the western part of the town, where he resided until he was of age, then removed to the farm now owned by his son George, where he still resides. Two of his three children are residents of the town.

Romanus E. Crane, from Fitzwilliam, N. H., come to this town with his parents at the age of nine years, in 1819, and has been a resident of the town since. Joseph A., his only living child, is town superintendent of schools, residing on road 11.

Jabez Pinney, from Royalton, Vt., came to Greensboro in 1822, and engaged in the clothing business and farming. He soon became interested in public affairs and was elected sheriff twenty-eight consecutive years, holding various other offices at the same time; has been town treasurer over twenty years, represented the town in 1842, '48, and '49 and was also postmaster a

long time. He is a highly respected citizen of the town, aged eighty-four years, fifty-five years of which he has spent with his most estimable wife. Five of their ten children are now living, three in this town. Sumner P., their eighth child, with whom the aged couple reside, occupies the old homestead. The house was built in 1828, and the well from which they draw their water was dug by Col. Asabel Washburn in 1801.

John Noie, from Paisley, Scotland, came to America in 1830, and worked for a number of years at carpet weaving in Lowell, Mass., where, it is said, he wove the first piece of carpet by machinery in the United States. He finally came to this town and resided until his death, in 1865. Eight of his ten children are now living, five in this county. Thomas, the eighth child, resides in this town on road 5.

John Simpson, from Glasgow, Scotland, came to Greensboro in June, 1830, locating upon the farm now owned by his son, William B. Nine of his twelve children are living, two, William B. and John in this town.

Thomas W. Smith, from Kilmarnock, Scotland, came to Glover in 1827. John M., the second of his six children, born in 1816, was for a number of years one of the leading men of Greensboro. He represented the town in 1864-'65, and died in 1880, aged six-four years.

John Gebbie, from Ayrshire, Scotland, came to Greensboro in 1832, locating in the western part of the town. Five of his children now reside here, Thomas W., the third child, born here in 1845, resides on road 5.

Nathan Keniston came to Greensboro, from Cabot, in 1837, and located in the southern part of the town, where he remained about a year, then moved to Massachusetts, staid there five years, then came back to this town.

David Calderwood came from Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1839, when he was twenty years of age. In 1843, he married Eliza C. Scott, and located upon a farm in the central part of the town, and has resided in that vicinity since. He has reared a family of seven children, five of whom are living, three in this town. Harvey S., his oldest son, is a practicing physician in St. Johnsbury.

Zaccheus J. Thompson, from Woodstock, Vt., came here in 1841, and, with his father, John, who came here a few years previous, located upon a farm in the eastern part of the town. He died in July, 1879, aged seventy-four years. Three of his nine children now reside here. Carlos W., the sixth child, born in 1840, has always resided here, and served in the 11th Vt. Vols. three years. His brother, Isaiah C., also served in the same regiment.

Thomas Smith, from Ryegate, Vt., came here in 1842, locating on road 38, upon the farm now owned by his son, T. Frank Smith, where he died, in 1879, aged sixty-four years. He reared a family of ten children, all of whom now reside in the town.

James Simpson, from Ayrshire, Scotland, came here, in 1843, on a visit to his friends, and remained three years. He then returned to Scotland, and, in 1849, came back to America, locating at East Craftsbury as a shoemaker.

Finally he purchased a farm in this town and has since resided here. He has four children, all residing in Greensboro.

Bruce H. Cuthbertson, from Ayrshire, Scotland, came to Greensboro in May, 1843, following the carpenter trade twenty-four years, building many of the houses now standing in the town. In 1867, he began a mercantile business where his sons, H. M. and G. M., are now located. He is at present the principal dealer in flour, grain and lumber in the town.

Albert Chesley was born in Barnstead, N. H., married Lydia J., daughter of Charles D. Ayers, and in 1848, came to this town and located upon the farm he now occupies. Mr. Chesley has held various town offices, and has been postmaster at North Greensboro since 1863. His father-in-law, Charles D. Ayers, came here in 1834, and resided here until his death, January 6, 1883, aged eighty-six years.

Matthew Marshall came from Scotland in 1849, and after a few months spent in New York city, came to this town. He has resided upon the farm he now occupies since 1855.

Aaron Hill, from Connecticut, came to Greensboro when eight years of age with his father, Peleg, and located on road 28, and resided there until his death. Aaron was a carpenter by trade, and many of the older houses of the town now remain as monuments of his industry. Seven of eight children are living, and three, Aaron R., Samuel, and Ephraim P., in this town.

George Young, with his wife and ten children, came from Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1849, and located on road 5, where he died, in 1865. Six of the children, Jane, Alec, George, James, Mary, and William W. now reside here.

Andrew Jardine came from Ayrshire, Scotland, with his father, Peter, in 1850, and located upon a farm in the western part of the town, where Peter died in 1852.

Alexander Young, from Scotland, came to Greensboro in 1850, and located upon a farm in the northern part of the town. He has reared four children, two of whom now reside in the town.

Claud Brownell, from Glasgow, Scotland, came here in 1850, but remained only one year, then returned to Scotland, remaining seven years, when he again came back to this town and is now located on road 3.

David Logan, from Ayrshire, Scotland, came here in 1852, and located upon the farm now occupied by his sons, and where he died, November 25, 1881. Four of his six children now reside here.

John Findley came here, from Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1873, and now resides on road 3.

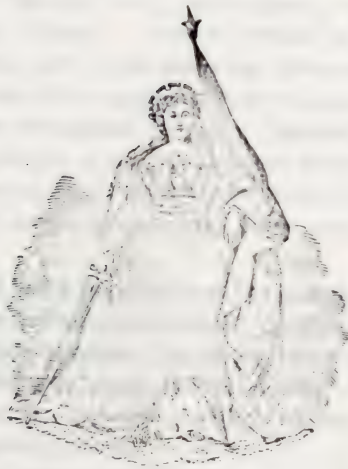
During the late war 114 Greensboro men enlisted in the service, of whom six were killed in action, seven died from wounds, and nineteen of disease.

The Congregational church of Greensboro, located at Greensboro village, was organized by Revs. Leonard Worcester and Samuel Collins, with twenty-one members, November 24, 1804. The first pastor was Rev. Solomon King. The church building was erected in 1827, repaired in 1852 and 1866,

and is now a comfortable structure capable of seating 300 persons, and valued at \$3,000.00. The society has seventy members, with Rev. S. Knowlton, pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal church, located at Greensboro Bend, was organized by Revs. Thurston and Udall, with twenty members, in 1880, with Rev. Xenophon Udall, pastor. The society now has thirty members with Rev. G. Wheeler, pastor.

The United Presbyterian church, located at Greensboro village, was organized by Rev. Thomas Goodwillie, with twenty members, January 13, 1845. Rev. G. Campbell was the first pastor. The church building, a wood structure capable of accommodating 200 persons, was built in 1845, and is now valued at \$1,600.00. The society has fifty-one members, with Rev. A. McBride, pastor.



HOLLAND.

HOLLAND lies in the northeastern corner of the county, in lat. $44^{\circ} 58'$, and long. $4^{\circ} 55'$, bounded north by the Canada line, east by Norton in Essex county, south by Morgan, and west by Derby. It contains an area of 23,040 acres, granted by the State, March 8, 1787, and chartered October 26, 1789, to Timothy Andrus and associates.

The surface of the township is considerably uneven, as it lies on the slope of land on the east of Lake Memphremagog, the eastern boundary being properly the eastern ridge of the Green Mountains. Still there are no elevations prominent enough to be called mountains, except Mt. John, in the southeastern part of the town. All of the elevations, except perhaps the one mentioned, however, are susceptible of cultivation to their very summits, and have a soil equal in richness to that of other parts of the territory, which is all of an excellent quality, producing excellent crops of grasses and grains. The principal stream is Barlow river; which flows a northwesterly course from Holland pond into Canada. Another stream of considerable importance rises near the central part of the town and flows northwesterly into Canada. Both of these streams afford some excellent mill-sites. There are also several other minor streams throughout the town. Several ponds also are found. A cluster of five are located in the northeastern corner, the largest of which is Holland pond. Another small pond lies in the southwestern corner. The rock of the territory are mostly *granite* and *mica schist*, cut by a small vein of *hornblende schist*.

In 1880, Holland had a population of 913, and in 1882, was divided into eight school districts and contained eight common schools, employing one male and ten female teachers, to whom was paid an aggregate salary of \$713.20. There were 365 pupils attending common school, while the entire cost of the schools for the year, ending October 31st, was \$940.67, with S. R. Fletcher, superintendent.

HOLLAND, a post village located in the central part of the town, contains one church (Methodist Episcopal), the town-house, a school-house, etc., and half a dozen dwellings.

WEST HOLLAND (p. o.) is a hamlet located in the western part of the town. It consists of a store and postoffice, and a half dozen dwellings.

Russell A. Moulton's saw and shingle-mill, located on road 19, was built in 1878. It has the capacity for cutting 8,000 feet of lumber and about 10,000 shingles per day.

Fitzgerald & Grindle's saw and shingle-mill, located on road 7, has the capacity for cutting 10,000 feet of lumber and 8,000 shingles per day.

Moulton & Washburn's carriage and repair shop is located in the northern part of the town. They carry on a general blacksmithing and repairing business.

G. R. Caswell's saw-mill, located on road 16, was built in 1850, by William Hacket, and rebuilt in 1867. It gives employment to twenty-five men and cuts about 2,000,000 feet of lumber per year.

G. H. Fitzgerald's saw-mill, located on the outlet of Holland pond, was built by James Boothman in 1880, and purchased by the present proprietor during the same year. It gives employment to twenty-five men and cuts 2,000,000 feet of lumber per year.

George H. Tice's saw and shingle-mill, located on road 13, was built by Huntoon & Hall in 1866, and came into the possession of the present proprietor in 1880. It employs twelve men and cuts 1,000,000 feet of lumber and 800,000 shingles per year.

Joseph A. Burbeck's carriage shop is located on road 16. He manufactures about ten wagons per year, and does a general repairing business.

The first meeting of the proprietors of which there is any record was held at Greensboro, June 8, 1795, at the house of Timothy Stanley. This meeting was adjourned to June 13th, and on the 13th the meeting adjourned to meet at Derby, June 20th, at the house of Isaac Hinman. A number of meetings were held at Derby, until, at a meeting held at the house of Eben Strong, it was voted that Col. Benjamin Hinman, Jonathan Gozley, Sheldon Leavitt, Timothy Andrus, William Sabin, Jr., Daniel Holbrook, and Eben Strong, be allowed to pick lots of land, on condition that they each clear off four acres each for five successive years—they giving a bond of £100 each for the fulfillment of the condition—one fifth of the bond to be collected for each year of failure, and the first year to end the first day of January, 1798, and etc. The lots picked according to this vote were Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the first range, by Col. Benjamin Hinman, Jonathan Gozley, and Sheldon Leavitt, respectively; lot No. 6, in the second range, by Eben Strong; lots No. 5 and 7, in the third range, by G. Andrus and W. Sabin; and lot No. 6, in the fifth range, by Daniel Holbrook.

The first settlement was commenced in 1800, by Edmund Elliot, from New Hampshire, and Joseph Cowell, from Connecticut, both locating in the southwestern part of the town. In 1802, several families came on, among whom were Eber Robinson, from Connecticut, who took up the lot adjoining Mr. Elliott on the south, and Jesse Willey, who occupied the lot north of Mr. Elliott, and Mr. Goodenough, who settled on the lot north of Mr. Cowell, since known as the Ferrin place. During that summer Adam and Jason Hinman also took up lots in the southwestern part of the town, though they did not permanently reside here until two years later. From this time forward settlers came in more rapidly, so that the census reports of 1810, show

the town to have had a population of 128. The town was organized and the first town meeting held March 14, 1805, with Timothy Hinman, moderator. Eber Robinson was chosen town clerk; Joseph Cowell, Jesse Willey, and Eber Robinson, selectmen; Jonas Smith, treasurer; Erastus Hatch, Asa Goodenough, and Freeman Vining, listers; and Erastus Hatch, grand juror. The first justice of the peace was Eber Robinson, in 1815, and he was also the first representative, about 1806. The first birth was that of Royal, son of Joseph Cowell, probably in 1801. His death was also the first in town, caused by his drinking lye in mistake for maple sap, when he was about four years old. The first marriage was that of Jonathan P. Robinson and Hadros Spafford, by Eber Robinson, justice of the peace. The first saw-mill was built at West Holland. There was also a grist-mill and starch factory erected there, which were destroyed by fire. The first school was taught by a Mrs. Worth, in Edmund Elliott's barn. The first winter school was taught by Jason Hinman. The first freemen's meeting was held on the first Tuesday in September, 1805, there being present, Eber Robinson, Parmenas Watson, Luther Wilcox, Freeman Vining, Jesse Willey, William Nelson, Asa Goodenough, and John Worth. At the freemens' meeting in 1806, there were seventeen present.

Eber Robinson, the third settler in the town, was born in Windham, county, Conn., October 7, 1759. He served in the Revolutionary war, holding the office of quartermaster, was wounded and afterwards received a pension. In July, 1802, he came to Holland with his family, and moved into the house with Edmund Elliott's family until he constructed a log house of his own. He soon cleared for himself a farm and became one of the leading men of the town in politics and religion. He was the first town clerk, first justice, first representative, and delivered the first Fourth of July oration, about the year 1811. He died October 28, 1838, aged seventy-nine years. His son, Josiah C. Robinson, born here January 23, 1804, is now the oldest native resident of the town. He, too, has taken a leading part in public affairs, having been a justice of the peace nearly forty years, represented his townsmen in the legislature, and all the other town offices except clerk.

Jason Hinman, one of the earliest settlers of the town, was born in Woodbury (now Southbury) Conn., in 1782. He was one of the eldest of a family of fifteen children—was fitted for college, but knowing it was the expectation of his friends that he should practice law, he declined entering college, leaving these advantages to his brothers, of whom several became distinguished barristers, and came on foot to Vermont and located upon the farm now owned by his son-in-law, J. H. Marsh, Mrs. Marsh being the only one of his ten children now living in the town. He took the freeman's oath in 1806, was chosen town clerk in 1809, and held the office until 1824; was a member of the constitutional convention in 1836 and in 1850; represented the town in 1814, '23, '25, '36, '37, '38, and '43. He died in 1862, aged seventy-nine years.

William Moon came to Holland, from Barnet, Vt., about 1802, and located upon the farm now owned by Sanford G. Pinney. He was born at Haverhill, N. H., May 3, 1777, and in his twenty-fourth year married Abigail Wood, of Barnet, where he then resided, and brought his wife and two children to Holland in 1803. He died here July 18, 1859, in his eighty-eighth year, having reared five children. His son Hiram, born in 1804, was a justice of the peace a number of years, superintendent of schools, etc., and died in 1876, aged seventy-two years.

Elijah Allbee, from Rockingham, Vt., came to Holland in 1802, locating where David Brewer now resides. B. B. Allbee is a grandson of Elijah.

Joseph, Benjamin and Nathaniel Hall, brothers, came to Holland, from Bartlett, N. H., at an early day. Joseph located on road 29, upon the farm now owned by Oliver Kidder. Benjamin located in the western part of the town, upon the farm now owned by Joseph Burbeck. His great-grandson, Daniel Hall, resides on road 24. Nathan was a minister of the gospel and preached here a number of years.

Micah Ferrin was born in Grafton, N. H., March 22, 1787. At the age of twenty-one years he came to Holland and located upon the place now occupied by L. C. Heath. He married Rachel Wilcox, of this town, who survived her wedding only a year. In 1815, he married Lucinda Conant, of Westfield, Mass., and had born to him ten children, four of whom are now living, viz.: Dr. C. M. Ferrin, of Essex, Vt.; Martin C., of this town; Mrs. William McRea, of Colchester, Vt.; and Mrs. John Tabor, residing in Colorado. Mr. Ferrin represented the town in the general assembly in 1847-'48, held most of the other town offices, and died in March, 1863.

Josiah Waterman, from Connecticut, came to Holland just after the close of the war of 1812, in which he served, and located on road 29, where M. C. Ferrin now resides. He had a family of eight children, only one of whom, Mrs. Sarah Newton, of Waterford, Vt., is living. Two of his sons, Warren and Thomas, spent their lives here. Thomas had a family of three children, of whom Joshua F., of this town, and William, of Charleston, are living.

Henry Pinney came to Holland, from Barnstead, P. Q., about 1822, locating in the southern part of the town. He afterwards removed to the place he now occupies. Mr. Pinney is a large land-owner and has held most of the town offices. His son, Eugene E., is the present representative.

Joseph Fletcher was born in Maine in 1803, and came to Holland in 1823. He has been town clerk a number of years, postmaster thirty years, and now, at the age of seventy-nine years, resides with his son, S. R. Fletcher, who is one of the assistant judges of the county. His wife, Lucinda Robinson, died in 1878, aged seventy-nine years.

Gershom Fletcher was born in Westford, Mass. After some years spent in Maine, where he married Mary Danforth, he came to Holland about 1825, with his wife and seven children. Three of the children are now living, two, Joseph, the eldest son, and Sarah (Fletcher) Mead, in this town. His

grandson, Sidney Fletcher, the present town clerk, has held the office twenty-three years, and has also held most of the other town offices.

John Boynton, from Derby, came to Holland in 1835, and died here in 1867. His son, G. C. Boynton, is the present constable and collector of the town.

Cornelius D. Tabor, from Barton, came to this town in 1828, locating about a mile north of the village. About 1860, he removed to Kansas, where he now resides. His son, L. R. Tabor, came here with his father, and has been a resident since. He was a representative to the legislature in 1878, has been selectman four years, and a justice of the peace six years.

George H. Green was born at Danville, Vt., in 1820, and came to Holland in 1838. He represented the town in 1866-'67, and has held most of the other town offices.

George Bryant, a native of New Hampshire, came to Holland about 1845, married Sybil Pinney, and soon afterwards returned to New Hampshire. In 1854, he came back to Holland and located where Joseph Smith now resides, on road 18.

Charles Eastman came to this town, from Hartland, Vt., in 1847, locating where his son, Eugene W., now resides, and died here October 8, 1882. His wife, Lucy A., daughter of Thomas Wheeden, of Hartland, survives him.

Leander C. Heath was born in Stanstead, P. Q., in 1823, and came to this town in 1860. He has been a justice of the peace seventeen years, and town treasurer seven years.

Solomon Davis, born in Bolton, P. Q., in 1825, came to Holland in 1863.

Jabez S. Farr, whose father, William R. Farr, was an early settler in Derby, has been a resident of this town about eighteen years.

George C. Kimball was born in Stratford, N. H., his father, George, being an early settler in that town. In 1869, George C. married Sylvina Fletcher, daughter of Joseph Fletcher, and in 1882, came to this town and purchased the farm corner of roads 24 and 23.

Eli D. Rice came from Franklin county to Newport about 1853, removed to Holland in 1869, remained twelve years, and then went to Stanstead, P. Q., where he now resides. His son, W. H. Rice, resides on road 5.

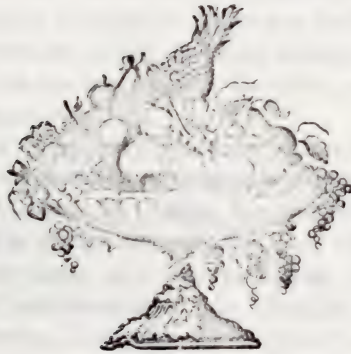
Edward Burbeck, born in Newburyport, Mass., in 1788, removed to Campton, N. H., where he remained until twenty-one years of age, then went to Campton, P. Q., among the early settlers of that town. He was the father of eight children, five of whom are now living. James, the second son, came to Holland in 1869, and now resides on road 31. Through James's efforts the postoffice was established at West Holland, about four years ago. Joseph A., son of James, is located on road 16 corner 13, engaged in the manufacture of carriages.

Eber Robinson and Isaac Clements were both Revolutionary soldiers. There was also another lived here, by the name of Holt. He lived a sort of hermit's life in a little hut by himself, and when he became so infirm he

could not supply himself with food, the neighbors looked after him. He died at an advanced age. The following were soldiers of the war of 1812: George Robinson, Benjamin Hall, Daniel Abbey, Peter Bailey, and Samuel Rogers. During the late civil war, Holland furnished fifty-three enlisted men, eleven of whom were killed or died from wounds or disease contracted while in the service.

The Methodist Episcopal church, located at Holland village, was organized in 1820. The church building was erected in 1844. It will accommodate 200 persons, cost \$900.00, and is now valued, including grounds, at \$3,000.00. The society has fifty-one members, with Rev. William S. Jenne, pastor.

The Congregational church, located in the western part of the town, was organized by its first pastor, Rev. Jabez T. Howard, November 30, 1842, with six members. The building was erected in 1844, a wood structure capable of seating 250 persons. The society now has forty-seven members, with Rev. John Fraser, pastor.



IRASBURGH.

IRASBURGH, the shire town of Orleans county, was granted by Vermont, February 23, 1781, to Ira Allen and sixty-nine associates. It then consisted of a tract of 23,040 acres, lying in lat. 44° 48', and long. 4° 42', bounded north by Coventry, south by Lutterloh (Albany), and east and west by unappropriated and unnamed lands. It is now bounded northeast by Coventry, southeast by Barton, southwest by Albany, and northwest by Lowell and Newport.

The surface of the township is diversified by gentle hills and valleys, forming a charming landscape. The soil is also various, and in general is easy to cultivate and produces good crops. Black river, the principal water-course, flows through the town in a northerly direction, receiving a number of small streams, but its current is generally slow and affords but few mill-privileges. Barton river just touches upon the eastern corner. The Passumpsic railroad also crosses the eastern corner.

In 1880, Irasburgh had a population of 1,064, and in 1882, was divided into twelve school districts and contained twelve common schools, employing five male and nineteen female teachers, to whom was paid an aggregate salary of \$1,354.18. There were 401 pupils attending common school, while the entire cost of the schools for the year, ending October 31st, was \$1,530.33, with George B. Rowell, superintendent.

IRASBURGH is a post village very pleasantly situated near the center of the town on Black river, which stream here affords a very fair water-power for the extensive saw-mills of George W. Parker, the grist-mills of W. T. Morey, and another saw-mill. The village also contains two churches (Congregational and Methodist), court-house and jail, two hotels, three stores, about fifty dwellings, and 250 or 300 inhabitants. In 1812, the legislature of the State passed an act constituting Irasburgh the shire town of the county, provided the inhabitants of Irasburgh would erect a court-house and jail at their own expense. The buildings were completed in 1816, as mentioned on page 173. This gave a new dignity to the town and proved a great impetus to the growth of the village. In 1830, The Bank of Orleans was established here, and the village bade fair to become the most important in the county. But the rapid growth of other villages, with their superior mill-privileges and facilities for transportation, gradually drew the business from Irasburgh until they are now far ahead of it. The bank was removed to Barton in 1875, and is now the National Bank of Barton.

W. T. Morey's grist-mill, located at the village, has three runs of stones, a smut-mill and corn cracker. Mr. Morey does custom grinding and deals in meal, flour, etc.

William T. Brewster's saw-mill, located at the village, manufactures spruce, hemlock, and hardwood lumber, turning out annually about 200,000 feet, giving employment to six men.

George W. Parker's lumber-mill, formerly owned by the Boston Mill Co., are also located at the village. Mr. Parker manufactures spruce, hemlock and hardwood lumber, and shingles, also having planing and dressing machinery. He turns out 1,500,000 feet of lumber annually, employing eight men.

Bozille Laguness's carriage and blacksmith shop, located at the village, was built in the spring of 1873. Mr. Laguness manufactures wagons, carriages and sleighs, and does all kinds of blacksmithing work.

It is claimed that when the Allens wanted a new township granted they merely obtained a few bona fide proprietors, and filled up the required number of grantees with assumed names from some at that time distant point, paid the first grantees dues, and afterwards professedly bought up these claims. But be that as it may, previous to 1789, Ira Allen had received conveyances from all of the original proprietors, so that the whole township, except the public rights, belonged to him, subject to the conditions of the grant. When Jerusha, eldest daughter of Gen. Roger Enos, engaged herself to Gen. Allen the father of the affianced bride required, in accordance with the usages of these days, a marriage settlement for his daughter. Thus very much as a matter of form and honorable custom, the township of Irasburgh, then a primeval wilderness, was deeded to her as such settlement, for, to use Mrs. Allen's own words, "she did not at that time consider it worth a rush." In 1792, he employed James Whitelaw, Esq., to survey the township, who completed the task in 1793. The township was laid out in 210 lots, each containing, according to the plan of the survey 117 acres.

According to the conditions of the charter, there should have been a family upon each respective right in the summer of 1797, in order to have the titles valid. But nothing appears to have been done by the proprietors towards making a settlement until the autumn of 1801, when a notice appeared in the "Rutland Herald," warning the proprietors to meet at the dwelling of Ralph Parker, in Glover, on the 12th of November. This notice also appeared in the columns of Spooner's "Vermont Journal" and in those of the "Green Mountain Patriot," signed by Ralph Parker, justice of the peace. At a meeting held in Glover, December 28, 1801, the proprietors voted that the account of James Whitelaw for surveying be allowed, principal and interest, and that a tax of \$6.25 be assessed on each proprietor's share in the town. Roger Enos, Jr., was elected collector of said tax. None of the proprietors appeared to pay the tax, and December 25, 1802, Mr. Enos advertised the lands for sale, the vendue to come off March 4, 1803, at Glover, when all the lands, except the public rights, were sold at auction,

and, March 14, 1804, deeded to Heman Allen. In 1797, the legislature assessed a tax of three cents per acre on all the land of Irasburgh for the purpose of building roads, bridges, etc. Joseph Scott, collector, advertised the land to be sold at public auction for this tax, March 9, 1803, at the house of Royal Corbin, in Craftsbury. The land was sold and again bid off to Heman Allen, who thus became owner by virtue of vendue deeds from two collectors, and was authorized to convey them by statute laws. Ira and Jerusha Allen had, previous to these sales, leased several lots to various individuals, some of whom were occupying them at this time. Hemon Allen was one of the trustees who collected the rents for them, and, after he became legal owner, caused occupants under such leases to quit-claim their lots to him, and again leased them in his own name. But it turned out that Heman Allen, Roger Enos, Jr., and Ralph Parker, Esq., were simply managing Jerusha Allen's business, so that in the end she became sole owner of the town, except the public rights. Settlers held their land under leases, and it was not until after Ira H. Allen, her son, came here in 1814, that any lands were conveyed by deed. Roger Enos, Jr., Jerusha Enos, and Jerusha Enos, Jr., the wife of Ira Allen, were the only original proprietors who ever resided in the town.

The first settlement was made by Caleb Leach in 1798. He built a log house, into which his family moved that year, in the eastern part of the town on the Barton line. James Leach came soon after and located near Caleb. Levi Sylvester came in 1799, and located upon what is now known as the brick house farm. It was the custom for landed proprietors to give the first settler a lot of land in consideration for the hardships which the first pioneer must endure. This custom gave to Caleb Leach the easterly half of No. 108, as marked on the original survey. Mr. Leach's and Levi Sylvester's families were the only ones in the town in 1800, the census showing a population of fifteen. During this year Foster Page, Simon French, Orlando Bowley, Amos Conant and his son, Samuel, made settlements in the town. It is not known how many moved here during the years 1801 and 1802, the only records showing that any intended to settle being the dates of leases from Ira and Jerusha Allen to various individuals, some of whom settled here in 1803, '04 and '05. Nearly every lot in the eastern and northeastern part of the town was leased during these years. It appears that the proprietors leased lots to men who had never seen them, because several of the lots leased in 1802, are wild and unimproved at the present time. Among those who took leases in 1802-'03, were the Burtons, Morrills, Baileys, Curriers, Utleys, and Peter Thatcher, and some others who were residents of the town for many years.

February 13, 1803, Foster Page, Caleb Leach, Levi Sylvester, James Leach, and Simon French signed a petition directed to Amos Conant, a justice of the peace, requesting him to issue his warrant, and notify all the inhabitants who were legal voters to meet and organize the town. The meeting was duly

warned to meet at the dwelling of Caleb Leach, on Monday, the 21st of March. Foster Page was chosen moderator; Caleb Leach, Levi Sylvester and Foster Page, selectmen; and Samuel Conant, constable. Amos Conant was the first justice of the peace, in 1802. Caleb Leach was the first representative, in 1804. Ralph Parker built the first grist and saw-mill, upon the site now occupied by the grist-mill. These mills were built for the Allens, and remained in the family until 1869. During this year, 1803, Capt. James Richardson settled on lot No. 80. A few years after, roads were opened by his place—one from Amos Conant's northwesterly by Richardson's to Troy, and one from Burton's hill, by the Allen place northerly to Morrill hill, thence to Coventry and Derby. His buildings stood at four corners, where he kept the first tavern opened in the town. This, which was one of the most important points from 1804 to 1812, is now an old pasture with no road within half a mile. Later, a road was opened from Caleb Leach's to Parker's mills, passing a McFarland's, who located on lot No. 113. Also one passing from Burton hill to Capt. Richardson's, passing this place, and another from Amos Conant's to McFarland's, making five corners. This place was thought, at that time, to be the place where the village would be located. Town and religious meetings were held here in 1810, when Eber Burton built a large frame house. A burying-ground was established on the hard, gravelly knoll on the top of the hill north of the road. The militia of the town held their annual June trainings at this place for several years, and it was the business center until the court-house was completed, in 1816.

Joshua Johnson, a native of Maine, was born in 1764, and came to Irasburgh in 1806, where he resided a great many years and reared a large family of children. During the war of 1812, he served in the American army. During his absence, a tory neighbor at one time attempted to drive off a fat cow from Mr. Johnson's farm, for the use of the enemy. Mrs. Johnson raised a window and pointed a gun at the intruder, warning him to depart, which he did. Mr. Johnson died in Albany, aged ninety-three years.

Joseph Kidder, born in Lyndeborough, N. H., April 7, 1780, came to Irasburgh in February, 1807. He occupied a part of a neighbor's house for a few weeks, while he was constructing a log house of his own, to which, as soon as completed, he moved his family, a distance of three miles, upon the farm now owned by Freeman Metcalf. He was the first permanent settler west of Black river, and, as near as can be ascertained, the twelfth or thirteenth family in the town. Mr. Kidder made the journey from New Hampshire, a distance of two hundred miles, with two yoke of oxen. Years after, Mrs. Kidder informed her daughter Mary (Mrs. Ware), that the summer after she came here, there was not a blade of grass about their dwelling, and that her brooms she manufactured herself, from hemlock boughs. Bears were numerous and troublesome, rendering it necessary to watch their stock at night. At the breaking out of the war of 1812, several neighbors who had settled near them, left through fear of the Indians, leaving this family alone.

In 1836, Mr. Kidder sold out, intending to go west; but, in 1837, Mrs. Kidder died and he abandoned the project and purchased an adjoining farm where he died, in 1853. Two of his five children are now living, Mrs. Joseph S. Kidder, of Coventry, and Mrs. Mary Ware, of this town.

Ira H. Allen came here in 1814, and remained until his death, in April, 1866. The lands of the town belonged to his mother, and at her decease, in 1838, they came to him as the only surviving heir. In the management of the estate, which had for years previous to his mother's death devolved upon him, Mr. Allen exhibited those excellent traits of character which made him so popular. His mildness of manner, courteous and gentlemanly deportment, made him accessible to the humble, and honored and respected by the exalted. In all his business transactions, he never gave any man reason to doubt his word, and oftentimes when he had promised to convey real estate for a stipulated sum, other parties would offer more for the property and the offer not be accepted. He took a leading part in town affairs, and his townsmen honored him with many positions of trust. He was town clerk in 1816 and 1817; selectman from 1820 to 1826, inclusive; town representative in 1818, '19, '20, '22, '23, '27, '35, '37, '38, and '40. In 1822, he held the office of probate judge; represented the county in the council in 1828, '29, '30, '31, and '32; and was elected to the council of censors in 1848, and was also appointed aide-de-camp on the Governor's staff with the title of colonel. January 13, 1842, he married Sarah C. T. Parsons, of Highgate, a lady of great amiability and worth. She died February 29, 1844. July 8, 1848, he married her sister, Frances Eliza.

Samuel H. Howard was born in Holland, Mass., in March 1813. During his childhood his father, Eleazer Howard, moved to Cambridge, Vt., where he remained about two years, then came to Irasburgh village where he followed shoemaking about ten years, then engaged in tanning, which occupation he followed until his death, in 1852. Samuel H. has lived at the village since he was six years of age, being now over seventy. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1870, and has been a justice of the peace for the past thirty-one years.

William Kidder, from Lyndeborough, N. H., came to Irasburgh in 1821, locating upon the farm now owned by his sons Charles and William. He accomplished the journey in twelve days with two yoke of oxen. He died on the old homestead in 1863, aged seventy-eight years. Seven of nine children are living, all in this town, as follows: Charles, William, Mrs. James Hancock, Benjamin A., Josiah, Mrs. George R. Bryant, and Faxson.

Ephraim Farrington from Westford, came to Irasburgh in 1822, and in 1823, located upon the farm now owned by Albert Alger. Seven or eight years later he sold out and purchased the farm where his son, Miles J., now resides, where he died, September 3, 1867, aged sixty-nine years. Three of his four children are living.

Stephen Bryant was born in Bolton, Mass., in 1774, and came from Weath-

ersfield, Vt., to his town, in March, 1822, and engaged in milling at the village. Here he remained about two years, then moved to the place now occupied by T. Harlow, remained about two years, then sold out and returned to the village, remained there three years, then located in the southern part of the town where his son, George R. Bryant, now resides, and where he died, November 11, 1855, aged eighty-one years. He was the father of eight children, six of whom are living, three, George R., Abigail (Mrs. W. Edmonds), and Clarinda (Mrs. George Ordway), in this town. He was married November 15, 1805, to Miss Elizabeth Hoyt, of Windsor, Vt.

Nathaniel Bryant, from Bath, N. H., came to Irasburgh about 1824, and settled upon the farm now owned and occupied by his grandson, Azro C. Bryant. He was the father of eight children, only two of whom are now living, Ira Bryant, on the old homestead, aged seventy years, and Mrs. Rosamond Morrill, aged seventy-six, in Union, Mich. Mrs. Bryant died December 29, 1855, aged seventy-six years, and Nathaniel died June 3, 1862, aged eighty-two years.

Chandler W. Dewey was born in Piermont, N. H., September 14, 1800. At the age of fifteen years his father emigrated to Waterford, Vt. Here Chandler resided until twenty-four years of age, when he married Deigratia Buck, and the following year settled in this town upon the farm now owned by John Priest. Mrs. Dewey became the mother of twelve children, and died in 1851. In 1852, he married Mrs. Lucinda Wood, with whom he still lives, aged eighty-three years. Mr. Dewey enjoys the confidence and esteem of his townsmen, and has been called by their votes to hold many of the offices in their gift, having been justice of the peace fourteen years.

Abel N. Hawley was born at Middlebury, Vt., February 10, 1799, where he spent the years of his early life. In 1822, he married Miss Eliza Hawley, of Cambridge. She died in the autumn of 1831, leaving two sons. In April, 1842, he married Eliza Bissell, a cousin of Hon. Ira Allen, and located in Irasburgh. In company with Albert W. Dow he commenced the business of harness and saddle-making, which they continued about three years. He then engaged in farming, following it until the autumn of 1881, when he retired from active life. His second wife died in 1861, and in January, 1863, he married Mrs. Ann M. Bryant, who died in May, 1867. December 23, 1868, he married his present wife. Mr. Hawley has held many of the town offices, and at the age of four score years and four has his mental faculties unimpaired and his health well preserved.

David Webster, born in 1786, came to Irasburgh from Littleton, N. H., about 1830, locating on road 4, where his son, David H., now resides. The farm had been previously occupied but had no improvements, except a log house which Mr. Webster occupied about ten years. As was the case with most of the settlers, he had no means and purchased his home on credit, necessitating a long, hard struggle to support his large family of eleven children, subdue the forest, and pay for the farm. Patience and economy over-

came all obstacles, however, and he gained a moderate competence. He was a steward of the Methodist church for many years, and died in 1849, aged sixty-three years. Albert A., his oldest son, settled here about the time his father did, upon a farm in the neighborhood, reared a family of ten children, served in several town offices, and died a highly respectable farmer about ten years since. Of the surviving children of David one son and two daughters reside in Boston, and one, David H., on the old homestead.

Henry Somers, from Huntington, Vt., came here in 1854, and located on road 24, where his son, H. H. Somers, now resides. He resided on the farm about sixteen years, then removed to Irasburgh village, where he now resides. Mr. Somers has held most of the town offices, having been overseer of the poor over twenty years, lister at least twelve years, selectman for the past ten years, and representative in 1865-'66. He has extensive farming interests in this and adjoining towns, owning over 450 acres of land.

During the late civil war Irasburgh furnished 104 enlisted men, twenty-four of whom were killed or died from wounds or disease contracted while in the service.

The Methodist Episcopal church, located at Irasburgh, was organized in 1835, Rev. N. W. Aspinwall being the first pastor. The first church building was erected in 1836, and was succeeded by the present structure in 1874. It is a wood structure capable of seating 250 persons, and valued, including other property, at \$4,200.00. Rev. A. B. Blake is the present pastor of the society.



JAY.

JAY is located in the northeastern corner of the county, in lat. $44^{\circ} 57'$, and long. $4^{\circ} 25'$, bounded north by the Canada line, east by Troy, south by Westfield, and west by Richford, in Franklin county. It contains an area of 23,040 acres, and was originally granted by the State, under the name of Carthage, March 13, 1780. Nothing was done towards a settlement under this charter, nor were the bounds laid out until 1789, when it was surveyed by James Whitelaw, consequently, under the conditions of the grant, the charter was made void, and the land reverted to the State. In 1792, the legislature decided that "the tract of land called Carthage is an uncommonly good one, and that it should be erected into a township by the name of Jay." One third of the territory was granted to Gov. Thomas Chittenden, and the remaining two thirds to John Jay and John Cozine, of New York. The Chittenden grant was chartered November 7, 1792, as follows:—

"The Governor, Council and General Assembly of the State of Vermont.

"To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting: Know Ye, That whereas His Excellency Thomas Chittenden, Esquire, our worthy friend, has by petition requested a grant of unappropriated lands within this State, for the purpose of settlement, We have therefore thought fit, for the due encouragement of his laudable designe and for other causes and valuable considerations us hereunto moving, do, by these presents, in the name and by the authority of the freemen of the State of Vermont, give and grant unto the said Thomas Chittenden, Esquire, and to his heirs and assigns forever, all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in the County of Chittenden, in the state aforesaid, described and bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a stake and stones, being the Southwest corner of Carthage; thence South $82^{\circ} 20'$ East, six miles in the North line of Westfield to a birch tree standing in the Northeast corner thereof, marked 'Carthage, Westfield 1789'; thence North two miles to a stake sixteen links Northeast from a spruce tree marked '2, 1789'; thence North $82^{\circ} 20'$ West, six miles to a fir tree standing on the West side of a mountain marked 'M. 4, 1789'; thence South to the first bound, containing seven thousand and six hundred acres of land, reserving out of said tract of land five hundred and ninety acres to be appropriated for public uses, in manner and form as is usual and customary in other townships, granted by the State, and to be divided and laid out in like manner in quantity and quality and be disposed of, for public and pious uses agreeable to the usual customs aforesaid, and which tract of land is to be comprehended within the township of and forever hereafter to be called and known by the name of Jay and the inhabitants that now do or shall hereafter inhabit said township tract within the township of Jay aforesaid are declared to be enfranchised and intitled to all the privileges and immunities that the inhabitants of other towns within the State do and ought, by the laws and constitution thereof to exercise and enjoy.

"To have and to hold the same granted premises as above expressed with all the privileges and appurtenances unto him the said Thomas Chittenden, Esquire, and to his heirs and assigns forever, upon the following conditions and reservations, viz. : That the said Thomas Chittenden, Esquire, his heirs and assigns shall plant and cultivate five acres of land and build a house, at least eighteen feet square upon the floor, or have one family settled on each respective right or share, or on each three hundred and sixty acres within the time limited by law of this State made and provided for that purpose on penalty of the forfeiture thereof, according to the usual custom in grants made by this State aforesaid, and the same to revert to the freemen of this State, to be by their representatives regranted to such persons as shall appear to settle and cultivate the same and that all pine timber be reserved for the use of a navy for the benefit of the freemen of this State.

"In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of this State to be hereunto affixed, in Council at Rutland, this 7th day of November, A. D., 1792.

"THOMAS CHITTENDEN.

"By his Excellency's command.

"JOSEPH FAY, Secretary."

The remaining two thirds of the town was granted November 28, 1792, to John Jay and John Cozine, of New York city, the following being a copy of the charter deed:—

"*The People of the State of Vermont,*

"BY THE GRACE OF GOD FREE AND INDEPENDENT :

"To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting: Know Ye, That we have given, granted and confirmed and by these presents do give, grant and confirm unto the Honorable John Jay, of the city of New York, Esquire, and to John Cozine, of the same place, Esquire, as Tenants in common and not as joint Tenants, all that certain tract or parcel of Land situate, lying and being in the County of Chittenden, in the State of Vermont, Beginning at the North Easterly corner of a Tract heretofore called Carthage, being a stake and stones, standing in the North Line of the said State, fifteen links north from a Beech Tree, marked 'Carthage 1789' and running thence North eighty-two degrees and twenty minutes West, six miles in the North line of the State to a Beech Tree, marked 'Richford, Carthage, October 17, 1789.' Thence South four miles in the East line of Richford to a pine or fir Tree on the west side of a small mountain, marked 'M. 4, 1789.' Then South eighty-two degrees and twenty minutes East, six miles to a stake sixteen links northwest from a spruce Tree, marked 'M. 2, 1789.' Then north in the East line of said Tract to the place of Beginning, containing fifteen thousand three hundred and sixty acres, statute measure, being sixteen Thousand acres of land straight measure, be the same more or less in the following proportions, viz. : Fourteen full equal and undivided sixteenth parts (the whole into sixteen equal parts to be divided) unto the said John Jay, and the residue and remaining Two full and equal undivided sixteenth parts (the whole into sixteen equal parts to be divided) unto the said John Cozine, together with all and singular the rights Heriditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging, or in any wise appertaining, excepting and reserving to ourselves all Gold and Silver mines. And also all that certain piece of land or parcel of the tract hereinbefore described: Beginning at the northwest corner of a tract of land granted to his Excellency, Thomas Chittenden, in the East line of Richford: Thence along the north bounds of the Tract so granted to Thomas Chittenden, south eighty-two degrees and twenty minutes East,

three hundred and ten rods: Thence north three hundred and ten rods: Thence north eighty-two degrees and twenty minutes West, three hundred and ten rods to Richford aforesaid. Thence south in the East line of Richford three hundred and ten rods to the place of Beginning, for public uses.

"To have and to hold the said fourteen full and equal undivided sixteenths (the whole into sixteen equal parts to be divided) of the said above mentioned and described Tract of Land and premises unto the said John Jay his heirs and assigns forever, as a good and indefeasible Estate of Inheritance in fee simple. And to have and to hold the residue and remaining two full and equal and undivided sixteenth parts (the whole in sixteen equal parts to be divided) of the above mentioned and described tract of land and premises unto said John Cozine his heirs and assigns forever, as a good and indefeasible Estate of Inheritance in fee simple; and on condition nevertheless, that within the term of seven years to be computed from the first day of January next ensuing the date hereof, there shall be one actual settlement made for every six hundred and forty acres of the said Tract of land hereby granted, otherwise these our Letters Patent and the Estate hereby granted shall cease, determine and become void; and we do by these presents Constitute, erect and create the tract of land hereby granted and chartered, together with another tract of Seven Thousand acres to the south of and adjoining thereto, granted to the before mentioned Thomas Chittenden and bounded westerly on Richford, southerly on Westfield, and easterly partly on land granted to Samuel Avery and others, a township to be forever hereafter distinguished, known and called JAY, with all and singular the powers, privileges, Franchises and immunities to other incorporated Townships within the State of Vermont—

"In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made Patent, and the Great seal of our said State to be hereto affixed—

"Witness our trusty and well beloved Thomas Chittenden, Esquire, Governor of our said State, General and Commander-in-Chief of all the militia of the same.

"At Williston, this twenty-eight day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and in the sixteenth year of our Independence.

THOMAS CHITTENDEN.

"Passed the Secretaries office this 28th day of December, 1792.

"By his Excellency's command,

JOSEPH FAY, Sec'y."

A copy of the Charter was filed for record in the office of the Secretary of State, January 29, 1806.

In the Chittenden grant is situated nearly all of the intervale, and nearly all the streams of water run through it, which unite in this town to form what is known as Jay branch, which empties into the Missisquoi river in Troy, and is the largest tributary thus far in the course of that river. Jay Peak, the highest point of the Green Mountain range north of Mt. Mansfield, is also situated in the Chittenden grant, and is 4,018 feet above sea level. Its summit is twenty rods or more north of the north line of Westfield, and one hundred rods or more east of the east line of Richtford.

The Green Mountain range covers nearly one-third of the town on the west side, presenting a formidable barrier to roads, and none have ever been

built across it; but there are two quite feasible routes, one of which is through the notch south of the Peak, and it will probably be utilized before a great while. The other is some distance north of the Peak, opening into the settlement on the west side of the mountain, known as West Jay, and East Richford. The range forms a vast semi-circle, commencing on the line between Jay and Westfield, about two miles west of the east line, and running on the line between the two towns nearly all the way west, rounding up the southwest corner of the town, as it swings around to the north, and then following along between Jay and Richford a couple of miles, and then bending around to the east to within about two miles of the east line of the town, making room for the settlement of West Jay, and thus completing the semi-circle. From this point the mountains swing back again to the west, forming another and smaller curve, crossing the Canada line. There is a vast amount of spruce and hardwood timber on the sides of these mountains, and there was formerly considerable pine timber in the town, but the navy was never benefitted by it, notwithstanding the charter. A pine tree was cut on the meadow of lot No. 12, in the 2d range, which made 5,250 feet of inch boards. It stood 135 feet high, and was five feet in diameter at its base. The first branches started twenty-five feet from the ground, and were three feet through. These again branched out so that the continuous length of saw-logs taken from the tree was two hundred and fifty feet. The tree was sold on the stump for \$5.00. Another remarkable pine was cut on the little meadow just above the "duck pond" on lot No. 11, in the first range. It was but twenty-two inches through on the stump, though it was 125 feet high, straight as an arrow, and the first limb eighty feet from the ground.

The whole of the eastern part of the town is comparatively level, contains considerable intervalle land, and is susceptible of producing excellent crops of grains and grasses. In this section the geological structure is quite varied, the rocks being disposed in alternate parallel veins, of narrow extent, extending north and south. They consist of *serpentine clay slate*, *steatite*, and *talcose schist*, while in the residue of the township the rocks are almost entirely of this latter formation. The serpentine contains large quantities of chromic iron, of excellent quality, which is found in veins, somewhat irregular, of which the largest is from one to two feet wide. An early use of this ore was made by Prof. A. C. Twining, of Middlebury college, who obtained a large percentage of chrome yellow from the ore without exhausting the chromic oxide of the latter. Small quantities of gold have been found here, but not to any great value.

In 1880, Jay had a population of 696, and in 1882, it was divided into six school districts and contained six common schools, employing one male and six female teachers, to whom was paid an aggregate salary of \$596.96. There were 202 pupils attending common school, while the entire cost of the schools for the year, ending October 31st, was \$667.61, with A. A. Macomber, superintendent.

JAY, a post village located in the southeastern part of the town, on Jay branch, contains a church (Baptist), an hotel, a school-house, one store, a steam saw and shingle-mill, tannery, blacksmith shop, and eleven dwellings.

The Chittenden grant was surveyed into lots of 100 acres each, by Curtis Elkins, in 1803-'04, and numbered from one to seventy-six consecutively, beginning at the southeast corner of the grant, numbering back and forth, north and south, being one-half mile long and 100 rods wide, east and west. Most of the lots, however, overrun in width, some of them being 140 rods wide. This land has all passed out of the possession of the Chittenden heirs, the last sale being made to B. F. Paine, of this town, by George W. Chittenden, of Boston, Mass., on April 1, 1874.

In July, 1805, John Neilson, justice of peace of Ryegate, published a warning in *Spooner's Vermont Journal*, in the *Rutland Herald* and in the *Green Mountain Patriot*, warning the proprietors of that part of Jay that was chartered to John Jay and John Cozine to meet at the dwelling of Thomas Tolman, of Greensboro, on August 29, to choose officers to see if the proprietors will vote to allot or divide said tract in severalty, and to transact any other necessary business. The proprietors met at the appointed time and chose Curtis Elkins, moderator; Thomas Tolman, proprietor's clerk; and Charles Azarius, treasurer. It was also voted to allot the whole of said tract and divide the same "in severalty, into lots of one hundred and three acres each strict measure." Curtis Elkins was appointed surveyor, and took the necessary oath for the faithful execution of the trust, when the meeting adjourned.

Several meetings were held subsequent to this, all at the same place, but no business of importance was transacted until July 30, 1806, when the following transactions occurred:—

"*Voted*, That the proprietors do accept the Report and Plan of the survey of the lots made and presented at this time by Curtis Elkins, surveyor and committee.

"*Voted*, That Louisa Tolman, an indifferent person, be and is appointed to draw the numbers in the Draft." John Jay drew 112 lots and John Cozine sixteen.

Under date of December 19, 1806, the following entry appears in the proprietor's records:—

"Draft of that Part of the Northern Division of the township of JAY that was drawn to JOHN JAY, Esquire, by the proprietors of said part of Jay and now divided between John Jay, Esq., and Azarias Williams, this 24th day of November, 1806." In this draft each party drew fifty-six lots.

Samuel Palmer was the first settler of Jay, as a bond for a deed from Azarias Williams, now in the possession William Williams, of Troy, locates Palmer in Jay the 16th day of July, 1807, and Mr. Williams is confident that Palmer came to town in 1803. He settled on lot No. 6, in the third range, and left town before it was organized.

Luther Bailey and his brother, Philander, came about 1806. Luther settled on the place now owned by J. E. Chase, and when he came there was a party of Indians, fourteen in number, camped on the meadow. They left that summer, though occasionally one came back but not to stop long. When they left they told Mr. Bailey that they had more dried moose meat than they wanted, and left him about forty pounds. Mr. Bailey cleared a couple of acres, put up a log hut, and when harvesting time came went back to Peacham to work on a farm owned by his father, leaving his wife alone in the wilderness for three weeks, though his father, who lived in Potton, came over on horseback through the woods every Sunday to see how she got along. Mr. Bailey sold out to Madison Keith, about 1811, and went to Canada and was drafted there. He took his equipments and came this side of the line and afterwards bought out a man by the name of Whitcomb, where Hollis Manuel now lives, and was living there when the battle of Plattsburgh was fought and heard the guns. He was present at the organization of the town, being elected one of the auditors. He sold out to Adna Crandall, December 16, 1830, and left town in 1831; but was living in town again between the years 1836 and 1840. He had four sons born in Jay, viz.: Charles F., in 1820, who was second lieutenant of Co. D, 6th Vt. Vols., wounded at the battle of Lee's Mills, Va., April 16, 1862, and died May 1, 1862, having enlisted from Troy; Chandler, born in 1823, now lives in Troy; Luther, Jr., born in 1825; and John, born in 1829.

Philander Bailey made a pitch on the lot now owned by H. S. Ovitt, and built a log house; but had no family there and did not remain in town a great while.

Robert Barter came on in 1807, and began on lot No. 2, in the third range, and it is said, and probably truly, that his was the only family that remained in town during the panic created by the war of 1812. It is said he would have gone, only his wife had just put a web into the loom to weave, which had to be finished and the cloth made into garments for the children before they could go, by which time the scare was over. He was the father of twenty-four children, many of whom are living. The fact of his having so large a family caused a traveler who was passing through the town and happened along at the log school-house at noon-time, to enquire if "Mr. Barter lived there." He died in 1856, aged about ninety years.

The Keith family, James and his sons Madison, Bela, James, Jr., and Nahum, came to town about 1811, from Bridgewater, Mass. Madison bought out Luther Bailey, and Nahum began on lot No. 12, in first range, but left before the town was organized, and all but James went to the State of New York previous to 1845. James went to Troy, residing there until his death.

Joseph Hadlock came with his sons, Hiram, Ithamar, and Joseph, Jr., about 1820, and settled on what is called Hadlock hill. Ithamar soon after took up lot No. 10, in the second range, now owned by E. J. Blair. Joseph Hadlock, Sen., was found dead in his field one Sunday afternoon in

the summer of 1849, and his mother, many years before that, died instantly while sitting in her chair knitting. Other Hadlocks soon followed them to the town, until there were about as many Hadlocks as all the other settlers combined. Their names, in addition to those already given, were Samuel, Stephen, Amos W., Jonathan, Jonathan, 2d, Hazen, Henry D., Archibald, Jonathan, Jr., and Adams B., most of whom had large families. Several of them died in town, while others moved away. Hazen was shot and instantly killed on the night of February 27, 1838, at the house of Samuel Elkins, of Potton, P. Q., while engaged, with about thirty others from Jay and Troy, in making a raid on Elkins' house for guns and equipments.

Eli, Appleton, and Nathan Hunt, Abner Whicher, Asa Wilson, John Bell, Abel Alton, Elisha Upton, and Jehu Young were settlers in town previous to its organization.

The town was organized and the first town meeting held, March 29, 1828, at the house of Jehu Young, pursuant to a warning issued on the 15th of the same month, by Ezra Johnson, Esq., of Troy. Asa Wilson was chosen moderator; Abner Whicher, town clerk; Abel Alton, Madison Keith, and Joseph Hadlock, selectmen; Madison Keith, treasurer; Madison Keith, Abner Whicher, and Joseph Hadlock, listers; Madison Keith, Stephen Hadlock, and Abner Whicher, highway surveyors; Joseph Hadlock, Stephen Hadlock, and Madison Keith, fence viewers; Abel Alton, sealer of leather; Madison Keith, sealer of weights and measures; Abel Alton, Madison Keith, and Abner Whicher, school committee; Abner Whicher, Elisha Upton, and Joseph Hadlock, overseers of the poor; Luther Bailey, Appleton Hunt, and Asa Wilson, committee to settle with treasurer; Nathan Hunt, constable and collector; Samuel Hadlock, tything man; Nathan Hunt, Eli Hunt, and John Bell, haywards; Jehu Young, pound keeper; Abner Whicher, and Abel Alton, grand jurors; and Nathan Hunt, Madison Keith, Hiram Hadlock, and Stephen Hadlock, petit jurors.

John Blair was born at Paisley, Scotland, and emigrated to this country, locating at Ryegate, Vt., in March, 1817. In 1818, he came to Jay, having a capital of seventy-five cents, and now has a good farm of 240 acres. Mr. Blair is noted for his rigid ideas of honesty, and now enjoys a hale old age of sixty-six years. He first located in a log house where F. B. Wakeman now resides.

At a freeman's meeting held on September 2, 1828, the town was divided into school districts, as follows: District No. 1 comprised the Chittenden grant. District No. 2, two miles north, or to the line between lots 6 and 7, in each range, and District No. 3, north to the Canadaline, making each district two miles wide and six miles long. There were twenty-one votes cast for governor at this meeting, but it is not stated who they were for. Madison Keith was elected representative. In 1829, the vote for governor stood for Samuel C. Crafts, 17; for Heman Allen, 2. In 1830, Samuel C. Crafts had them all, twenty-two.

Eli Hunt kept the first school, in the winter of 1823, in a log house that was built on the point or bluff east of the pond where the Ball mill stood. School was afterwards kept in a log house on the meadow east of C. R. Bartlett's present residence, with Emeline Lamb, daughter of the Rev. Silas Lamb, of Westfield, and afterwards wife of Bradley Sanborn, teacher. The first frame school-house was built at the Center, as it was called, in 1831, where it still stands. It served also for a town-house and meeting-house, and is now used for town and school purposes. In the first district, a log school-house was built on the road leading west from the postoffice, upon the flat on the north side, west of the stream. Afterwards a frame house was built at the foot of the hill, farther west, and in 1860, the present house was built at the Corners, south of the postoffice. There are now five school districts on the east side of the mountain, and a fractional district on the west side. The first church was built in 1880, by the Methodist society. It was located at the Center, contrary to the better judgment of most of the society, who wished to have it at the south end of the town, where the business enterprise is centered. There has been an effort made to move it to that point which may yet prove successful. The first store was opened by T. A. Chase, in the spring of 1867, by finishing off the wood-shed, a room 14 by 20 feet, in the ell of the house built by A. B. Chamberlin. On February 3, 1873, H. D. Chamberlin took possession of the store by purchase, remaining until the spring of 1877. In November, 1880, the building was burned, being then the property of B. F. Paine. In 1881, H. D. Chamberlin purchased the building lot, and, in the summer of 1882, began to build a hotel, which is not yet completed, but is intended to be open for summer boarders in 1884. The building is 30x48 feet, two stories in height, with a French roof, and is designed to accommodate from twenty to thirty boarders. The post-office and town clerk's office are located in this building. In 1881, H. G. Banister built a store and dwelling combined, commencing trade in the winter of 1882, and is now doing a thriving business. His store is situated just across the stream, south of the hotel and postoffice. The first saw-mill was built in 1822, by Solomon Wolcott, on the Branch, twenty or thirty rods below the present mill site and below the covered bridge. It was carried off the following summer by high water, and was never rebuilt. The house was built upon the bluff on the south side of the stream, and was occupied by a man by the name of White, who run the mill. The next built was a saw-mill erected by Ithamar Hadlock, on the Cook brook, just below the present dam. The precise date cannot be ascertained, but was about 1830. Hadlock sold Ebenezer Brewer a half interest, April 16, 1835, and the whole interest June 22, 1838. Brewer sold to Solomon Sheldon, March, 18, 1839, and he in turn to Willard Walker, September 25, 1841. Walker, although one of the leading men of the town, had but little respect for the Sabbath and did most of his sawing during low water time in the summer on that day. It was so rare for him to saw on a week day, that when he did

so once, a neighbor's little girl went to the mill and inquired of Mr. Walker if it was Sunday. Walker sold the mill to T. M. and Josiah Caswell, February 26, 1857, and they sold to S. D. Butler, March 10, 1858. Butler deeded the property back to them March 4, 1859, and they in turn deeded it to Z. O. Sargent January 7, 1860, and he to Willard Walker, March 2, 1867, Walker sold to S. S. Huntley, March 1, 1872. Huntley built a new mill below the bridge and conveyed the water in a tube. The next saw-mill was built by James Peck in 1834, where B. F. Paine's upper mill now stands, on what is called South branch. It was afterwards owned by Chester Hovey. In 1858, B. W. Lee became the owner of the property, and put up a new mill, adding a circular-saw, the first in town, and also put in the first clapboard-mill which he afterwards run in the starch factory. In 1860, Lee deeded the property to George E. Percy, but again became the owner in 1864, by a deed from S. M. Field, who obtained his title from Thomas Reed, in 1862. Lee again deeded to Root & Paine, in 1866, and the next year Dwight Root put in a dam a short distance below the old mill, and also put up a clapboard mill, which is now owned and run by B. F. Paine. The upper mill has gone out of use.

In 1834, Maj. Orin Emerson became an extensive land owner in Jay, by way of his uncle, Thomas Reed, of Montpelier. He owned twenty lots in the north division, thirty-five whole lots and parts of two others in the south division, from Martin Chittenden, and in 1835 he was deeded by Truman Galusha seven whole lots and parts of two other lots, and by Truman Chittenden fifteen whole lots and part of a lot. Soon after, on one of these lots, No. 22, Emerson built a forge, where A. W. Honsinger's mill property is now situated. This forge contained a trip hammer, operated by water-power, and all the appliances for manufacturing iron. It was run until about 1848, when it passed into the hands of Thomas Reed, who sold it to I. P. Hunt, in December, 1851. Here also the fourth saw-mill was built, by the said Hunt, in 1852, and was sold to John Magraw in 1853, being destroyed by fire during that year. Another was erected on the same site by I. P. Hunt, that autumn, which he sold to Alfred Hunt, in 1857, and he to Daniel Burt, in 1858. Burt put in a circular saw in 1860, and deeded it back to Hunt in 1861, and the same year Hunt deeded it to Horace Squire, and Horace Squire to Amini Squire, in 1864, Amini Squire deeded it to John Young, of Troy, September 5, 1866, who, on the 15th day of September, 1866, deeded it to John Young, of Derby, and J. T. Allen. In the spring of 1870, Young & Allen deeded it to D. Y. Clark. Clark put up a new mill a few rods below the old one, in 1872, and in the spring of 1873, sold a half interest to his brother, F. E. Clark. They run the mill together and did considerable business till the fall of 1874, when F. E. Clark retired from the firm. D. Y. Clark run the business alone for a couple of years, or till February, 1877, when it went into the hands of Hildreth & Young, who disposed of it to G. S. Butler, in March of the same year. Butler sold it to R. M. Dempsey, in the spring of 1881 ;

but Dempsey failed to fulfill his part of the contract, and it went back again into Butler's hands, and in the fall he sold it to A. W. Honsinger, who still owns it. He has torn down the old mill, which had not been used for years.

In 1853, John Hamilton, of Troy, built a starch factory which he run for several years. In 1864, the dry-house connected with it was burned while being used by M. S. Chamberlin, for drying lumber. The factory is now used by William Porter for a tannery. In 1875, Brown & Kimball built a large steam mill in West Jay, to be used for a saw-mill and the manufacture of trays and other wooden-ware. In connection with the mill they owned a large tract of timbered land, employing a large amount of help in taking the timber from the stump and manufacturing it into lumber. In September, 1881, Brown & Kimball dissolved partnership, Kimball retiring, and in the summer of 1882, the mill was burned. In 1876, A. O. Brainerd, of St. Albans, who had been interested in the steam mill, built a factory for the manufacture of acetate of lime. This did not prove a good investment, and the mill is now lying idle. It was built a few rods below the steam mill at West Jay. In the same year H. D. Chamberlin commenced to build a saw-mill and tub factory, completing it in the spring of 1877. The dam was built about twenty five rods below the tannery, the water being conveyed to the mill in a large wooden tube 690 feet long, giving a head of sixteen feet. The mill did not long remain in Chamberlin's hands, however, as he was forced to go into bankruptcy, August 31, 1877. He took the job of manufacturing the butter-tub stock remaining on hand, making about ten thousand tubs. On May 1, 1878, the property was sold to B. F. Paine, and the tub contract to J. W. Currier. Chamberlin continued to live in the house and run the mill for Paine until the house was burned on November 25, 1880. In the fall of 1881, the water-power was exchanged for steam, which adds greatly to the facilities for cutting lumber. The concern is furnished with a board-mill, edger, planer and matcher, clipper, shingle-mill, and a full set of machinery for making boxes, with band-saws for cutting chair-stock. The building of this mill proved the means of starting a village, of concentrating business, of greatly increasing the grand list of the town, and will doubtless prove a strong factor towards drawing the new railroad from Johnson to North Troy, by this place. In 1868, a clapboard-mill was built where the dam now stands, below Mr. Blair's, by M. W. Shurtleff, of Waterbury, and C. P. Stevens, of Troy. They run the mill for two years, when Shurtleff bought out Stevens, and took in a partner by the name of Ball, from Canada. They run the business one year, then Ball bought out Shurtleff and run the mill alone until it was burned, in the fall of 1874. The site is now the property of the Waterloo (P. Q.) Bank.

In 1844 or '45, Moses C. Cutler came into town and built a general repair shop operated by water-power. It stood about where A. D. Hinkson's saw-mill now stands. Mr. Cutler did wheelwright work and cabinet work, and made coffins as they were needed. He also put in a run of stones for grinding

provender and corn, the first in town. The property was afterwards owned by the Caswells, who also owned the saw-mill above, but it was not used very much after that. The Caswells sold to Mr. Butler, who used the building as a cooper shop, doing quite a large business in the manufacture of starch barrels. The Hunts also had a run of stones in their saw-mill previous to 1860. They had also a planing machine, the first in town. In 1861, A. W. Burt leased of David Johnson a piece of land lying on the Branch, where Henry West and Henry Trim's buildings now are, and built a dam across the stream, putting up a wheelwright and repair shop, with a planing machine and splitting-saw. This he run for about ten years, when the high water carried away the dam and the shop became useless. The planing machine was taken to S. S. Huntley's mill. About 1870, a shingle-mill was built by Albert Everts, on the brook just below A. Youngs. The shingles were cut by a knife, but it did not prove a successful experiment, and is not now in use. In 1875, James Willard put up a shingle-mill on the brook west of Wm. Ryans, in North Jay, operated by an overshot wheel, and supplied it with the first machinery for sawing shingles in town. He also made fancy boxes. He lived in the mill and was found dead there on the 19th of March, 1877, dying from the effects of over indulgence in rum. The mill has never been used since and has partly gone to decay. G. S. Butler bought the shingle machinery and put it into the mill now owned by A. W. Honsinger.

S. S. Huntley built the next shingle-mill, in 1877, setting it just below his saw-mill and putting in a dam where the old Cutler dam was located. It is now owned by A. D. Hinkson. A new steam mill is to be built this summer, (1883,) at West Jay, to take the place of the one that was burned last year, L. D. Hazen, of St. Johnsbury, being the owner of the property. The lumber business is quite extensively prosecuted on the east side of the mountain, by P. F. Paine, whose mill will cut this year about 4,000,000 feet of lumber. On the west side the business is carried on by L. D. Hazen, and formerly Kimball & Co.

Willard Walker, born in 1708, came to Jay from Fletcher, Vt., in 1841, becoming a prominent man in town affairs. He held the office of town clerk 16 years in all, was representative four terms, and a member of the constitutional convention in 1850. He also held various other town offices and was postmaster during Lincoln's administration. He had one son, Gilbert D., who now lives in Albany. In 1873, he moved to Newport Center and died there in 1880, aged 82 years.

William Williams was born in Bath, N. H., Feb. 5, 1802, and came to Jay in 1829. March 22, 1832, he married Martha Sanborn, the first marriage on record in Jay. He held the office of selectman eleven years, and various other town offices. He moved to Troy, where he now lives, in 1860.

Ebenezer Sanborn was born in Bath, N. H., October 13, 1772, and came to Jay in 1828, locating on the place now occupied by E. K. Hunt. He was town clerk from 1831 to 1835, and represented the town twice. He

married Mary Child, January 8, 1795, and died October 28, 1839, aged sixty-seven years. His wife survived him several years and died at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

Lanson Sanborn was born in Bath, N. H., November 26, 1797, and came to Jay with his father, Ebenezer Sanborn, in 1828. He was town clerk seven years, and represented the town once, besides holding other minor offices. He was the first postmaster, but at what time he was appointed we are unable to state. He died November 26, 1882, aged eighty-five years.

Bradley Sanborn was born December 2, 1805, in Bath, N. H., and came to Jay, with his father, Ebenezer. He was selectman several times, and represented the town three years. He sold out in 1849, and went to Lowell, Vt., where he died, November 28, 1852.

Walter Charlton came from Littleton, N. H., in 1834, and located on the place where Jerry Deaett now lives. The next year he was elected town clerk, which office he held ten years. He was a very neat penman, and undoubtedly would have held the office longer had he remained in town. He was also selectman and town treasurer several years, or until he went to Hanover, N. H., in 1845.

David Jonson was born in 1807, and came to Jay in 1833, locating on the place where S. S. Huntley now lives. He represented the town two years, and went to Westfield to live, in 1868, dying there in 1880.

Joshua Chamberlin was born in Bath, N. H., March 8, 1802, and came to Jay in 1835, having lived in Troy twelve years previous to that. He married Sophia Smith, of Georgia, Vt., July 11, 1823. He was selectman four years, and held other town offices, and was a deacon of the Baptist church at North Troy and Jay for several years. His wife died April 26, 1867, and, in 1870, he went to Nashua, N. H., and married a Mrs. Baker, and died there September 4, 1871.

Martin S. Chamberlin, son of Joshua, was born in Troy, Vt., October 29, 1824, and came to Jay with his father, in 1835, and has resided here ever since. He has held various town offices, representing the town two years, is a deacon of the Baptist church, and has been superintendent of the Sunday school here for twenty-two years.

Henry D. Chamberlin, son of Joshua, was born in Jay July 11, 1841. He served as a private in Co. B, 3d Vt. Vols., and was discharged December 10, 1862, has been superintendent of common schools five years, from 1866 to 1871, justice of the peace ten years, town clerk nine years, postmaster twelve years, represented the town at the biennial session of 1874, and at the extra session of 1875, was first lieutenant, and afterwards captain of Co. H, 5th Regt. Vt. militia, composed of the towns of Jay, Lowell, Troy and Westfield.

Hiram and Pascal Wright, the first settlers in West Jay, came here in 1831, locating upon the farms now owned by their sons, Elias H. and Alonzo. Pascal died in 1880, aged seventy years, and was buried on the farm now occupied by his son Elias H. Hiram resides with his son Alonzo.

• Newton Chase was born in Croydon, N. H., March 5, 1807, and came to Jay from Cambridge, Vt., in 1849. He at once took a prominent position in town affairs, and the following spring was elected constable and one of the board of selectmen. He represented the town in 1859, has been school superintendent and justice of the peace. He now lives with his daughter, Mrs. W. N. Du Bois, in Troy. His father, Jonathan Chase, came to town with him. He was born at Sutton, Mass., July 1, 1787, and died July 20, 1860.

T. Abel Chase, son of Newton, was born in Fletcher, Vt., October 9, 1832, and came to town with his father in 1849. He served as corporal and sergeant of Co. B, 3d Vt. Vols., and was discharged December 16, 1862. He learned the surveyor's profession, which he practiced in this and adjoining towns. He lived in Troy awhile after the war, and, in 1867, bought H. D. Chamberlin's house and lot, and in the spring commenced keeping a store, continuing the business till he sold back to Chamberlin in 1873. He then went to North Troy, as a station agent. He was school superintendent several years previous to the war, was elected town clerk in 1868, and held the office till he went away; represented the town at the annual session of 1869, and at the biennial sessions of 1870 and 1872. He is now in the custom house at Island Pond, Vt.

Jonathan E. Chase, son of Newton, was born in Fletcher, Vt., November 3, 1838, and came to town with his father in 1849. He enlisted in Co. H, 2d Regt., Vt. Vols., May 1, 1861, from which he was discharged September 21, 1863. He afterwards enlisted in 2d U. S. S. S., Co. E., December 9, 1863, was transferred to Co. G, 4th Vt. Vols., and received a severe wound in the ankle considered equal to the loss of his leg below the knee, on account of which he draws a pension of \$24.00 per month. He is now town treasurer, and represented the town in 1880.

C. R. Bartlett was born in Sutton, P. Q., June 17, 1836, and came to town with his father, Enos Bartlett, in 1849. He has held the office of selectman ten years, and has been lister several times, also constable and collector, and represented the town two years, 1867, '68, and has also held two other town offices.

Jehu Young came to Jay in 1826. He was born in Lisbon, N. H., in 1791, and located on the place where H. S. Ovitt now lives, the town being organized at his house two years later. This is also the same lot that Philander Bailey settled on. He died in 1845, aged sixty-four years.

John Young was born at Lisbon, N. H., June 11, 1816, and was ten years old when he came to Jay with his father, Jehu Young. His farm was the next one north of the one his father located on. He was honored with the different town offices and represented the town in 1853 and '54. He sold out September, 26, 1864, and went to Troy, where he still resides.

B. F. Paine, son of Amasa Paine, of Lowell, Vt., was born in Lowell, October 29, 1838, and came to Jay in 1870, where he has been engaged in the manufacture of lumber ever since. He represented Lowell in 1863-'64,

and was State senator from Orleans county in 1878, the only county office ever held by a citizen of Jay. He has also served as selectman, lister, town grand juror, and justice of the peace.

Joshua Hunt was born in 1791, married Eunice Chamberlin, sister of Joshua Chamberlin, and came to Jay in 1829, locating on the farm where Rominer Morse now lives; but he lived in the log school-house on the "meadow" when he first came. He reared a large family of children, his sons being as follows: Israel P., Alfred, Wallace W., Edward K., and Franklin B. He died in 1853, aged sixty-two years. His widow is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years.

Jay now has a bonded indebtedness of \$7,000.00, given in aid of the M. & C. R. R. R., upon which it pays an annual interest of five per cent., payable semi-annually. The grand list for 1883, is \$1,730.00, or about double what it was when the town was bonded. The other liabilities, including interest on bonds, for this year amounts to \$1,125.00, to meet which a tax of \$1,730.00 is raised.

During the late war Jay furnished sixty-five enlisted men, who nobly performed their share in sustaining the honor of our old flag.

The Baptist church.—The Baptists hold their meetings at the south school-house. The society is a branch of the Baptist church at North Troy, and consists of about twenty members. They had the first settled minister, Rev. Prosper Powell, the present pastor being Rev. George H. Parker. He was born in Montgomery, Vt., April 5, 1841. At the age of twenty years, August 26, 1861, he enlisted in Co. A, 5th Vt. Vols., and was mustered in as corporal September 16, 1861. He was severely wounded in his side by a fragment of a shell during the seven day's fight before Richmond, June 27, 1862, and in consequence of it was discharged January 6, 1863. He was educated at New Hampton Institution, Fairfax, Vt., and ordained as an evangelist January 30, 1867, at Montgomery, Vt. He represented the town of Reading, Vt., in 1876, and began his present labors here last May, but had preached here three years previous.

The Methodist church.—The Methodists have a meeting-house at the center and hold their meetings there. Their first resident minister was probably Enos Putnam. The society is a branch of the Westfield church, and is considerably larger than the Baptist society. E. A. Emery supplies the pulpit, though he is not an ordained minister.

The Christian church.—Rev. H. C. Sisco is the pastor of the Christian society, and they hold their meetings at the school-house in North Jay, where their pastor resides.



LOWELL.

LOWELL lies in the southwestern part of the county, in lat $44^{\circ}47'$, and long. $4^{\circ}21'$, bounded north by Westfield and Troy, east by Irasburgh and Albany, south by Eden, and west by Montgomery, having an irregular outline much in the form of a triangle. It was granted March 5, 1787, and chartered by Gov. Thomas Chittenden to John Kelley, Esq., of New York, from whom it received its original name, Kelleyvale. In two charters, the first for 6,000 acres, being dated June 6, 1791, and the second, for 31,000, June 7, 1791. November 1, 1831, the name of Kelleyvale was altered to the one it now bears. Immediately after its charter the township passed into the hands of Mr. Kelley's creditors, who sold it to a William Duer for \$4,680.00, and a considerable portion of the territory still remains in the hands of non-residents.

The town is hemmed in by mountains and hills on three sides. Upon the southern border are Mts. Norris, Hadley and Belvidere. A high range of hills skirt the western border, so abrupt that five ranges of lots on this border were set to Montgomery, owing to the abrupt mountain between them and the center of Lowell. And in the eastern part of the town is a mountain which affords only two places for a road, one is the old Hazen road, and the other is the Irasburgh route. Serpentine hill, in the northern part of the town, is also an abrupt elevation. The whole eastern and central portions of the town are very rough and mountainous, yielding generally but scanty returns for the husbandman's labor. The northern part of the township is a fertile, sandy plain, watered by the branches of the Missisquoi river which has its source here, forming the most available farming land in the township. The numerous springs and streams that unite to form the Missisquoi are waters of an exceptionally pure quality, and are peopled with beautiful specimens of speckled trout. Large quantities of hard and soft wood timber are standing in the forest, while excellent mill privileges are afforded, and it only needs a convenient mode of transportation to make Lowell an exceedingly busy lumbering town, and this desired consummation is likely soon to be realized in the Burlington & Northeastern railroad.

The main rocks entering into the geological formation of the territory are of the *talcose schist* variety, though there are narrow veins of *clay slate* and *steatite* throughout the eastern part of the town. Among the hills and valley are found serpentine, feldspar, amianthus, pudding-stone, and asbestos. Iron has also been dug from the swamp land and worked at Troy. A min-

eral spring, impregnated with iron and sulphur, also exists in the northern part of the town.

In 1880, Lowell had a population of 1,057, and in 1882, the town was divided into seven school districts and contained eight common schools, giving employment to four male and nine female teachers, to whom was paid an aggregate salary of \$1,142.29. There were 274 pupils attending common school, while the entire cost of the schools for the year, ending October 31st, was \$1,261.28, with Rufus King, superintendent.

LOWELL, a post village located near the central part of the town, on the Missisquoi river, contains three churches, (Congregational, Baptist, and Roman Catholic,) a tasty public school building, two stores, a grist-mill, saw-mill, tub factory, starch factory, sash, door and blind factory, a tin shop, two blacksmith shops, two carriage shops and about forty dwellings. The village also has a literary association, established in 1864, which now has 300 books in its circulating library, and is in a flourishing condition.

Parker & Kinney's saw-mill, located on the Missisquoi river, occupies the site of a mill built in 1805, by Col. E. Crafts, the first erected in the town. In 1867, Mr. Parker purchased the property of D. E. Works, and in 1880 Mr. Kinney bought a half interest. The mill has the capacity for manufacturing about 1,500,000 feet of lumber annually.

D. E. Work's grist-mill, located at Lowell village, contains a flour mill and corn crusher and does custom work.

E. B. Edwards's saw-mill located on road 21, gives employment to three hands, and turns out about 400,000 feet of lumber per annum.

T. W. Jones's sash, door and blind factory, located at the village, was built by Edson Kinney, in 1876, upon the site of the mill destroyed by fire during that year. In 1877, it was purchased by the present proprietor, who now does a flourishing business.

Harding & Thayer's tub factory, located at the village, was originally built for a clapboard-mill, by Dwight Root, in 1867, and became the property of the present owners August 16, 1872. They employ twelve hands and turn out about 35,000 tubs per annum.

Lewis Shufelt's shingle and clapboard-mill, located at Lowell village, employs two hands in the manufacture of these goods.

A great portion of the town is at present newly settled, and the rough log cabins of pioneers are quite numerous. The first settlement was commenced by Maj. William Caldwell, from Barre, Mass., who began improvements on his land in 1803, but did not move his family to the town until April, 1806. Maj. Caldwell is said to have been one of the richest young men in Barre, but in consequence of becoming surety for friends, lost his fortune and came to the wilderness of Vermont to commence life anew. He became a prominent man here, as he had been in Barre, and his memory is kindly cherished by many. In the spring of 1807, John Harding came to the town, drawing, with the assistance of four others, his family and goods on

three hand-sleds. He was followed soon after by others, and the infant settlement was fairly begun.

On March 12, 1812, a petition signed by nine of the inhabitants was tendered to Medad Hitchcock, Esq., requesting him to warn a meeting of the inhabitants for the purpose of organizing the town. The meeting was held March 31st, at the house of Capt. Asahel Curtis when the following officers were elected: William Caldwell, moderator; Abel Curtis, town clerk; Asahel Curtis, William Caldwell, and John Harding, selectman; Ebenezer Wood, treasurer; Elijah Buxton, Horatio Walker, and Daniel Sanborn, listers; John Harding, constable; Joseph Butterfield, grand juror; John Harding and William Caldwell, surveyors; David Stewart, and Ebenezer Wood, fence viewers; Asahel Curtis, pound keeper; Samuel Stewart, sealer of leather; Benjamin Wood, sealer of weights and measures; Jonathan Power, tithing man; Samuel Stewart, Jr., and James Butterfield, haywards. The first justice of the peace was Calvin Eaton, in 1810. The first representative was Asahel Curtis, in 1810. The first postmaster was Abel Curtis, in 1819, who held the position twenty years. The first birth and death was that of a son of John Harding. The first marriage on record is that of Jonathan Powers and Relief Stewart, December 3, 1812. The first grist-mill was built by Asahel Curtis, in 1812, a little above Mr. Works present mill. Abel Curtis built the first frame house, which he tore down in 1842, to build on the same site. The first church was built by the Methodists and the Congregationalists, in 1842. The first settled minister was Rev. Jubilee Wellman, who drew the ministerial lot, settled in 1849. The first school numbered twelve scholars, taught by Asahel Curtis.

Abel Curtis, from Tunbridge, Vt., came here in 1810, and located in the central part of the town, where his son Don now resides. He taught the first school, built the first grist-mill, was the first justice of the peace, first postmaster, serving in that capacity until 1838, when the new stage route left his dwelling remote, and he resigned. Mr. Curtis was also town clerk twenty-seven consecutive years, and also a member of the constitutional convention. He died in 1879, aged ninety-four years. Don, the second of his four children, was born in 1823, and has always been a resident of the town, with the exception of four years spent in Troy, Vt. He has held the office of town clerk since 1866.

Nathan Parker came to Lowell among the early settlers of the town. Mr. Parker was a captain in the American army during the war of 1812, and was on his way to Plattsburgh when the news of the victory reached him. All but one of his large family of eleven children are living. Harry B., his fifth child, born in 1835, is the senior partner in the firm of Parker & Kinney.

Jonathan Stewart, from Amherst, N. H., came here among the early settlers and located on road 13, upon the farm now occupied by his son Harley, who is the only one of his six children now living. He was born in 1819, and has two sons, Albert J. and Henry P.

John Harding, from Barre, Mass., came here about 1810. He was town representative a long term of years, assistant judge, and also held the other town offices. Three of his nine children are living. Laban S., a grandson of John, son of Hiram L., was born on road 13, where he now lives.

Herod Farman, from Bath, N. H., came to Lowell about 1820, and bought a tract of 400 acres in the northeastern part of the town, though he soon after located where his fourth son, Freeman, now resides. Mr. Farman was prominent among his townsmen, and served in most of the town offices.

John Stebbins, from the southern part of England, came to Westfield about 1822, and a few years later located in this town on road 12, upon the farm now occupied by his second son, John. He held most of the town offices and reared a family of six children, five of whom are living.

William Knapp was born in Springfield, Vt., January 8, 1797, and came to Lowell in 1829, locating on road 31, near the Notch, where he still resides at the age of eighty-six years. He taught school here several winters, having had considerable experience as a teacher in New Hampshire. Mr. Knapp has been a prominent man of the town, held most of the town offices, and now in his advanced age is respected and honored by all.

Amasa Paine, son of Jacob, was born in Pomfret, Vt., March 12, 1810. When about one year old his parents removed to Hardwick, where his father died, December 12, 1854, aged seventy-two years. Amasa, in 1838, moved to this town, locating at the village, where he still resides. He kept a hotel twelve years, and has been largely engaged in dealing in real estate and live stock. He has also held most of the town offices, has been postmaster, U. S. collector, and assistant judge. B. F. Paine, of Jay, is his only son.

Roswell Allen was born at Lyme, N. H., July 13, 1801, came to Lowell about 1836, locating on West hill, and died here in 1860, aged fifty-nine years. His only son, William, was engaged in the late civil war, and died thirteen days after his discharge, from disease contracted while in the service.

H. C. Quincey was born in Jericho, Vt., in 1819. At the age of nineteen years he commenced teaching school, and with the proceeds of this labor he purchased the farm he now occupies, on road 22. In 1874, he built his present handsome, commodious residence.

Hosea Sprague came here from Massachusetts at an early date. He reared a family of seven children, two of whom settled in the town. Laban, his youngest son, born in 1800, followed the carpenter trade, dying here in 1865, aged sixty-five years. Laban had but one daughter, who is now the wife of Carlos Farman, to whom she was married in 1866.

Rev. Jubilee Wellman came here from Proctorsville, Vt., in 1850. He was a Congregational minister and preached here until his death, in 1855, aged sixty-three years. Only one of his four children, L. Richardson, engaged in mercantile pursuits here, is living.

Nathaniel F. Hutchinson, a native of Hartford, Vt., located in Lowell in

1852, and in the autumn of 1854, was elected town representative. During the following spring he returned to Windsor county, and did not come back to this town until 1867, purchasing the farm he now owns, on road 13. Mr. Hutchinson has held most of the town trusts, has always been an earnest supporter of the Congregational church, and a hard worker in the Sabbath schools, of which he has been superintendent eight years.

Silas Works, son of Isaac, was born in Ridge, N. H., November 17, 1794, married Rosalinda Baldwin, of Cavendish, Vt., February 20, 1821, and in 1855, came to Lowell, where his son, Daniel E., and daughter, Mrs. N. F. Hutchinson, had located in 1852. He purchased a large farm near the village, and in 1860, erected the grist-mill now operated by his son, Daniel E., and died here August 11, 1879, aged eighty-five years.

William N. Blake, was born in Stratford, Vt., January 17, 1802, where his grandfather settled at an early date. His father, Jonathan Blake, settled in Milton, Vt., in 1806. May 8, 1855, he came to this town, and resided here until 1882, when he removed to Georgia. He was a deacon and clerk of the Baptist church a great many years.

Lathrop Willis, son of Roger Willis, was born in Hardwick, September 20, 1804. When he was seventeen years of age his father moved to Albany, and died there in August, 1871, aged ninety-four years. In 1860, Lathrop came to Lowell and located where he now resides, on road 9, aged seventy-nine years. He has had a family of six children, three of whom are living, one, LaFayette, on the home farm. Don L., the oldest son, was killed at the battle of the Wilderness.

Thomas S. Fisher was born in Keene, N. H., March 6, 1809. His father, Thomas Fisher, was born in the fort at Keene during an Indian siege, September 15, 1758. Thomas located at McIndoes Falls, Vt., in 1836, and in January, 1862, he came to Lowell, locating on road 10. Mr. Fisher has three sons and two daughters. Two of the sons, Thomas C. and Charles W., live at home with their father, while the other, William H., resides in Irasburgh.

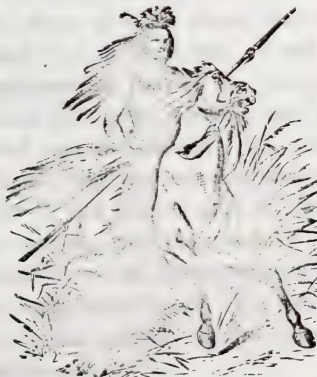
During the war of 1812, a panic among the inhabitants, in general with those of the other northern towns, was caused. A fort was erected near the present site of the Congregational church, which was afterwards used as a pound. During the late war, the town furnished sixty enlisted men, nine of whom were killed or died from the effects of wounds or disease contracted while in the service. Lewis J. Ingalls enlisted from Hyde Park in the 8th Vt. Vols. In 1862, he was among those who occupied Bayou Des Allemands, thirty-two miles from New Orleans, whence they received their supplies. On September 4th, with a party of seventy-five comrades, Mr. Ingalls left on a train for New Orleans. When about eight miles from their camp they discovered that they had been ambushed by a large party of rebels, who had turned a switch so as to throw the train into a ditch. Ingalls, comprehending the danger in a moment, leaped from the engine and reversed the switch,

exposing himself as a target for 400 rebel muskets. The switch-post was fairly riddled with bullets, while five of the balls were lodged in his body. He was pulled aboard the train, however, which passed the danger, and he now lives in this town, on road 8, to tell the story.

The First Congregational church of Lowell, located at Lowell village, was organized by Rev. Nathaniel Rawson, of Hardwick, and Rev. James Parker, of Enosburgh, with six members. January 10, 1816, Rev. Jubilee Wellman being the first settled pastor, in 1850. The church building is a wood structure, built by the Congregational and Methodist societies in 1842, and afterwards owned entirely by this church. It will seat about 225 persons, and is valued, including other property, at \$2,000.00. The society now has eighty-nine members, with Rev. Rufus King, pastor.

The First Baptist church, located at Lowell village, was organized by an ecclesiastical council appointed for that purpose. January 7, 1846, Rev. J. Walden being the first pastor. The church building, erected in 1867, is a wood structure capable of seating 250 persons and is valued, including grounds, at \$5,000.00. The society now numbers about fifty members, with no regular pastor, the minister who had been with them about eighteen years having died about a year ago.

The Roman Catholic church of Lowell, located at Lowell village, was organized in 1853. Preaching had been conducted here, however, since 1840, from that year until 1850, by Rev J. O. Callaghan, then by Rev. G. R. N. Caissey from 1864 to 1868, when, during this latter year, Rev. Father McAuley was appointed parish priest, remaining until 1875. Rev. Father Michaud, of Newport, supplied the pulpit until 1879, then it was supplied, until 1880, by Rev. Joseph Calidean. Rev. Peter Matthew is the present incumbent. The church building was erected in 1868. It will seat about 250 persons, and is valued at \$2,500.00.



MORGAN.

MORGAN, a triangularly outlined town, lies in the eastern part of the county in lat. $44^{\circ} 50'$, and long. $5^{\circ} 5'$, bounded north by Holland, east by Warner's Grant and Brighton, in Essex county, and southeast by Charleston and a small part of Derby. It consists principally of what was originally chartered by the name of Caldersburgh, to Col. Jedediah Elderkin and sixty-three others, November 6, 1780. October 19, 1801, Brownington and Whitelaw's Gore were annexed to this town, while the southeasterly portion was set off to Wenlock, a long, narrow town then extending nearly across the center of Essex county, but which has since been taken to form other towns. The name of Caldersburgh was also changed to Morgan, the new name being given in honor of John Morgan, one of the original grantees, of whom the first settlers purchased their lands. That part of the town formerly Caldersburgh contains an area of 15,000 acres, Brownington Gore 3,000 acres, and Whitelaw's Gore 2,000, giving the township an area of 20,000 acres.

The surface of the town is in some parts comparatively level, or gently sloping, while in others it is pleasantly broken into hills and valleys, there being no very prominent elevations, the principal being Elon and Bear hills. Elon hill received its name from a settlement commenced by Elon Wilcox, and Bear hill received its name from the circumstance of a bear having been seen upon it, by a passing stranger, before the settlement of the town. Ferrin's river, Sucker brook, and Mill brook are the principal streams, though there are many minor rivulets. Seymour lake, a beautiful sheet of water about four miles long and two miles wide, lies in the central part of the town. Toad pond is a small body of water lying in the northeastern part of the town, and Mud pond, another small collection of water, lies in the northwestern part. The soil is in general easily wrought and very productive. The timber is principally maple, birch, beech, elm and ash, interspersed with hemlock, spruce, fir, tamarack, and cedar. The rocks in the eastern part of the town are almost entirely *granitic*, while in the western part they are of the *calciferous mica schist* formation, cut by a narrow vein of *hornblende schist*. Some beautiful specimens of *crystal quartz* have been found. No minerals of value are known to abound. The Grand Trunk railroad crosses a small portion of the extreme eastern part of the territory.

In 1880, Morgan had a population of 711, and in 1882, was divided into

seven school districts and contained seven common schools, employing one male and eleven female teachers, to whom was paid an aggregate salary of \$629.60. There were 138 pupils attending common schools, while the entire cost of the schools for the year, ending October 31st, was \$705.52, with J. C. Cobb, superintendent.

MORGAN CENTER, a post village located in the central part of the town, on Seymour lake, contains one church (Union), one hotel, two stores, blacksmith shop, tub factory, steam saw-mill, granite and marble shop, and about 100 inhabitants.

MORGAN (p. o.), a hamlet located in the western part of the town, contains one church (Union), one store, a blacksmith shop, and about fifty inhabitants.

Joseph A. Gray's saw-mill, located at Morgan Center, was built in 1879, and purchased by the present proprietor in 1882. He employs ten men, and manufactures 1,000,000 feet of lumber per year.

Thompson & Howard's saw-mills, located on road 8, were built by that firm in 1880 and 1881. The first mill, erected in 1880, manufactures 2,000,000 feet of coarse lumber, 500,000 feet of clapboards, and 300,000 feet of chair stock, per annum. The second mill, connected with the first by a horse railway, cuts about 2,500,000 feet of lumber, 500,000 shingles, 2,500,000 lath, and 200,000 feet of chair stock per annum. They give employment to from 50 to 150 men.

J. Williams & Son's mills, located on road 19, cut about 1,000,000 shingles, 100,000 feet of clapboards, and 100,000 bobbins per annum, employing five men.

W. S. Ransom's cooper shop, located on road 20, came into the possession of the present owner in 1874, who makes about 2,500 tubs and 1,000 sap buckets per year.

D. T. Turner's granite shop is located at Morgan Center. He manufactures all kinds of granite work from granite of an excellent quality taken from a quarry opened by him in this town in 1880. His business, owing to a fine grade of granite, is constantly increasing.

J. M. Buttes's mills, located on road 27, were built in 1881, upon the site of a mill previously destroyed by fire. The mills cut 5,000,000 feet of coarse lumber, 300,000 shingles, and 400,000 feet of clapboards per year, employing seventy-five men.

Francis Elliott's saw-mill, located at Morgan Center, cuts about 250,000 feet of lumber per year.

Nathan Wilcox was the first settler. He moved his family here from Killingsworth, Conn., in 1802. He was born in Killingsworth, Conn., November 16, 1757, married Rachel Bennett, of East Hampton, L. I., and died here June 21, 1840, aged eighty-four years. His children were Benjamin, Calvin, Jeremiah, Luther, Nathan, Jr., Deborah, Lydia, Thankful, Rachel, and Lucy. The next settler, Christopher Bartlett, came in 1805, with a

family of seven, viz.: Lyman, Samuel, Jarvis, Austin, John, Artimitia and Polly, and two other, Zenas and Byron, were born here. Three of his grandchildren now reside here. From 1802 to 1807, the only legal voters were Nathan, Benjamin, Calvin, and Jeremiah Wilcox, Christopher Bartlett, William D. Weeks, and Ebenezer Bayley. The first town meeting was warned by Eber Robinson, Esq., of Holland, March 25, 1807, which met in pursuance thereof, when Christopher Bartlett was chosen moderator and town clerk; Elon Wilcox, Nathan Wilcox, and Ebenezer Bayley, selectmen; William D. Weeks, constable; Christopher Bartlett, grand juror; Benjamin Wilcox, Calvin Wilcox, and W. D. Weeks, listers; and Christopher Bartlett, keeper of the keys. The first justice of the peace was Nathan Wilcox, in 1807. The first representative was Rufus Stewart, in 1811. The first birth was that of John Morgan Wilcox, a son of Nathan and Rachel Wilcox, October 7, 1805. The first marriage was that of Luther Wilcox and Lucinda Dean, of Grafton, N. H., the ceremony being performed by Eber Robinson, Esq., of Holland, July 25, 1807. The first death was that of Lucy, youngest daughter of Nathan and Rachel Wilcox, March 1, 1809, aged thirteen years and sixteen days. The first frame house was built by Maj. Rufus Stewart, about half a mile north of the Four Corners. Dr. Nathaniel J. Ladd was the first physician in the town.

Christopher Bartlett was born in Stafford, Conn., February 26, 1767, married Anna Buck, of Somers, Conn., born August 4, 1765, and came to Morgan in 1805, locating at the head of the lake, upon the farm now occupied by H. R. Chadwick, where he died December 27, 1842. He reared a family of nine children, only two of whom, Austin, on road 4, and Byron, at the Center, now reside in the town, though there are numerous descendants. Byron is the present town clerk, has represented the town in the general assembly twice, and has been a justice of the peace thirty years. John Bartlett is said to have kept the first store in the town, at the Corners.

William Cobb came to Morgan, from Hartland, Vt., May 7, 1806, and settled upon the farm now owned by his son William. He had a family of seven children, four of whom are now living, and three, William, J. C., and Adalade, in this town. William, Sr., died February 18, 1852, aged sixty-seven years.

Ira Levens came to Morgan at an early date and located in the north-western part of the town. Squire Levens, as he was familiarly known, was one of the prominent men of the town, held most of the town offices, and died in 1842. His son Harrison, who died here about five years ago, came here with his father, and also took an active interest in town affairs.

Jacob Taylor, a Revolutionary soldier, came to Derby at an early date, and subsequently located in Morgan where he died in 1841. His son James came at the same time, but afterwards removed to Caledonia county, where he died in 1864. Orrin, son of James, was born in 1821, and now resides on road 11, corner of 17. He was assistant judge of the county court from 1872

to 1876, represented the town in 1876 and 1879, was sheriff of Orleans county two years, and is the present constable and collector of the town.

David Hamblet came to Morgan, from Danville, Vt., at an early day, and located upon the place now owned by William Willis. He was thrice married, reared a family of eighteen children, and died in 1862. Six of the eighteen children are now living, one of whom, J. L. Hamblet, resides on road 14.

David S. Morse came to Morgan, from Barnet, in 1820, and located upon the farm now owned by William Dimmick. He died in 1882, aged seventy-six years.

William Wilson came to Morgan, from Danville, Vt., in June, 1823, locating upon the farm now owned by Andrew Wilson, on road 22. He reared a family of thirteen children, seven of whom are now living, and died in Charleston September 16, 1866, aged seventy-six years. William D., son of William, was three months old when his father came here. He married Sophia Ingalls, and now resides in Charleston with a family of six children. John Wilson, brother of William, came here in 1854, locating on road 22, and died here August 20, 1863. Three of his thirteen children, Mrs. James Dudley, Rufus L., and Andrew J., reside in Charleston.

William Little, from Campton, N. H., came to Morgan in 1824. He has resided on the farm he now occupies fifty-three years.

John Whitehill came to Morgan, from Ryegate, Vt., in 1829, locating upon the farm now owned by his son, Matthew. He was twice married, reared a family of twenty children, and died in 1850, aged sixty-four years.

Ithiel Cargill came to Morgan, from Brunswick, Vt., about 1834, and located on road 19; but after a few years he removed to road 24, where his son, George M., and grandson, Ithiel C., now reside, remaining there until his death, in 1840. He was the first settler east of the lake, and his son-in-law, Odlin Sanborn, was the first settler on road 27, locating upon the farm now owned by M. Whitehill. William F. Cargill, residing on road 12, is also a grandson.

Thomas H. Lord came here, from Derby, in 1836, with his son Samuel. The latter now resides on the farm upon which he first located.

Samuel Daggett, a younger son of Nathaniel Daggett, an early settler in Newport, married Emily Eager, daughter of an early resident of Derby, came to Morgan in 1847, locating on road 5, and subsequently upon the farm now owned by his son-in-law, W. F. Cargill, where he died in 1866, aged fifty-five years.

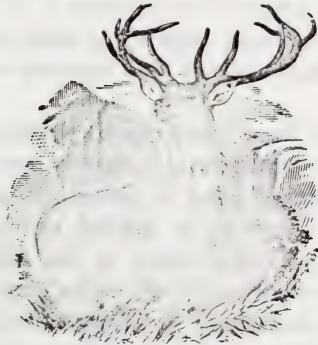
James Dudley was born in Newport, N. H., January 17, 1821, and came to Morgan in 1849, remained ten years, then removed to Charleston, where he now resides. Three of his family of five children are living,—Mrs. J. C. Page, John W., in Derby, and Ella, residing at home.

During the war of 1812, Ephraim Stiles and John Bishop, of this town, were drafted to guard the frontier. Ruel Cobb, was drafted from Derby, and after

the war settled here. Maj. Rufus Stewart, of the militia, received a captain's commission, and entered the regular service, and William Harvey, Samuel Killam, Enos Bishop, Erastus Hatch, James H. Varnum, and Silas Wilcox, of this town, enlisted under him. During the war of 1861-'65, the town furnished forty-seven enlisted men, thirteen of whom were killed or died from the effects of wounds or disease contracted while in the service.

The Advent church of Morgan Center was organized by its present pastor, Rev. Isaac Blake, with eighteen members, October 16, 1871. The church building was erected during that year, in union with the Methodist society. It is a neat wood structure capable of seating 170 persons, having cost \$1,400.00, about its present value. The society now has twenty-five members.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Morgan Center was organized by Rev. W. R. Puffer, with forty-eight members, April 18, 1876. The first regular pastor was Rev. William Hackett, while the society now, numbering about forty members, is supplied by Rev. W. S. Jenne, of Holland, on alternate Sundays. The church building was erected in 1870, in union with the Advent society.



NEWPORT.

NEWPORT is a very irregularly outlined town located in the center of the northern line of the county, in lat. $44^{\circ} 55'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 40'$, bounded north by the Canada line, east by the waters of Lake Memphremagog and the towns of Coventry and Irasburgh, south by Coventry Gore, and west by Troy. It was granted by the State, as a township of 23,040 acres, October 26, 1781, though its charter was not issued until October 30, 1802, giving to Nathan Fisk and George Duncan, under the name of Duncansboro, all that tract of land bounded as follows:—

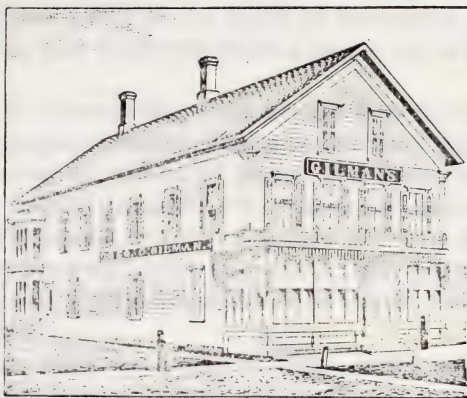
“Beginning at a beech tree standing on the west side of a hemlock ridge, on the north line of this State, marked ‘Duncansboro, 1789’; thence running south $82^{\circ} 29'$ east, three miles and forty-two chains to the western shore of Lake Memphremagog; thence southerly along the shore of said lake about three and one-half miles, to a red ash tree standing in a swamp; thence south 36° west, seven miles and forty-nine chains to a stake by a birch tree marked ‘Duncansboro, 1789’, standing near a small brook running south; thence north $82^{\circ} 20'$ west, two miles and thirty-five chains to a beech tree marked Duncansboro, October 24, 1789, on flat land; thence north 20° east, ten miles and eleven chains to the first bound.”

In 1816, November 16, a small part of Coventry and of Salem was annexed to this territory and the name of the town changed from Duncansborough to Newport. The portion annexed from Salem included the site of the present village of Newport.

The surface of the town is comparatively level, there being many hills but few prominent elevations, though the township, scenographically, is second to none in the State, as the beauty of Lake Memphremagog amply compensates for whatever may be lacking in the way of sublime mountains and picturesque glens. The soil is mostly a gravelly loam, with clay in some parts, while the point upon which the village stands is sandy. Cultivation of the soil is amply rewarded in nearly all the grains and grasses indigenous to the latitude, while grazing and stock raising is fairly remunerative. A considerable branch of the Missisquoi and several small streams falling in the lake drain and irrigate the territory. Black river also enters the lake in the extreme eastern part of the town, near the village. Most of the rocks entering into the geological structure of the town are of the *talcose schist* formation. The whole eastern part of the territory, however, is composed of *clay slate* and *limestone*. A small bed of *granite*, also, is found in the northern part of the town, and veins of *quartz* abound in some places. Some of this quartz is gold-bearing to a small degree, while copper veins of considerable mag-

nitide are numerous. Specimens of argentiferous galena have been found in the northern part of the town, containing by analysis twenty-three per cent of silver. The timber is of the usual hardwood varieties, interspersed with hemlock, pine, etc. Ample means of transportation are afforded by the Missisquoi and Clyde Rivers Railroad, (operated by the Southeastern Railway,) with stations at Newport and Newport Center, and by the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, with a station at Newport village.

In 1880, Newport had a population of 2,426, and in 1882, was divided into fifteen school districts, and contained fifteen common schools, employing three male and twenty-seven female teachers, to whom was paid an aggregate salary of \$3,370.58. There were 610 pupils attending common school, while the entire cost of the schools for the year, ending October 31st, was \$3,793.85, with C. A. Prouty, superintendent.



(GEO. C. GILMAN'S STORE, NEWPORT.)

NEWPORT is a beautiful incorporated village and railroad station situated in the eastern part of the town, upon a point or peninsula extending into Lake Memphremagog. It contains five churches, (Baptist, Congregational, Methodist, Roman Catholic, and Episcopal,) two large hotels, a well conducted bank, several manufacturing establishments, twenty-five stores of various kinds, three livery stables, eight lawyers, six physicians, one dentist, and from twelve to fifteen hundred inhabitants. The village is well known as a popular summer resort, and aside from the many natural attractions it presents, few large cities are provided with such good sanitary improvements as it can boast. It has an excellent supply of pure, cold spring water, while its drainage is complete. Many tasteful, elegant residences adorn its broad, well-kept streets, and a general air of taste, elegance and good order prevails. Yet in 1854, when George C. Merrill came here, there were only eleven buildings in what is now included in the corporation limits,—two stores, one hotel, and eight dwellings, while the whole population consisted of the families of Orville and Moses Robinson, George W. Smith, Levi Fielding, Benjamin Moss, Jonathan Randall, Phineas Page, and ——— Bauchman.

The village environs for many miles around, afford interesting drives, over smooth, well-kept roads; but the principal attraction is Lake Memphremagog. Even the untutored savages recognized its superior beauty, christening it "beautiful water," or Memphremagog. It is from one to four miles

in width and a little over thirty-three miles in length, about one-fifth of it, only, lying in the State. Newport lies at its head, the outlet being at Magog, P. Q., to which daily trips are made by the steamers, "Lady of the Lake" and "Mountain Maid," during the season. The lake's silvery waters, or in winter its crystal surface, were a favorite pathway of the Indian in early times, and over its bosom many war parties and many luckless captives have glided in the birch canoe. During the old French war, General Stark, who was commander of our forces at the battle of Bennington, was carried over it a prisoner of war, and afterwards made a map of the country through which he passed.

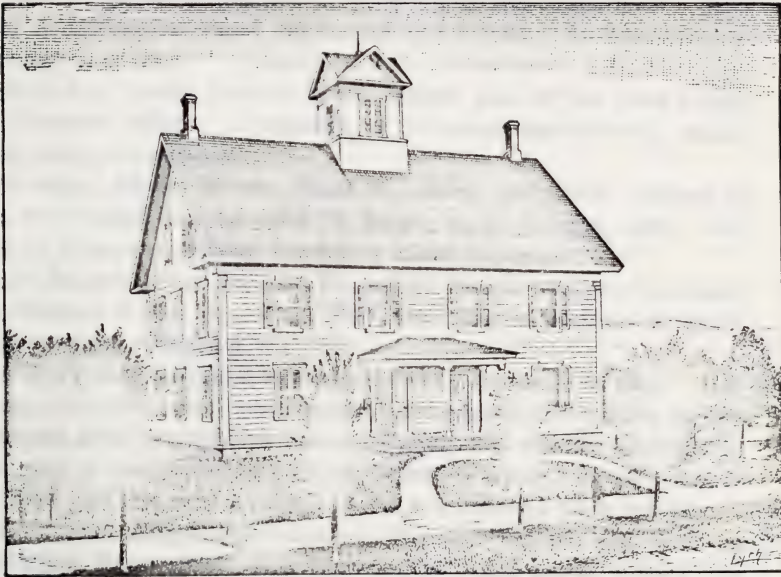
The finest point of view is at Prospect hill, in the western suburbs of the village, which commands an extensive prospect, taking in the lake, the fine scenery of the surrounding towns, the valleys of Barton and Black rivers, and Coventry bay. Here are located the extensive grounds and fine summer residence of Mr. Emmons Raymond, comprising an area of twenty-seven acres, containing the village reservoir and a fine pine grove. Mr. Raymond has also in process of erection a large green-house, which he intends to stock with a choice collection of plants.

The construction of the water-works was begun in 1863, for the purpose of supplying the Memphremagog House. Water was brought from springs in Salem, (since annexed to Derby,) in iron pipes through the lake. In 1877, the reservoir above mentioned was built, giving a fine head of water. It is oval in form, 30 x 60 feet and ten feet deep. There are now about sixty-five families supplied, in addition to the Memphremagog and Bellevue hotels, the railroad depot, and tanks for supplying locomotives. The works are the property of Mr. Raymond, who has made a large outlay in their construction.

The Memphremagog House, is an elegantly appointed hotel, built soon after the completion of the Passumpsic railroad to Newport. It has since been extensively enlarged and remodeled, however, being now a handsome, commodious structure four stories in height with a basement and French roof. Surrounding it is an extensive shaded lawn reaching to the lake shore. The National Bank of Newport and B. E. Shaw's jewelry store are located on the ground floor of the building, fronting Main street, while the South Eastern railway and the International Company have offices in the basement. The hotel is owned by the Passumpsic Railroad Company, and operated by Mr. W. F. Bowman, as manager, a gentleman of most genial and courtly manner and possessed of large experience in hotel business.

The Bellevue House, located on Main street opposite the Memphremagog House, was built about 1871, by Horace Bean. It is a three story brick structure, with a basement and French roof. All the appointments are elegant and modern, adapted especially to the comfort and convenience of its guests, of which it can accommodate seventy-five. Mr. E. Knowlton makes a most urbane host, the institution being the property of Mr. J. Drew of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

The National Bank of Newport was incorporated March 19, 1875, and the certificate of the comptroller of the currency, dated May 17, 1875, with a capital of \$100,000, and Lucius Robinson, J. E. Dickerman, Elisha Lane, William S. Foster, William G. Elkins, directors; and Lucius Robinson, who continued to hold the position until his death, June 8, 1882, president; and C. W. Scott, who held that position until December 1, 1877, cashier. The present board of directors are as follows: Elisha Lane, F. M. Sherman, William S. Foster, William G. Elkins, and John L. Edwards. President, Elisha Lane, who was elected to succeed L. Robinson; vice-president, F. M. Sherman, the office being created June 12, 1882; cashier, Robert J. Wright, from December 1, 1877. The bank has a surplus fund of \$20,000.00.



(ACADEMY AND GRADED SCHOOL, NEWPORT, VT.)

The Newport Academy and Graded School, located on the west side of School street, was incorporated by an act of the legislature, approved November 24, 1874. It is divided into four grades, High, Grammar, Intermediate, and Primary, with appropriate courses of study for each grade, examinations for promotion occurring at the close of each school year. The institution is now in successful operation, under the principalship of Mr. L. M. Jenne, a thorough and practical teacher of ten years' experience. T. Grout, Esq., Rev. B. W. Atwell, and C. A. Prouty, constitute the board of trustees. Commanding a fine view of the surrounding lake and mountain scenery, together with the healthful location and the picturesque situation of the thriving village, Newport Academy has one of, if not the best, situations of any school building in the State. It will accommodate 200 pupils, and

has a hall occupying one entire floor, where the pupils meet for rhetorical exercises, etc. A basement will be put under the building this summer (1883), to contain an improved furnace whereby the building may be warmed to a uniform temperature, and at the same time a ventilating system will be introduced, insuring perfect ventilation.

NEWPORT CENTER is a thriving little post village and station on the South Eastern railway, located in the central part of the town. It contains two churches (Free Will Baptist and Methodist Episcopal), an hotel, five grocery stores, a steam saw-mill, shingle-mill, three blacksmith shops, three carriage shops, three cabinet shops, one harness shop, and about fifty dwellings. Situated in the midst of a beautiful valley, surrounded by excellent farming lands, it must of necessity increase in proportions and importance. Mud creek, with its tributaries, waters this section of the town. It flows a north-westerly course into Troy.

BATESVILLE is a hamlet located in the eastern part of the town a little north of Newport village. It consists of a veneer manufactory, basket factory and fourteen dwellings.

Memphremagog Veneer Works, Frank E. Bates, proprietor, located at Batesville, were established by John A. Butler, Jr., in January, 1880. Mr. Bates does an extensive business, employing about fifty men.

Prouty & Miller's steam saw-mill, located at Newport village, was established by Stimson & Co. in 1862. This firm does a business of about \$60,000.00 per year, employing fifty men.

W. H. Willey's steam saw-mill, located on road 14, was built in 1879. It is operated by a sixty-five horse-power engine, with capacity for cutting 25,000 feet of lumber every twenty-four hours. During the summer season the help is engaged in manufacturing packing boxes, in which 1,000,000 feet of lumber will be used this season (1883). The firm employs thirty hands.

J. H. Crawford's shingle-mill, located at Newport Center, was built by Thomas Reagan, about 1872. It is operated by water-power, having the capacity for cutting 1,000,000 shingles per year.

Chandler, French & Co.'s steam saw-mill, located on road 26, was built in 1882. The mill is operated by a forty horse-power engine, employs twelve men and cuts about 12,000 feet of lumber per day.

Thomas B. Alexander's steam saw-mill, located on road 12 corner of 11, was built in 1877. It is operated by a thirty horse-power engine, employs ten men, and has the capacity for cutting 10,000 feet of lumber and 15,000 to 30,000 shingles per day.

Although the town was not chartered until 1802, settlement was commenced here as early as 1793. During that year two brothers, Calender and Dea. Martin Adams, started through the forest from St. Johnsbury, with their young wives, making their way by means of marked trees to Barton Landing. Here they constructed rafts or canoes and embarked with all their earthly possessions, following Barton river to the lake. Arriving at

the little bay near when W. A. Himes now resides, it is said, they became impressed with the fact that the frost had not destroyed the vegetation in that vicinity, while on the hills around everything had been destroyed by the cold, and here disembarked their miniature fleet and commenced the first settlement in Newport. These brothers were soon followed by other settlers, so that in 1800, there were eleven families in the town, viz.: John Prouty, Nathaniel Daggett, Abel Parkhurst, Amos Sawyer, Luther Chapin, James C. Adams, Abraham Horton, Nathaniel Horton, Simon Carpenter, Enos Bartlett, and Joseph Page, Martin Adams having in the meantime removed to Stanstead, P. Q., where he remained a few years and then returned to Newport. There were sixty acres of land cleared, six yoke of oxen in the town, but no horses. The town was organized and the first town meeting held, March 11th of this year, when James C. Adams was chosen moderator; Amos Sawyer, town clerk; Enos Bartlett, James C. Adams, and Amos Sawyer, selectman; Luther Chapin, constable and collector; Amos Sawyer, James C. Adams, and Enos Bartlett, listers; Amos Bartlett, grand juror; Enos Bartlett and Nathaniel Daggett, surveyors of highways; James C. Adams, pound keeper; Simon Carpenter, fence viewer and hayward; and Amos Sawyer, sealer of weights and measures. The first justice of the peace and first representative was Luther Chapin, elected in 1800. The first birth recorded is that of Allen Adams, December 29, 1794, though Orville Daggett is said to have been born here previous to that date. The first clearing begun where Newport Center now is, was made by H. and A. Adams and D. and S. Meacham. Here they constructed a dam and put up a saw-mill, the first brought to the town, though it had previously been used for a few years on a small stream that enters the lake near the Kendall place. When the mill was completed and the workman had gone home, the Messrs Adams went to Seymour Lane's place to attend a vendue sale, leaving their wives and children in a log house they had constructed near the mill. During the night the house took fire and burned to the ground, the inmates escaping with barely clothing enough to cover their nakedness. They took refuge in the mill until morning, then made their way through the forest to the nearest neighbors, where Leon Field now resides, a distance of two miles. The first marriage recorded is that of Thomas Devenport and Hannah Blanchard, both of Potton, P. Q., by Luther Chapin, Esq., January 8, 1801. The following is a copy of the record of the first death:—

“Polly Chapin died July 7, 1808, sun one hour high in the morning, aged twenty-five years, one month, and eighteen days.”

The first physician in the town was a man by the name of Morgan, coming here among the early settlers and remaining until his death, which occurred at an early day. The next physician who attended the inhabitants was a Dr. Newcomb, who resided in Derby Center. When his services were required, some person would cross the lake in a boat, return with the Doctor, and when his visit was completed take him home in the same manner.

Most of the settlers paid \$3.00 an acre for their land, which they purchased principally of Judge Sawyer, of Hyde Park. The nearest postoffice was Brownington, where Amherst Stewart, father of Judge Edward A. Stewart, was postmaster. There were no roads built for a long time, the several streams emptying into the lake being used as thoroughfares until the more settled regions were reached. The first road extended from Daggett's farm to North Troy, built for military purposes during the war of 1812. The first ferry was kept by Enos Bartlett, at Indian Point, and afterwards by Azarias Whipple. The first store was kept by Sanger Grow, near where the first settlement was made. The next was kept by Hiram Lane. The first lawyer was Charles Robinson, cousin of the late Lucius Robinson.

John Prouty, the first of the name who came here, was born at Spencer, Mass., in 1747, and came here in 1799. He twice married, his first wife dying before he came to the town. By this marriage he had four children, John, Phineas, Levi and Lucy. John settled in Schenectady, N. Y., Phineas in Geneva, N. Y., and Levi enlisted in the war of 1812, and was never heard of after. For his second wife Mr. Prouty married Alice, sister of Nathaniel Daggett, by whom he had seven children, viz.: Sally, Arnold, Laura, William, Emily, Roswell and Alfred, of whom only the two latter are now living, Roswell in this town, and Alfred in the town of Waterford, near St. Johnsbury, Vt. Arnold married Sally, daughter of Dea. Martin Adams, reared eight children, William, Emily, Charles A., Rosella, John A., Lydia, Mary and Alfred, and died in January 1881, aged eighty-four years. Five of the children, William, Rosella, John A., Lydia and Alfred are living.

Nathaniel Daggett, John Prouty and John Baker came here about the same time in 1799, locating on the lake shore. Mr. Daggett, though he never was ordained, preached in the Baptist church more or less for a great many years. He reared a family of twelve children, ten of whom were sons, and all of whom attained an advanced age.

George W. Smith is the first one who located where the village now is, it being then a heavy pine forest, of which many of the magnificent pines were burned by the settlers to "get them out of the way." He married Sally Sias, of West Derby, and had born to him eleven children, four of whom died in infancy. The others were named John, Edwin, Roxana, Lydia and Lucy, of whom John, Roxana (Mrs. Nathaniel Norris), Sophia (Mrs. George C. Merrill), and Lucy (Mrs. Wright Sherburne), are now living in the village, while Edwin lives in Burke, Lydia (Mrs. John Pearl), in Sheffield, Vt., and Sarah (Mrs. Abel Humphrey), in Barton. Mr. Smith cut the first tree and built the first house in the corporation. The house is still standing, in a fair state of preservation, the oldest house in the town.

Gardner Green was born in Shipton, P. Q., in 1802, and came to Newport at an early day, locating about two miles west of the village when it had but two houses and a hotel. He married Betsey S. Green and reared three children, Florella E., Helen F., and Heza S. Florella E. died at the age of

seven years, and Helen died in 1871, aged twenty-one years. Heza S. married Ellen J. Weld, daughter of Thomas Weld, of Coventry, and had three children, Hamilton H., Hattie E., and Arthur E.

Seymour Lane was born at Burlington, Vt., in February, 1788, his father having settled in that city, from Connecticut, when it consisted of two plank houses and log house. January 1, 1814, he married Hettie Robinson, and after a short period spent in Coventry, came to this town, in June, 1822. There were then only twenty-five houses in the town, while the only wagon was owned by John Baker, and even that would not now be considered worth \$5.00. The only school-house was a log structure, with seats and desks made of slabs with stakes for legs. Oliver Bowley was the teacher, who received the princely salary of \$5.00 per month and boarded himself, taking his pay in oats. Mr. Lane kept a public house here for many years, was the first postmaster, was town clerk forty years, and filled various other of the town offices, dying in 1874. His children were George R., Henry, Harriet and Cephas R. born in Burlington, and Hiram, Augustus, and Elisha in this town, on the farm now owned by George R., who, with Augustus, now resides in the town. Cephas R. located upon the farm now occupied by Augustus, and afterwards removed to Coventry, where he died November 9, 1865. He had four children, Seymour, Burrill, Elizabeth and Ida. Elizabeth married George C. Gilman, a merchant in Newport. Burrill married Lenora Brown and resides in the western part of the town. Seymour married Ellen Davis and carries on a mercantile business in Newport, residing in West Derby.

Oliver Bowley was born November 8, 1790, and came to this town, from Farlee, Vt., about 1823, locating on the lake shore. He taught the first school in the town, was married twice, reared a family of thirteen children, all by his first wife, and died April 18, 1875. His first wife, Eunice Grimes, died September 3, 1848. His second wife, Mary Wood, died January 23, 1868. Eleven of his children are now living, nine in this town. A. G. Bowley has been sheriff since 1877.

Nathaniel Morris was an early settler in Derby, having located on the lake shore, off road 41, in 1816. He was half owner of the ferry from Indian Point to the intersection of roads 8 and 16, in this town, for many years. Four of his sons are now living, William G., in Derby, Eliphalet S. and Nathaniel, Jr., in Newport, and Rufus L., in Canada. Nathaniel, Jr., worked at his trade of carpenter and joiner for a number of years, then, in 1856, purchased and cleared a lot on road 2, where he now resides. At the age of forty-five years, during the late civil war, he enlisted and served in the 15th Vt. Vols.

Edmund Sleeper came here, from Lyttleton, N. H., in 1825, locating on the Lake road, where he resided for a time, then removed to the Coburn farm, and finally located near the Center, where he died, in 1866. He married Miss Betsey Wheelock and reared seven children, viz.: Mrs. Dorothy Baker, Mrs. Ezra Sias, Mrs. Sylvester Drown, Mrs. Fred Shaw, George L.,

and Asa C. George L. married Eliza Blake, of Derby, and has seven children, viz.: Carlos G., Willie E., Mrs. Dr. Erwin, Mrs. Buzzell, Nye and Nettie, (twins,) and George. He was the first postmaster at the Center, having gotten up the petition which was instrumental in establishing the office, and now holds the position. He also built the hotel here, about eighteen years ago.

Israel Scott, born in Brighton, Mass., September 14, 1798, came to Newport in 1826, and located upon the farm now owned by James Maxfield. A small clearing had been made here, and he reclaimed the rest of the farm, and also cleared a farm where the village now is. On this latter lot of land he raised one year twenty acres of corn. It is said he also made the first trip from this town to Boston with butter and pork. His son, W. W. Scott, now lives on road 6, a portion of his farm being the same upon which his father first located.

Shuball Stevens, the twenty-third child of Samuel Stevens, was born in Amherst, N. H., in 1783, married Lydia C. Peck, of Grafton, N. H., in 1811, and resided in Littleton, N. H., until 1828, then came to Newport with his family of five children and located upon the farm now owned by Willie Richmond. Of his sixteen children, only four are now living, John P., of Santa Barbara, Cal., Cyrus E., of Jonesbury, Mo., and Mrs. Lydia Brown, and Mrs. Mary Wright, of this town.

Daniel Bean was born at Sandwich, N. H., and immigrated to Coventry in 1831. He married Anna Willey, had nine children, Silas B., Malinda, Harrison, Estine, Charles, Temperance, Alzada, Ellen, and George, and died in Coventry at the age of seventy-eight years. Silas B. has been twice married and has two children, Charles T. Bean, and George H. Newell, an adopted son. He was high sheriff of the county in 1858, deputy marshal until 1868, and has been deputy collector of customs since 1872.

Mrs. Thankful W. Stickney, who now lives in Potton, P. Q., is a daughter of Joshua Gerry, one of the pioneers of Bradford, Vt. She came to Newport in 1832, and was married by Seymour Lane, Esq., to Jonathan Stickney, a native of Lunenburg, Vt. They built a log house just over the line in Canada, on road 4, where they remained several years, then moved away and did not come back until 1849, locating where Mrs. Stickney now resides. Her husband was a victim of the late war. Their son, J. G. Stickney, who now resides on road 3, served in Co. D, 6th Vt. Vols., and lost a leg at Charlestown, Va.

Timothy B. Pratt was born in Haverhill, N. H., July 1, 1807, and in 1833, came to Newport and located on road 6, where W. W. Scott now resides, and later removed to the place now occupied by W. Himes. He was one of the building committee to erect the first church in the town, a union structure, but now rebuilt and the property of the Baptist society. It was originally located on the Lake road, about a mile south of the cemetery. He was also one of the committee to build the present Congregational church, of which society he has been a deacon for many years. Mr. Pratt now resides at No. 40 Main street, aged seventy-six years.

Rufus Whipple, from Franconia, N. H., came here in 1832. By his wife, Philinda Oaks, he reared a family of six children, Simon, James H., Lucretia, R., Philinda, Mary and Nettie J.

Benjamin Hoyt, from Danville, Vt., came to this town about 1833, and located on road 30, where his son, J. H. Hoyt, now resides. He was a cooper by trade, and in addition to clearing his land and doing his farm work, he made large numbers of sap buckets. Samuel and Reuben Niles, with their families, came here about the same time, locating in Mr. Hoyt's neighborhood. The Burlington road was put through not long after, and Mr. Hoyt was employed in its construction,

Lorenzo Cummings, a native of Lyman, N. H., was the fifth settler on road 7, having cleared the farm now owned by J. C. Hunt, where he resided from 1833 until 1880, when he sold out and purchased the farm now owned by his son, T. S. Hunt, on road 19. Of his family of seven children, six are now living.

Theophilus Grout from Charlestown N. H., settled in Kirby, Vt., at an early date, where he reared a large family of children. His son Theophilus settled on the old homestead and reared three children. Josiah, the sixth child, married Sophronia Ayer, daughter of Carlton Ayer, of St. Johnsbury, and located on the old farm after the death of his brother, in 1849, where he resided until 1856, when he sold the place to his son George. Gen. William W., another son, now owns it. The surviving members of Josiah's family of ten children now reside as follows: Maj. Josiah and George, in Derby; Gen. Wm. W., Mrs. Charles H. Dwinell, and Victoria, in Barton; Mrs. Capt. Ford and James A., on the old homestead, and Theophilus in Newport village. The latter married Ellen A. Black, of Galveston, Texas, and has two children, Charles T. and Addie L. He is a prosperous lawyer.

David Rollins, Sr., from London, N. H., came here in 1842, and with his two sons, David and John B., made a clearing and erected a house on road 9, and moved his family here during the following spring. Four sons and one daughter of his family of thirteen children now reside here. The eldest of these, David, Jr., a veteran and pensioner of the late war, resides on road 9, corner of 15, where he has lived twenty-nine years. Mrs. Rollins is a daughter of Silas Whitcomb, of Alexander, N. H., a pensioner of the war of 1812.

Nathaniel Rogers came here from Moulton, N. H., in 1845, locating upon the farm now owned by his son, G. W. Rogers, on road 23. At the age of fifty-seven years he enlisted in Co. H, 15th Vt. Vols., and was taken prisoner by Mosby, at Fairfax Court House, and lodged in Libby prison. Two of his sons, D. W. and N. S., were also in the army, the former losing an arm and the latter a leg. D. W. resides at Derby Center, and N. S. on road 23, in this town.

John Buzzell came to Newport, from Berkshire, Vt., in 1851, locating on road 5, where his widow resides. His youngest son, James F., resides at the Center.

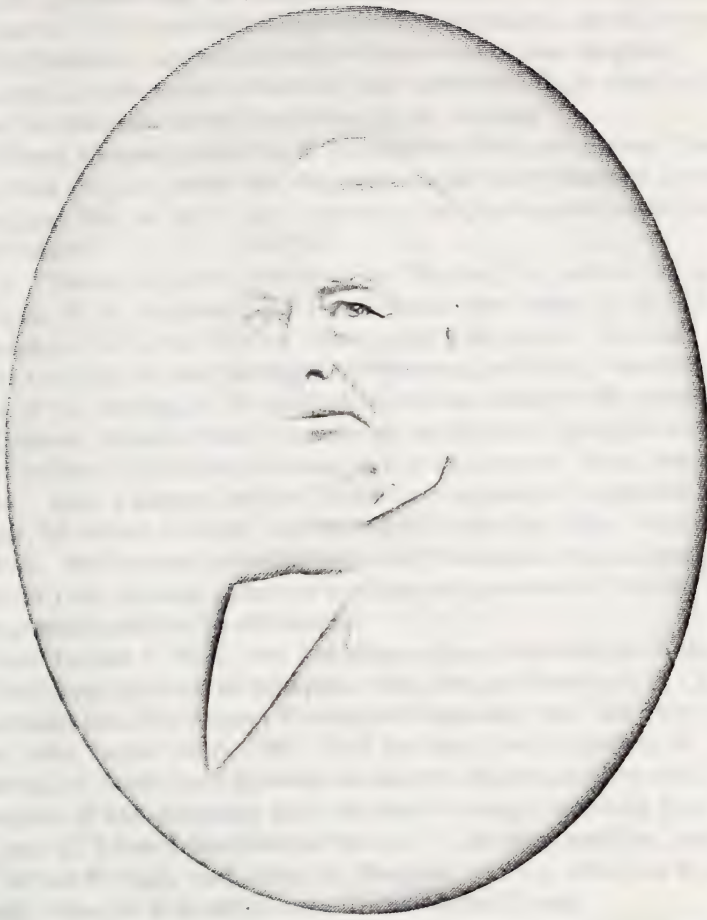
George Robinson was born at Tolland, Conn., in January, 1794, and removed with his father to Holland, Vt., at an early date, and subsequently located in Derby. He married Harriet Stewart, daughter of Maj. Rufus Stewart, of Derby, and reared three children, Lucius, George S., and Charles. Lucius was born in Derby, April 5, 1853, was educated at the Derby Academy, and spent his youth and early manhood on the home farm, teaching a few terms in the district schools during the winter months, and later speculating in cattle and produce. In 1858 he came to Newport, and from that time until his death was prominently connected with its farming, mercantile, hotel, banking, navigation and railroad interests. During his later years, however, his larger schemes were devoted to hotels, coach lines and railroad enterprises in other states. At the time of his death he was president of the National Bank of Newport, a director of the National Bank of Derby Line and of the Connecticut & Passumpsic Rivers Railroad Co., and vice-president of the South Eastern Railway Co., while from 1876 to 1879, he was proprietor of the Memphremagog House. He was also largely entrusted with the settlement of the estates of deceased persons and bankrupt estates, which with the town offices almost yearly bestowed upon him, entailed an immense amount of labor and care, and it was doubtless overwork and consequent inattention to health that brought on the disease that resulted in his death, June 8, 1882. Mr. Robinson was a Democrat in politics, and was sent as a delegate to the National Democratic convention held at New York in 1868, was a member of the Charleston convention in 1860, represented the town during that year, and held various other offices. Mrs. Robinson, (Lucy Kendall,) daughter of Jerreb Kendall, of Passumpsic, Vt., is still living, making her home at the Memphremagog House. They were married November 22, 1848, and had two sons, both of whom died in 1857. George S. Robinson, the only surviving brother of Lucius, is a popular lawyer of Sycamore, Ill.

George W. Wright was born at St. Johnsbury, Vt., December 22, 1813, married Harriet Kittredge, of Danville, Vt., September 22, 1842, and came to the southern part of Newport the following day. Mrs. Wright now resides with her son, Harrison A., on the old homestead.

Josiah D. Litchfield came to Newport, from Springfield, Vt., in 1850. His family consisted of three sons, one of whom died in the late war, and one daughter. Mr. Litchfield now resides on road 13, while his son-in-law, J. G. Stickney, owns the old homestead.

Converse G. Goodrich was born at Enfield, N. H., in 1820, married Almira Howard, of Morristown, Vt., in April, 1846, and came to Newport in January, 1851, locating upon the farm now owned by Hollis Daggett. He now resides at the village.

Major William H. Morse was born in Lyme, N. H., March 11, 1802, and came to Troy when he was seventeen years of age, remaining in that town until recently, when he located in this town with his sons, J. W. and Levi P.,



Truly Yours
Lucius Robinson

on road 2. He was one of those who aided in building the present Congregational church at North Troy. He has nine children now living, of whom Carlos W., of Newport Center is the oldest.

H. A. Larabee came to Newport, from Berkshire, Vt., in 1852, and located on road 10. He married a daughter of Hiram Rublee, one of the early settlers of Berkshire, and has a family of five sons and one daughter.

Austin Loverin came to Newport, from Berkshire, Vt., in 1860, and located upon the farm now owned by his son, L. D. Loverin.

Thomas Farrant, proprietor of Vine Haven Fruit and Flower Farm, came here from England, where he was gardener for Lady Charlotte Dennison, of Ossington Hall, in 1851. He has one of the finest green-houses in this part of Vermont.

Dr. Charles L. Erwin was born in Sheldon, Vt., and in 1859 went to Nashua, N. H., remained there two years, then came to St. Albans and enlisted in Co. L, 1st Vt. Cav., serving until the close of the war. He then spent two years at the University of Vermont, graduating therefrom with the class of '67, locating in Newport where he has practiced his profession since.

Emmons Raymond who has been so prominently identified with the railroad interest of Newport, was born in Franklin county, Mass., September 23, 1806. After a number of years' experience in mercantile pursuits in Boston, Mass., he retired, in 1858, and located in Cambridge, Mass., where his home now is. He became connected with the Passumpsic railroad from its inception, in 1846, became a director in 1850, and president of the corporation in 1870, which position he still retains.

Rev. Robert V. Hall, who has taken a great interest in both the material and spiritual interests of Newport, was born at Stanstead, P. Q., in 1810, graduated from the Auburn Theological Seminary, and has been settled in this town twelve years. Mr. Hall has been twice married, to Laura A. Newton, of Brattleboro, by whom he had five children, and to Adelia L. Ellis, daughter of Col. Benjamin Ellis, the latter marriage occurring June 10, 1861.

John L. Edwards was born in Walden, Vt., in 1819, read law, was admitted to the bar in 1848, and came to Newport in 1872, where he is now at the head of the law firm of Edwards, Dickerman & Young.

Hon. Edward A. Stewart was born in Brownington, Vt., June 13, 1834, read law with John L. Edwards and was admitted to the bar in 1858, and located at the village of Newport in 1872, where he has since resided. He was assistant clerk of the legislature in 1860-'61, clerk in 1862-'63, and was elected judge of probate in 1865, holding the office eleven years. He was editor and part owner of the "Express and Standard" from 1872 to 1881, when he sold out to D. M. Camp.

Silas Angier, born in Weathersfield, N. H., was a blacksmith by trade, and located in Troy about 1822, where he took up and cleared a piece of land which he afterwards sold, and removed to Troy village, opening a shop which was for many years the only one there. He was chosen captain of a com-

pany during the war of 1812, but it was organized too late to take part in the war. Of his family of eight children, Rawson, residing in this town on road 38, Newell, of Westfield, Asa H., of Potton, P. Q., Mrs. Calista Hodgkins, of Westfield, and Mrs. Hodgden, of Troy, are living.

Dr. Joseph C. Rutherford was born at Schenectady, N. Y., in 1818. His parents came to Vermont in 1826, and settled at Burlington in 1830. At an early age he manifested a strong love for the fine arts, painting in particular, but as his taste could not be indulged to any great extent from lack of means, he was obliged to turn his attention to the more substantial means of subsistence. In 1842, he entered the office of Dr. Newel, then of Lynden, and late of St. Johnsbury, as a student of medicine. The following year (1843) he went to Derby, where he became acquainted with Miss Hannah W. Chase, youngest daughter of Jacob Chase, Esq., and was married to her the same year. In 1844, he resumed the study of medicine in the office of Dr. M. F. Colby, of Stanstead, P. Q., and graduated at Woodstock, Vt., in 1849. In 1851, he went to Massachusetts to practice his profession, where he remained about five years, when he went to Illinois with a view of making a home; but business of a domestic character called him back to Vermont, where he has resided ever since. In 1860, he located in Newport, where he now resides. In 1862 he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 10th Vt. Vols., and followed the fortunes of that regiment to near the close of the war, when he was promoted surgeon of the 17th Vt. Vols. Soon after the close of the war he received a commission from the government as U. S. examining surgeon for pensions, which office he has held to the present time. He has discharged the duties of his office in such a manner as to receive the approbation and esteem of his superior officers, and there is no man who has a stronger hold on the affections of the veteran soldiers of the late war than he, as he has always been ready to lend assistance to them at any and all times. In 1880, he was chosen by the Vermont legislature supervisor of the insane, which office he held for two years. At the battle of Locust Grove, Va., November, 1863, the Doctor received a wound which crippled him for life.

Capt. George W. Fogg, who came here in 1840, and has done so much towards navigation enterprises, etc., as to be often styled the "father of Newport," was born in 1824. Left an orphan at an early age, he resided with a Mr. Asa Lillie until he reached his majority, then engaged in staging between Skowhegan and Bangor, Me. In 1840, he commenced running a ferry between Georgeville and Knowlton Landing, continuing in this occupation until 1850. In 1850, he built the steamer "Mountain Maid," the first on the lake, and in 1880, built the new "Mountain Maid." In 1867, he formed a company and had the beautiful boat "Lady of the Lake" built in Clyde, Scotland, and has had charge of the boat since. He owns a fine place in Derby, called the Lake View farm.

The First Baptist church of Newport, located at Newport village, was

organized by Rev. John Ide, with twelve members in 1817. Rev. Mr. Clark was the first pastor, though the society had been supplied by Rev. Messrs. Ide, Nathaniel Daggett, and others. The first house of worship was a wood structure built in union with the Congregational society, in 1846. It stood about a mile south of the cemetery, on the Lake road. The entire interest was purchased by the Baptists in 1861, who tore down the building and removed it to the village. The society now has about forty-five members, with Rev. Joseph Freeman, pastor.

The First Congregational church of Newport, located at Newport village, was organized by Rev. R. A. Watkins, with seven members, February 23, 1831, Rev. Reuben Mason being the first pastor. The Union church was used until 1861, when a new house was built on Main street, a pleasant structure capable of seating 300 persons. The society is now in a flourishing condition, has 153 members, with Rev. E. P. Wild, pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal church, located at Newport Center, was organized by its first pastor, Rev. Mr. Nason, about 1832, with fifteen members. The church building was not put up until 1861. It is a wood structure capable of seating 250 persons, cost \$1,000, and is valued at \$1,600.00. The society has eighty members, with Rev. Daniel Lewis, pastor.

The Freewill Baptist church of Newport Center was organized by the first pastor, Rev. Charles S. Roberts and Rev. M. A. Amsden, with sixteen members, November 7, 1855. The church building, dedicated in 1870, is a wood structure capable of accommodating 250 persons, and is valued at \$2,600.00. The society numbers eighty-five members, under the pastoral charge of Rev. S. W. Cowell.

The Newport Methodist Episcopal church, located at Newport village, was organized by Rev. A. T. Bullard, with about twenty-five members, in 1863, Rev. C. Liscomb being the first pastor. The building was erected in 1869, a wood structure capable of seating 400 persons. It cost \$8,000.00, though it is now valued at only \$5,000.00. Rev. Daniel Lewis is the present pastor, the society having about one hundred members.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Newport village was organized in 1866, with about twelve members, Rev. H. A. Spencer being the first pastor. The building, a wood structure valued at \$6,000.00, was built in 1869. The society has eighty members, with Rev. Elisha Folsom, pastor.

St. Mary's Star of the Sea Roman Catholic church, located on Pleasant street, Newport village, was organized by its first pastor, Rev. John Michaud, in 1873. The church building was erected in 1875, a wood structure capable of seating 250 persons, at a cost, including grounds, of \$6,135.37. The society has about 700 members, with Rev. Norbert Proulx, pastor.

St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal church, located at Newport village, was organized by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Bissel, in 1879, the church building erected in 1882. The society numbers twenty-five members, with Rev. Benjamin Atwell, pastor.

TROY.

TROY lies in the northwestern part of the county, in lat. $44^{\circ} 55'$, and long. $4^{\circ} 36'$, bounded north by the Canada line, east by Newport, south by Lowell, and west by Jay and Westfield, thus inclosing an oblong, irregularly outlined township eleven and one-half miles long from north to south, its north line being about five miles long and its south line only about two miles in length. The tract was chartered by Vermont in two gores, the southern gore containing 12,000 acres, to John Kelley, of New York city, October 30, 1792, and the northern, containing 11,040 acres, to Samuel Avery, October 27, 1792, making in all a territory of 23,040 acres. On October 28, 1801, these two grants were incorporated into a township by the name of Missisquoi, which name was retained until October 26, 1803, when it was altered to Troy.

The surface of the town is generally moderately level, as it lies almost entirely in the valley of the Missisquoi river, one of the most fertile and picturesque valleys in the State. This river, with its tributaries, forms the water-course of the territory, affording ample irrigation to the soil and several excellent mill-sites. The soil is various, the river being generally lined with a succession of rich alluvial intervalles, much of which is overflowed by the spring freshets, and produces luxuriant crops of grass and most kinds of grain, particularly Indian corn. Ascending from these intervalles, east and west, are large plains or gently elevated hills composed of sand, clay, and gravel, or loam in which sand generally predominates, the whole being often well mixed. The plains and hills are also exceedingly productive, easily tilled, and well adapted to most kinds of produce.

The principal rock entering into the geological formation of the township is *talcose schist*. This is cut by ranges, or veins, of *steatite*, *serpentine* and *clay slate*, narrow in width and extending through the whole length of the town from north to south, while detached or isolated beds of *steatite* and *granite* are occasionally met with. *Quartz rock* which is gold bearing to a small percentage is also found. Iron ore in large quantities and of an excellent quality has been discovered. The principal mine was unearthed in 1833. It lies in a high hill in the central part of the town, about three quarters of a mile east of the river. Some years previous, specimens of the ore had been found in detached rocks or boulders which had attracted attention, and had been pronounced by some scientific men to be iron, and the existence of it in large veins or large quantities in the vicinity had been conjectured. But the discovery of the mine was made in 1833, by Mr. John

Gale. Mr. Gale was a blacksmith, and had resided in Troy for a few years previous to the war of 1812. While living here he discovered a rock which from its color and weight attracted his attention and led him to suspect it might be iron. After he left Troy, he resided some years in the iron region west of Lake Champlain, and, from the knowledge he then acquired of ore, was confirmed in the belief that the ledge he saw in Troy contained iron. Returning to this vicinity on a visit, he, with Hovey Scott, Esq., of Craftsbury, commenced search for this ore, in which they were joined by Thomas Stoughton, Esq., of Westfield. After searching some days, Mr. Gale discovered the vein of ore lying, as he thought, at or near the spot where he had discovered it more than twenty years before. He broke off some specimens of the rock and tested their value by melting them down in a blacksmith's forge and hammering them into horse-shoe nails. This discovery occasioned great excitement in the vicinity, and extravagant expectations were formed of the value of the mine. The owner of the lot, Fletcher Putnam, gave a deed of one half of the ore to the discoverers, according to the promise he had made them when they commenced the search. Mr. Putnam had a short time before purchased this lot of land for \$500.00, and shortly after the discovery of the ore sold the land and his half of the ore for \$3,000.00. Mr. Stoughton, after keeping his interest in the ore for several years, sold for \$2,000.00. Mr. Gale realized but little from his ore, and Mr. Scott nothing at all. So their dreams of a great fortune accruing from the mine were never realized. A forge was erected at Phelps Falls, just north of Troy village, in 1834, by several individuals in Troy, and the reduction of the ore commenced. The owners of the forge soon became discouraged, however, and, in the winter following, sold their forge, ores and machinery to Messrs. Binney, Lewis & Co., of Boston. These gentlemen obtained an act of incorporation from the legislature, and commenced making wrought iron, but with little success, and they soon abandoned the business. The forge has fallen into a heap of ruins. In 1835, another company was formed and incorporated by the legislature, under the name of the Boston and Troy Iron Co. This firm purchased three-fourths of the ores, and twenty acres of land on the lot where the ores were situated, for which they gave \$8,000.00, also about 1,200 acres of other land. They commenced operations, built a furnace, a large boarding-house and other buildings, in 1837. After expending large sums of money without realizing much profit, the company failed in 1841, and land, ores and buildings passed by mortgage into the hands of Francis Fisher, of Boston, Mass. In 1844, Mr. Fisher put the furnace again in blast, and commenced the manufacture of iron with the prospect of making it a permanent and profitable business; but these expectations were destroyed by the alteration of the tariff in 1846, and like many other iron establishments in the United States, the operations of this furnace were suspended, and have not since been resumed. There is, however, some prospect of a revival of the enterprise with satisfactory results.

In 1880, Troy had a population of 1,522, and in 1882, was divided into thirteen school districts and contained fourteen common schools, employing five male and fourteen female teachers, to whom was paid an aggregate salary of \$1,842.00. There were 390 pupils attending common school, while the entire cost of the schools for the year ending October 31st, was \$1,982.25, with J. N. Walker, superintendent.

NORTH TROY is a pleasant post village located in the northern part of the town, on the Missisquoi river, and also a station on the Southeastern railway. It has three churches, (Congregational, Baptist and Episcopal,) one academy, one newspaper office, one hotel, three general stores, one wholesale store, two clothing stores, two groceries, two furniture stores, two millinery stores, the usual complement of livery stables, tin, blacksmith, barber and other mechanic shops, and about 800 inhabitants. Its professional men are five lawyers, four physicians, and one dentist. Its manufactories consist of grist-mill, excelsior mill, wool carding-mill, foundry and machine-shop, and the extensive lumber mills of J. W. Currier. The village has a beautiful location, surrounded by well cultivated and finely kept farms. It was incorporated by an act of the legislature approved November 28, 1876. Several fires have occurred to retard the progress of the place, among which were the following: April, 1868, fire was discovered in P. Baldwin's store, on Main street, which, before it could be subdued destroyed the store, hotel, a grocery, dwelling and two barns. The hotel was rebuilt the same year. A year later the store opposite the hotel, owned by Clark Hunt, was burned. Again, March 2, 1882, occurred another disastrous fire. It originated in the second story of Forsaith's furniture store, the building being the property of H. B. Parkhurst. The flames spread rapidly and soon enveloped the store and dwelling of Mr. Parkhurst, G. W. Seaver & Son's store, and Mr. Parkhurst's livery barn and sheds. Much of the contents of the buildings were saved, but the buildings themselves were all consumed, entailing a loss of a number of thousands of dollars. While this fire extended over less territory than that of 1868, it was much more destructive. Mr. Parkhurst has since erected a fine three-story building, with a Mansard roof and basement, containing two fine stores and his dwelling.

TROY, usually designated as South Troy, is another handsome post village, located in the southern part of the town, just west of the river. It has three churches, (Baptist, Congregational and Methodist,) one hotel, grammar school, two steam mills, two general stores, a boot and shoe store, two drug stores, a grocery store, hardware store, millinery, blacksmith, shoe shop, etc., and is all in all an enterprising village.

PHELPS FALLS is a hamlet located on the river about two miles north of Troy village.

F. S. Forsaith commenced the furniture business at North Troy in February, 1878, locating on Railroad street. For the first year and a half he conducted the business without help, then moved into Parkhurst's building,

where the increase of business demanded the help of two persons. Here he remained until the fire of March, 1882. During the summer following he erected the large, commodious store he now occupies, which is elegantly fitted up in ash, maple and walnut, with all modern conveniences, being one of the handsomest furniture stores in the state. He has a large stock, employs three hands, and his business is continually increasing.

The North Troy grist-mill, Orrison P. Hadlock, proprietor, is furnished with all the modern improvements in machinery, and is supplied with four runs of stones and five water-wheels, giving the mill the capacity for grinding 300 bushels of grain per day. Mr. Hadlock does custom work and deals in flour of all grades, meal, provinder, etc.

The North Troy Excelsior Manufactory, engaged in the manufacture of excelsior for filling mattresses, furniture etc., was established by E. Hapgood & Sons, of Lowell, Mass., in 1880. It turns out ten tons of excelsior per week, giving employment to six men.

C. P. Stevens & Co.'s lumber, clapboard, shingle, and packing box manufactory, located at Phelps Falls, was established in October, 1870. The firm now manufactures here 3,000,000 feet of lumber, 200,000 shingles, and about \$15,000.00 worth of packing-boxes per year. The firm also has mills in Richford, Newport, and Potton, P. Q., aggregating a business of about \$250,000.00 per year.

George S. Porter's saw-mill, located on Jay branch, was built by John Dubois, about twelve years ago, and bought by the present proprietor in 1880, who manufactures 500,000 feet of lumber and a large amount of shingles per year.

George W. Aikin's steam saw-mill, located at Troy village, was built in 1860. It turns out 200,000 feet of lumber, which is manufactured into box shooks at the mills, 1,500,000 feet of clapboards, and 1,000,000 shingles per annum, giving employment to from twenty-five to thirty men.

The North Troy saw and planing-mills, J. W. Currier, prop., at North Troy, are supplied with modern improved machinery, and under the charge of J. R. B. Hunt do an extensive business in sawing and planing lumber each year.

The Eastman Machine Co., also does a prosperous business at North Troy, in all kinds of machine work, iron founding, and also deals in iron, steel and coal, employing a number of hands.

Darius T. Johnson's starch factory, located on Jay branch, manufactures about 15,000 bushels of potatoes into starch each year.

The Missisquoi Valley Academy, at North Troy, a two story building, has been much improved during the last winter by the substitution of modern desks and seats in place of the old dilapidated ones which had so long been a disgrace to the school, and also by other repairs.

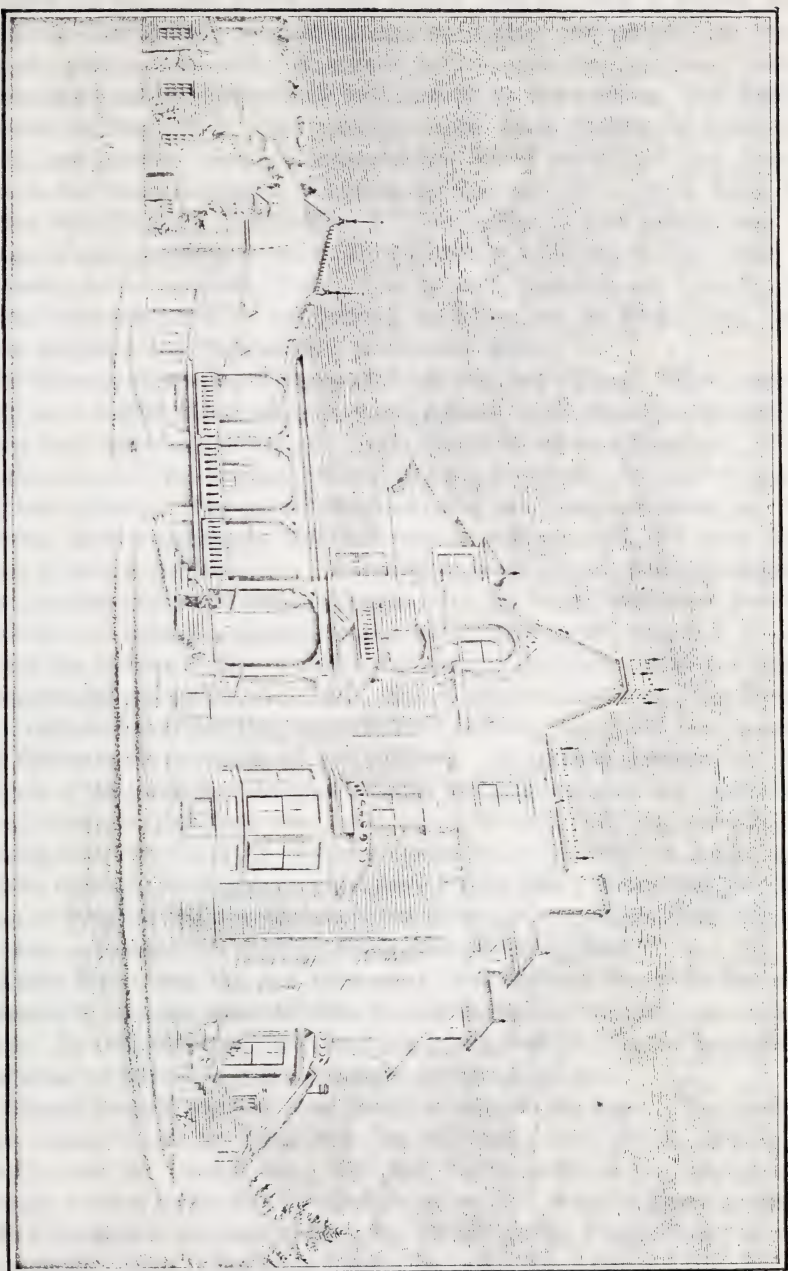
The lands of Troy, as, indeed, were most others of this part of the State, were granted to speculators. They were gotten by the proprietors with no expectation on their part of effecting a settlement thereon, but simply, as we

said, as a speculation. Their hopes of speedy fortune accruing therefrom, however, were, in most cases disappointed, while vendues for taxes, sales, levies of executions, etc., caused titles to become exceedingly insecure, thus disparaging the efforts of honest settlers who desired to reclaim the wilderness land and make for themselves and their posterity a home. The north gore of Troy was sold by Mr. Avery to a Mr. Atkinson, an English merchant, of Boston. It is said that Avery received \$1.00 per acre for his lands; if so, he doubtless made a handsome profit, but how Atkinson fared in the trade may be inferred from the fact that these lands commonly sold for \$2.00 per acre, and that after sustaining the expense of agencies and innumerable land taxes for more than half a century. A few of these lots remain unsold, and are still in the hands of heirs and descendants.

Kelley sold his grant to Franklin & Robinson, a firm in New York. They failed, and the grant passed into the hands of a Mr. Hawxhurst, of New York. His speculations proved about as successful as Atkinson's, and, until lately at least, a few of the lots yet remain in the family.

The military road made by Col. Hazen during the Revolutionary war, from Peacham to Hazen's Notch, in Lowell, had a tendency to extend the knowledge of this section, and create an interest in the fertile meadows of Troy and Potton. Josiah Elkins, of Peacham, a noted hunter and Indian trader, in company with Lieut. Lyford, early explored the northern part of the county. Their route was to follow Hazen's road to the head of Black river, and thence to Lake Memphremagog, where they hunted for furs, and traded with the St. Francis Indians, who then frequented the shores of that lake. In 1796 or '97, a party of several men from Peacham, of whom Capt. Moses Elkins, a brother of Josiah Elkins, was one, came up and explored the country. They were so much pleased with what they saw that they agreed to come hither and settle, but none of them except Capt. Elkins had the hardihood to carry this resolution into effect. He started from Peacham June 7, 1797, with his furniture in a cart drawn by a yoke of oxen and a yoke of bulls, and one cow driven by his son Mark, a boy nine years old, and two hired men. He located just north of Troy, in Potton, P. Q. Mrs. Elkins followed them some days after, riding on horseback with a child three years old, attended by a hired man.

In the autumn of 1798, Josiah Elkins moved his brother, Curtis Elkins into Potton who located about half a mile north of the State line. In February, 1799, Josiah joined his brother, moving into the same house with him. In the mean time a Mr. Morrill had located upon a lot and built a house about half a mile east of the present village of North Troy. And during the winter or spring of 1799, James Rines and Mr. Bartlett settled about a mile south of the village, on the meadows below the great falls. Mr. Hoyt also came in and settled about half a mile north of the village site, and Eleazer Porter settled near the Canada line. These families were soon after joined by others from Peacham and that vicinity.



Residence of J. W. Currier, Esq., North Troy, Vermont.

About the year 1800, Josiah Elkins moved from his farm in Potton and located at what is now North Troy, and soon after commenced the erection of a grist and saw-mill. He carried on his mills here for many years, becoming a large land owner, and held most of the town offices. Mr. Elkins was born at Peacham in 1766, married Miss Anna Sawyer, of Haverhill N. H., and reared a family of twelve children, five of whom are now living, three in this town, as follows: Jonathan, aged seventy-four, years, Sally P. (widow Whittier), and Ruth (Mrs. T. J. Sartwell). Curtis Elkins, son of Josiah, is represented here by two sons, Curtis and William G., the latter a wholesale dealer at North Troy. The sons of Jonathan are Col. O. N. Elkins, postmaster and an enterprising business man at North Troy, and Oscar Elkins, a veterinary surgeon of the same place.

Mr. Sumner says in his "History of the Missisquoi Valley:" "The town of Troy, or as it then was Missisquoi, was organized in March, 1802. According to the town record the inhabitants were warned to meet on March 25, 1802, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to organize the town and choose the necessary town officers. The record also shows that they met agreeable to the warning, chose a moderator, and then voted to adjourn until the next day, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. No reason appears on record for this adjournment, and we can scarce suppose the affairs of the infant settlement were so intricate as to require a nights reflection before they could proceed to act, or that the number of their worthies was so great that they could not make a selection of officers for the town. But it appears that they did adjourn, and tradition has it that they were as drunk as lords, and could not proceed any further in the business of the meeting. It appears however, by the records of the town, that the good citizens did meet the next day, agreeable to adjournment, and chose the usual batch of town officers, including a tything man, and voted £6 of lawful money to be expended on roads, and \$10.00 to defray the expenses of the town for the year. From that time the town of Troy has had a regular corporate existence, notwithstanding it came so near, in its first town meeting, being strangled in its birth."

Curtis Elkins was the first town clerk, and Alpheus Moore the first representative, who was also the first justice chosen to the latter position in 1801. In 1807, the town had thirty tax payers, and in 1810, the population amounted to 281 souls, which has since increased to 1,522.

Eleazer Porter's was the third family to settle in the town. He came on from Lyme, N. H., in 1789, with his wife and three children, locating on road 1, near the Canada line. The last twenty miles of his journey was through a dense forest, and for a long time he had to go to Brownington to mill, a distance of nineteen miles. Mr. Porter reared a large family of sixteen children here. Benjamin Porter, his oldest son, born at Lyme, N. H., September 1, 1797, still resides here, a hale, hearty old gentleman of eighty-six years. He married Lydia Abbott, October 3, 1819, who is also living, aged eighty-three years. This aged pair have been blessed with six children,

three of whom now reside here, viz.: Catharine (Mrs. John Wheeler), Esther (widow of David Heath), and Emily (Mrs. C. B. Purinton).

John W. Currier, son of John W. and Mary (Elkins) Currier, was born in this town April 5, 1835. His mother died when he was eight years of age, and his father then sold his little farm and removed with his large family to Massachusetts. From this time forward young Currier supported himself by his own exertions, forming while yet a child those habits of industry, energy and self-reliance, that have enabled him to achieve so much success in life, and for which he has always been justly noted. In 1854, Mr. Currier became one of the Springfield City Guard, of Massachusetts, and when the first notes of alarm were sounded from Fort Sumter, he hastened home from Pennsylvania, where he then was, to join his old comrades in the 10th Mass. Vols. He was subsequently transferred to the 1st Eastern Virginia Brigade, as 1st Lieut. and Adjt., from which he resigned and was mustered out after the battle of Williamsburgh, receiving the appointment of trade agent, army of the Potomac. After the movement of the army from the Rapidan, under Gen. Grant, and the day of the battle of Cold Harbor, he was appointed by the provost-marshal-general to "furnish the officers' clothing and equipments for the army of the Potomac." His headquarters were established at City Point, where he remained until the surrender of Lee. Two years later Mr. Currier married Eveline Chamberlain, of Newbury, Vt., and now has one son. He came back to Troy, bought the farm upon which he was born, and built a residence over the cellar. Since then he has been extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber, and in farming. Politically Mr. Currier is a Democrat, and has been twice elected to the legislature of the State by a large majority, and was the Democratic candidate for congress, third district, in 1840.

Simon Courser, born in Thetford, Vt., came to Troy about 1800, and located where Ambrose Gregg now resides. He remained here a few years, then removed to New York, and finally to Canada, where he died in 1832. His son Hiram, born here, died in 1879, aged seventy-two years. Truman W., son of Hiram, now resides on road 14.

Charles Whitcomb's was the thirteenth family to locate in the town. He came from New York with an ox team, being obliged to cut a road a portion of the distance, with the snow three feet deep. He died here in 1860, aged eighty-two years. Joel, born on the farm he now occupies, has reared a family of eleven children, seven of whom are now living.

John Phelps came to Troy, from Derby, and located at the falls which still bear his name, in 1816. He rebuilt the saw, grist, and wool carding-mill that had been erected here, and died in 1831, aged sixty-two years. He married a Mrs. Robinson, of Montpelier, and had two children, Curtis and Lucy. Lucy married Nathaniel Chamberlin, who was killed by the bursting of a cannon, at St. Johnsbury, in 1830. Subsequently she married Joshua Smith, who died in 1868, and now resides at the Falls.



W. H. H. H.

Frederick Fuller, born in Vershire, Vt., came to Troy about 1811, and located where Mr. Purinton now resides. He commenced a clearing, but soon after enlisted in the American army and was wounded at Fort Erie, unfitting him for service. Previous to this he had taken part in the battle of Lundy's Lane. After the close of the war he returned to his farm and lived thereon for many years, then sold it and removed to the farm now owned by his son, Adna, on road 23, and died there December 26, 1870, aged eighty-four years. His wife, Mary Fuller, died in 1862, aged sixty-five years. They had five children, Orinda, Adna, Dana, Frederick J., and Harriet A., only one of whom, Dana, resides here.

John Hamilton was born at Bath, N. H., and came to Troy with his father, Peltiah, in 1820. They settled on the farm where John now lives with his son-in-law, H. A. Johnson. Mr. Hamilton has been engaged in farming, the manufacture of starch and brick, and is now a hale old man of seventy-five years, tipping the scales at 200 pounds.

Michael Kennedy, born at Waterford, Ireland, in 1799, came to America in 1817, and in 1822, came to Troy and located on road 28, upon the farm now occupied by his widow and their son, C. C. Kennedy, where he died, February 27, 1880.

Erastus West, from Bath, N. H., came to Troy in 1827, and located upon the farm he now occupies. Mrs. West, whose maiden name was Maria Marsh, was born in Canada. While she was yet an infant the war of 1812 broke out. Her father, not being loyal to the British cause, had to flee to the States. Some time during the winter following Mrs. Marsh took her children, and with two spirited horses crossed the St. Lawrence on the ice, at night. Mr. Marsh and others were on the shore to meet them, enveloped in sheets so that their dark clothing, with its contrast to the snow, would not discover them to the British.

William Buggy, who now resides at North Troy, was born in this town in 1837. About three years ago he started for California, and was stopped at Jackson, Mich., by the memorable railroad accident that occurred at that place October 10, 1880, when twenty-seven passengers were killed and twenty-nine wounded. Mr. Buggy was one of the latter. His injuries consisted of four compound fractures of the right leg, dislocation of the right hip, with the bone splintered three inches, three broken ribs, the right wrist broken, and a deep gash about three and a half inches in length in one of his thighs. Notwithstanding all these injuries, strange to say, he survived. For all his suffering and consequent disability, the railroad company allowed him \$6,148.00.

Madison Stebbins, born in Westfield, came to Phelps Falls in the spring of 1841. In company with Curtis Phelps he purchased the water-power, mills and forge, and 300 acres of land. In 1847, they divided the property, Stebbins taking the saw-mill, with the privilege of manufacturing all kinds of lumber, while Mr. Phelps took the woolen-mill with the privilege of running two

sets of machinery for manufacturing cloth. He conducted the business until 1871, when he sold out to C. P. Stevens & Co.

Owen Donagan, a native of Ireland, came to America in 1833, and settled in Troy in 1850, where he remained until his death, March 2, 1882, aged nearly sixty-six years. He had a family of five children, all of whom are now living.

Moses Clough came to Troy, from Albany, Vt., in 1851, locating at North Troy, where died in 1854. Mrs. Clough still resides here, aged seventy-one years. Seven of their eight children are living, one having lost his life in the late war.

Nathaniel Hammond came from Peacham at an early date and located about half a mile north of Troy, in Canada, where he reared a large family. His son, Simpson B., settled in Troy about 1845, and died here October 24, 1881, aged sixty years. Nathaniel came here to live with him in 1846, and died about 1849. Minerva, widow of Simpson, resides in North Troy.

Luke Aiken was born in Wentworth, N. H., April 23, 1800, and in 1845, was elected register of deeds for Grafton county, removing to Haverhill, the county seat. He held this office four years, and, in 1851, came to Troy, residing here until his death, in 1874. Here he has held most of the town offices. Two sons, G. W. and J. B., now reside here, the only surviving members of the family.

David Johnson was an early settler in Jay, and died in Westfield in 1879. One of his sons, Hiram A., came to Troy in 1857, and now resides on road 15. Another son, Darius T., came here in 1869, and now resides on road 14.

John Wheeler, born at Dorset, Vt., has taught school about thirty years. He taught the reform school at Chicago, Ill., two and one half years, and was assistant superintendent of that institution one year, and also taught at Lansing, Mich. He is now running a farm on road 15.

During the war of 1812, though there was a great deal of danger anticipated, none ever came. A fort was erected for the protection of the inhabitants in case of an invasion by the enemy. This fort consisted of a rude palisade, constructed of logs about a foot in diameter and twelve or fifteen feet in height, placed perpendicularly, one end being inserted in a deep trench dug into the earth. The ruins of the structure remained for twenty years. When the late war came upon us, Troy did her full share and stood not a whit behind her neighbors in patriotism and courage.

The Congregational church, located at North Troy, was organized by its first pastor, Rev. Luther Leland, with twelve members, in 1818. The present neat wood structure, capable of seating 250 persons, was built in 1862, and is valued at \$3,500.00. The society has seventy-five members, with Rev. Joseph N. Walker, pastor.

The Baptist church of Troy, located at Troy village, was organized by Rev. Levi Parsons, in 1818. In 1842, the society was reorganized by its first resident pastor, Rev. N. H. Downs. The church building was erected

in 1842, and is now mostly used by the Seventh Day Adventists, as the Baptist society has no regular pastor and does not meet regularly.

The Baptist church of North Troy is under the charge of Rev. G. H. Parker, who resides in Jay.

The Methodist church of Troy, located at North Troy, was organized as one of the Westfield circuit charges, February 22, 1831, Rev. A. C. Smith being the first resident pastor. The church building was erected in 1879-'80, at a cost of \$1,475.00, and is now valued, including grounds, at \$1,800.00. The society has about sixty members, under the charge of Rev. G. W. Goodell, of Westfield.

The Congregational church of Troy village was organized in 1845, a division of the church at North Troy. The church building was erected in 1863, capable of seating 185 persons and valued at \$2,200.00. The society has about twenty members, with Rev. Joseph N. Walker, of North Troy, pastor.

St. Augustine Protestant Episcopal church of North Troy.—Mission services were first held here about two years ago, by Rev. Mr. Putnam of St. Johnsbury, Vt., who held services occasionally until Rev. B. W. Atwell, of St. Marks' parish of Newport who has officiated monthly since he came here. During the past winter, 1882-'83, a very neat little church building has been erected, at a cost of about \$1,500.00

The Seventh Day Advents, are quite numerous and have several ordained ministers, though they have no organized society.



the town into Troy, forming numerous bluffs of several feet in height. In connection with this range, chromate of iron, bitter spar, talcose slate, and specimens of asbestos have been found, and also veins of amianthus, a variety of asbestos having long threads like flax. On road 21, near Hazen's Notch, some St Albans parties are opening a soapstone quarry and an asbestos mine which give promise of success.

In 1880, Westfield had a population of 696, and in 1882 was divided into seven school districts, and contained six common schools employing two male and eight female teachers, to whom was paid an aggregate salary of \$439.75. There were 138 pupils attending school, while the entire cost of the schools for the year, ending October 31st., was \$483.65, with E. H. Belyea, superintendent.

WESTFIELD, a post village located in the eastern part of the town, contains two churches (Methodist Episcopal and Congregational,) a school building, town hall, two stores, a blacksmith shop, wheelwright shop, and about 250 inhabitants.

Hoyt & Wakefield's lumber and starch mill, located on Taft brook, road 15, manufactures potato starch, and spruce, hemlock and hardwood lumber, employing ten men.

All, or nearly all, of the original proprietors resided in Rhode Island, and but one, Thomas Burlingame, ever lived in town and he only remained a few months. The town was surveyed by Gen. James Whitelaw, of Ryegate in 1780. Nothing was done towards the settlement of the town, however, until eighteen years afterward. In 1798, Jesse Olds, from Massachusetts, came into the town and commenced a settlement on the West hill. For nearly a year this family lived here with no neighbors nearer than West Troy, twelve miles distant. The next year, in 1799, William Hobbs, Anthony Burgess and John Hartley came to the town with their families. These four families constituted the population for about four years. On March 29, 1802, the first town meeting was held at the residence of Mr. Olds, when the following list of officers were elected: Jesse Olds, town clerk; William Hobbs, Anthony Burgess, and Warren Mason, selectmen; William Hobbs, treasurer; William Hobbs, Jesse Olds, and Warren Mason, listers; Anthony Burgess, constable; William Hobbs, grand juror; Jesse Olds and Anthony Burgess, highway surveyors; Warren Mason and William Hobbs, fence viewers; Anthony Burgess, pound keeper; Jesse Olds and Warren Mason, sealers of weights and measures; William Hobbs and Anthony Burgess, tything men; Anthony Burgess and Jesse Olds, haywards; and William Hobbs, Warren Mason, Anthony Burgess, James Coburn, John Hartley, and Samuel Walker, petit jurors.

At this period there was no grist-mill nearer than Craftsbury. A few of the proprietors of Westfield, wishing to encourage the settlement of the infant town, made a grant of land to Lyman Taft, of Montague, Mass., on condition that he would build a saw-mill on the lot. The mill was built in 1803,

